The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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IN TROUBLE.

The South Carolina Returning Board Still Refuses to Budge.

They Are Given Until This Morning to Make a Final Reply.

When, Not Obeying, They Will Be Committed to Jail.

The Louisiana Canvassers Disposed of One Parish Yesterday.

Slanderous Newspaper Correspondents Righteously Snubbed by the Board.

An Interesting Question Raised Affecting the Result on the Electoral Ticket.

The Injunction Cases Still Pending Before the Florida Court.

Tilden and Hendricks Have a Conference in New York City.

Which Results in an Effusive Letter to Wade Hampton.

A. H. Stephens Puts in a Plea for Reconciliation and Peace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CONTEMPT CASES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 24.—The State Supreme Court has issued a rule to the State Canvassers and their counsel, D. T. Corbin, to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in violating a writ of prohibition issued on the 17th inst., and issuing certificates in defiance of the Court.

The Court convened at 4 p. m. in response to the rule issued at the morning session.

United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the Board, introduced an affidavit asking for further time. The Court stated that if he would indicate the time of their defense or assure the Court that they would obey its mandamus, further time would be granted. He would not do this, and the request was refused.

The cousel for the relators were instructed to draw the order, but as a recitation of all the proceedings was required as a preface to the order to commit the Board for contempt, they requested until to-morrow morning to file it.

The Court said that they hoped the Board would in the morning obey its mandate and purge the contempt. If they do not they

WILL BE COMMITTED TO JAIL.

The counsel for relators then moved that a peremptory mandamus issue to H. E. Payne, Secretary of State, to issue certificates to all members of the General Assembly, including the Counties of Edgfield and Laurens, in accordance with the order of the Court of Wednesday's session.

Associate-Justice Willard said that the relators ought not to pray this at this state of the proceedings, as Mr. Payne was now in contempt, and the Court had no assurance that he would obey, as he had disobeyed their mandate already, intimating that the counsel ought, therefore, to await the result of the rule before moving this order.

JUDGE WILLARD SAID:

Here we have just made a solemn decision, in which H. E. Payne is a party, as a member of the Board of State Canvassers and as Secretary of State. If the order in that case—an order directed to him as well as to the others on the Board—had been obeyed, this question would not have arisen. As the case now stands, an incident has occurred rare in the history of civilized society. Men clothed with civil authority of a limited character, subject to the courts of the land, have placed themselves in defiance of the highest court in the State of South Carolina, and are now jeopardizing the security of justice and the security of peace. They are in an attitude of defiance, not only against abstract law, but against its embodiment in this Court. They have brought political death for the moment upon the State and upon the nation. They hold in their hands a firebrand, and they have applied it to the whole structure that covers us. While they are thus standing defying the power of this Court, we are now gravely considering the question of issuing another mandate to another of this Board. I cannot believe that when these gentlemen come to consider, when they come to-night to ask the favor and protection of their God, when they recall the sanctity of their oaths of office, I do not believe that they will longer resist the powers of this Court. This Court is clothed with majesty. We do not speak the voice of men; we speak in judgment, and judgment is the voice of God. Every legal power will be exhausted by the Court to compel from them what their conscience does not yield, and whatever loyalty, fealty, and justice there is in the community will be exerted to compel by force what conscience does not yield. What are we doing? What reason have we for believing that this order will be obeyed any more than the others? What reason have we to believe that this defiance will cease? We should take into consideration the bearings of this question. The action of this Board, in my opinion, will do more to call up a generous spirit in the people, and, forgetful of partisanship, to cause them to unite upon the high ground of justice and truth, than anything that has been done in the history of the country since its first origin. Has this Court any reason to believe that its process will be respected?

The Court meets to-morrow at 10 a. m.

HOW THE VOTING WAS DONE IN EDGEFIELD.

Correspondence New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 20.—Notwithstanding the provision that no man shall be deprived of any political privilege enjoyed by any other man on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," by some tacit understanding on the part of the managers of election, two polling-places were established in the village of Edgefield, one at the Court-House, called No. 1, for the whites; another at Macedonia Church, on the edge of the village, professedly for the colored. The former no colored man attempted to approach until late in the day. Then, it being found that, in consequence of the tactics employed at the church, but a small portion of the colored population would be able to vote there, an attempt was made to vote at No. 1. United States Marshal Beaty succeeded in getting six or eight to the box, but beyond that number all efforts were in vain. Every approach to the Court-House was cut off by horsemen, who formed a cordon across every path, while crowds of white men packed the steps and portico of the Court-House building, preventing the approach of any one suspected of Republicanism. Up to nearly 10 o'clock the hundreds of colored voters waiting to deposit Republican ballots at poll No. 2, which they had been made to believe was exclusively their own, were prevented from even getting near the box by the crowds of white men already in the building and voting there.

Amid all the strife and danger of the unequal contest in which they were compelled to engage, not a gun or pistol was to be seen in the hands or on the persons of the outraged but inoffensive blacks. If there was a weapon among that surging mass, it was most skillfully and considerately concealed. A few, it is true, had sticks, but beyond that they were as defenseless as the children of a New York public school. They never gave expression to a threat, and even desisted, when requested so to do, from indulging in a cheer for the candidates of their choice.

All the previous night the place was in possession of a mob of white men, dancing in the Court-House and yelling everywhere. From daylight until 10 o'clock the black men's polling-place, so called, was surrounded by at least 300 mounted men, some on horses, some on mules, some with Confederate uniforms trimmed with yellow, all with red shirts, and obeying the commands of "Gen." Gary, who, pistol in hand, yelled his orders to open or close ranks, advance or retreat, as he would have done had he been leading a Rebel regiment against the men of the North in 1861. In addition to the mounted men there were a large number dismounted, but all armed, having the same purpose, and obeying the same orders as the mounted force.

At 9:45 o'clock United States Deputy Marshal Beaty obtained a company of United States Infantry, under the command of Capt. Kellogg, who detailed a squad of four and afterward eight men, to open the way to the poll. This squad pierced the ranks of the "red-shirts" who had packed their horses so closely together that the only approach to the windows, back of which was the ballot-box, was under the bellies of their beasts. An alley, however, was made by the gallant officer, at imminent risk of his life and the lives of his men. Over the heads of the little band innumerable pistols were held. Not a man of that drunken, foul-mouthed crew but had his pistol in hand with his finger on the trigger. Thus eight brave men, representing the United States, opened and kept open a narrow pathway along which the poor but undaunted negro had the dangerous privilege of running the gauntlet.

Every black or brown man that essayed to reach the box through this threatening and furious crowd was greeted with opprobious epithets, such as only South Carolinians can utter, and which they intensified by interjecting every variety of Rebel yell. If one unguarded word had fallen from the lips of a colored man, a scene of carnage would have followed frightful to think of. Before the soldiers came on the ground, several colored men had been beaten with bludgeons and the butts of pistols. Their forbearance, however, was beyond all praise. On reaching the box the fortunate voter found a white man named Shepard standing guard over it, who with his sinister eyes endeavored to look the poor negro into such a state of terror that he began to ask himself whether the poor privilege of acting for a few short moments the part of an American citizen was worth the risk he ran. The gauntlet being safely run, the colored voter was then "put through" a long frivolous catecism—so minute that at the close of the polls several hundred of the colored Republicans had failed even to come in sight of the ballot-box. This was the "Mississippi plan," carried to a degree of perfection not excelled even by Vicksburg itself.

In the afternoon, the whites having done all the voting and repeating at poll No. 1 which was regarded as necessary to accomplish their ends, it was suggested that the crowd of anxious colored men at No. 2 should go there to vote. Some essayed so to do, but every avenue was so carefully guarded that unless they had crept between the legs of the horses they would have found no way of approach. In other portions of the district similar and even worse scenes were enacted. At Coopersville the managers were assaulted and run off by 12 o'clock. At another polling-place both the manager and the United States Supervisors were put to flight a quarter of an hour before the time for opening the polls. At another the Democratic manager got exclusive possession of the box, and retained it long enough to bring about the curious result of giving a large Democratic majority at a poll where ten black Republicans had voted to one white Democrat. By these, and similar nefarious ways, the Democrats made a majority of over 3,000 in a district where there are not that number of legal voters, all told. It is significant of one of the methods employed, that in the State of Georgia, which this district abuts, there were 30,000 less votes cast at this election than at the last. They were sent into South Carolina and Florida. The villainy of which this is but a poor outline will, I have reason to believe, be fully established by the reports to be made both by the United States Marshals and the officers of the regular army on duty at the various points.

LOUISIANA.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS Nov. 24.—9 p. m.—The business before the Returning Board to-day consisted for the most part in hearing documents, protests, and affidavits read, and was generally of an unimportant character. It is probable that the time of the Board will be thus occupied for some time to come, as the amount of evidence which will be brought before it is voluminous. It is likely that the decision of the Board as to contested polls will be reserved after hearing evidence until they shall have had time to give it mature consideration. Possibly the decisions in all cases may be rendered at one and the same time. The deliberation of the Board cannot extend beyond the 6th prox.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Kellogg states that the Republicans have elected to the Lower House sixty-one members,—a majority of one where the election is not contested in any way,—and that there are twelve others where the election is contested. The Senate stands eighteen Republicans, fifteen Democrats, and three contested.

AMONG THE DOCUMENTS

received by the Returning Board, but not read, to-day was one signed by the State Election Commissioners and United States Supervisor of Ward 11, Natchitoches Parish, stating that the failure to report the vote of five Electors on both the Republican and Democratic ticket at their polls was their fault, as, in making up their tabular statement, they were unanimously of the opinion that the people of Natchitoches had no right to vote for more than three Presidential Electors, the two at large and the one for that district, and so they made no report of the five others on either ticket, although the tickets all contained the full eight Electors. Mr. Zacharie, Democratic counsel, objected to the consideration of the subject with a view to its correction at all, but President Wells decided that if the ballots were produced before the Board and the statement was found correct, the Board would take the matter into consideration.

THE NEW YORK HERALD PUTTING ON THE BIG POT.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was, in common with other correspondents and the general public, denied the privilege of being present at the executive sessions of the Returning Board, addressed a grandiloquent letter to that body in which he threatened them, to use his own words, "with the just resentment of the great journal" which he had "the honor to represent, and through which the most powerful Governments have been accustomed to address the public." He subsequently called a meeting of correspondents, which was not attended by representatives of either THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Cincinnati *Commercial*, *Gazette*, or *Times*, or any other first-class Republican paper except one or two, who were either roped in or attended through curiosity, and

A RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED

that it was essential that they should be admitted. A curious circumstance is that the *Herald* does not appear on the list of newspapers represented at the meeting making the demand. President Wells replied to the Committee which presented the resolution that the Board had adopted a ruling from which it could not recede, and he must therefore decline. This rule does not prevent entire publicity of everything which takes place in the Board, as both the Republican and Democratic Committees have stenographers present who take down every word, and the Associated Press furnishes a very full report. The remarkable spleen which the *Herald* has suddenly taken to the Returning Board in general may be a form of the "just resentment" threatened.

REBEL INCONSISTENCY.

The feeling which underlies the remarkable "quiet" referred to by Mr. Watterson is one which the fire-eaters think reflects in a very uncomplimentary manner upon the Northern Democracy, as to their courage and sincerity. The following in this evening's *Democrat*, in commenting on the action of the Canvassing Board in South Carolina, fairly expresses the dominant sentiment of the Southern Democracy:

There are theories of free government which it is regarded as treason to discuss. Southern men must possess a measure of personal and political courage to speak with reverence of the Confederate dead, or to evince their love and devotion to Jefferson Davis. The love of civil liberty is dead in the American heart. The Republic is approaching an ignoble and cowardly end. We have made loud protests, but we believe that no arm will be lifted to resent the insult and menace to the Constitution. The tone of the Northern press, reported this morning, shows that the intelligent public sentiment is in favor of abject, cowardly, contemptible submission to the outrage.

SLAUGHTER.

That the bulldozers of Ouachita Parish have not confined their labors to simply carrying the election, but have so got in the habit of bulldozing that they feel as though they must keep it up, is borne out by a business letter received from Monroe, dated the 22d. It says:

We have some wounded parties here. That woman whom the bulldozers shot, and whose throat was cut, is here. There is another old man here who has been beaten. The body of Ford Bynum was found yesterday on the Ouachita River near the Flournoy place, at the mouth of the Darbonne, with eight buckshot in his back. An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner. The body of Merrimon Rhodes, brother of Alexandee Rhodes, was found in a mill bayou, shot and split open.

THE EXACT VALUE OF THE FIGURES

which the Democratic State Committee has been telegraphing through the country in relation to the election in this State may be estimated by the fact that, taking the table published in the *Picayune* and the statement of the majorities for President as compiled by the Democratic State Central Committee from official returns of the twenty parishes which have been canvassed, only four agree with the *Picayune's* figures, and seven parishes alone give a net increase of 838 Republican majority over the *Picayune's* statement. As to the parishes which have been canvassed, it may be said that there has been no question raised against their correctness by the Democrats.

DISPATCH TO SENATOR WEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Senator West has received a dispatch from what he says is a thoroughly reliable source, stating that Louisiana beyond doubt has gone Republican.

AN OPINION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—Gen. J. M. Tuttle, who returned from Louisiana yesterday, says Hayes has carried Louisiana beyond a doubt if a fair and honest count of votes is had. He was surprised that any Republican votes were cast at all. The whites were intimidated by social ostracism, and the blacks by whipping, shooting, refusal of employment and threats. He says the whole colored race is aroused, and could they get arms, terrible bloodshed would result. He believes the votes will all be counted this week.

RETURNING-BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The Returning Board met at 11:35, all the members present. For the Democrats appeared Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, G. R. Smith, and Julian; for the Republicans, Messrs. Stoughton, Hale, Van Allen, Gen. White, and W. A. McGrew.

The minutes having been read, Gov. Wells stated that after adjournment he had received a communication from the Supervisor of Natchitoches stating that the names of no Electors had been left off the tickets. A report from the Supervisors was read, in which it was stated that in Ward Eleven the vote for Hayes Electors was 523; Tilden Electors, 173; that it was thought only necessary to count the vote for Electors at Large and Elector for the Fourth Congressional District. The report was from the United States Supervisor.

Col. Zacharie asked whether returns could be corrected by outside testimony.

Gov. Wells answered it

WAS NOT TESTIMONY OF OUTSIDERS,

but the Commissioners of Election.

Col. Zacharie inquired if the statement was in the returns when opened.

Gov. Wells replied in the negative.

Col. Zacharie asked if Democratic counsel would be offered an opportunity to contradict the statement.

Gov. Wells said it would, but that the statement could only be contradicted by the ballots themselves.

Col. Zacharie asked if the ballots would be sent for.

Gov. Wells said they would telegraph for them, but they would not delay consideration of the case when it came up.

Mr. McGloin asked if the ruling of the Board would be modified in relation to admitting counsel.

Gov. Wells said it would not.

THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Durant Deponte—Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the journalists in the City of New Orleans representing the interests of the newspapers in the United States, I have been deputed to present to you a communication embodying the proceedings of a meeting of these journalists, which was held last night. I would state for the information of the Board that the action which was taken by that meeting was under instructions, and in the discharge of their duty. With your permission, I would like to read the communication, which is very short. Mr. Deponte read as follows:

Hon. G. Madison Wells, President Board of Returning Officers, etc.: At a meeting of the newspaper correspondents held in this city last night, the following journals were represented: New York *Staats-Zeitung*, New York *Herald*, New York *Sun*, New York *World*, *Times*, and *Tribune*, Boston *Herald*, New York *Evening Telegram*, Philadelphia *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Chicago *Times*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Baltimore *Gazette*, Wilmington (Del.) *Every Evening*, St. Louis *Republican*, and others. Mr. E. C. Hancock, of the New York *Herald*, was called to the chair, and Mr. M. C. Handy, of the Philadelphia *Times*, appointed Secretary.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the proper discharge of our duties in the collection and transmission of news from New Orleans in reference to the matter now engaging the attention of the country, it is essential that we be admitted to the daily sessions of the Board of Returning Officers of Louisiana, with a view to reporting its proceedings.

Resolved, Second, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Returning Board and respectfully request this customary courtesy at the hands of that body.

Adjourned.

E. C. HANCOCK, Chairman.

M. P. HANDY, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1876.

Mr. Deponte—May I ask, Mr. President, that some action be taken at an early day.

Gov. Wells—At once. We violated our rules through courtesy to the gentlemen on the Democratic side.

Gen. Anderson—Republicans also.

Gov. Wells—And granted them the privilege of having another reporter present which they had selected. That violation has brought upon us a very scurrilous charge by a gentleman admitted as one of the correspondents. For that reason, and many others, we must object to violating the rules. We will have to read that article to which I have referred you.

The Clerk read an article from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 18th inst., headed "The Scoundrels of the Returning Board." During the reading, Gen. Anderson denounced the author.

Mr. Deponte—May I ask the Board for information? Was the gentleman present at the meeting of the Board when this article was written? We have no disposition to enter into an argument in relation to this matter. I merely thought of suggesting that the representations might have been gathered outside. The article which has been read was evidently written outside by the gentleman representing the paper in which it appeared.

The application was refused.

Mr. Deponte urged that the whole newspaper fraternity could not be held responsible for the action of individuals.

Gov. Wells adhered to the ruling.

Judge Trumbull and Mr. Smith both

CONDEMNED IN STRONG TERMS

the expressions contained in the article.

Col. Zacharie read a communication from Col. Burke pressing the election of Dr. Hugh Kennedy to fill the vacancy in the Board.

Gov. Wells said a similar request was made Thursday; that he had decided the clerical force was full, but if there was need to increase it the Democratic recommendations would be considered, but the Board had not determined to appoint Dr. H. Kennedy.

Mr. McGloin read a motion for an amendment of the rules.

Gov. Wells said the rules would not be changed. He read, also, a petition in behalf of citizens asking representation; also an application of Democratic candidates for representation among the clerks who tabulate the returns. The applications were refused.

Judge Spofford asked that a day for taking up

THE CONTEST IN EAST BATON ROUGE

be fixed.

Gov. Wells said he would fix Monday.

It was further stated that St. Martin's would be considered to-day and Ouachita opened thereafter.

On application of Judge Spofford, the Board directed an officer to go in search of the rest of the returns from Morehouse.

The Board thereafter went in executive session.

THE CANVASS.

Returns from three contested parishes, East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany, and Iberia were taken up. East Baton Rouge has eighteen polling-places, but the returns when opened were from only seven. The law requires the Commissioners at each polling-place within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls to make returns of the votes cast to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish, who, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the returns from the polling-places, is required to consolidate such returns, to be certified as correct by the Clerk of the District Court, and forward the consolidated returns, with the originals received by him, by mail to the State Returning Board. Statements of violence or intimidation at any poll, when alleged, are required to be attached to and forwarded with the consolidated returns. East Baton Rouge is twelve hours distant from New Orleans. Returns from that parish

WERE NOT SENT BY MAIL,

and were not filed with the Returning Board till Nov. 23. Many of the affidavits charging intimidation were sworn to in New Orleans, some of them as late as Nov. 22.

The total vote of the parish, as ascertained from the returns of the Commissioners at the polling-places, was 2,238 for Tilden, and 1,626 for Hayes, but the Supervisor of Registration, by consolidating the returns from only seven polling-places, leaving out the other seven, and omitting to send the original returns from the same, makes a return of only 1,103 votes for Tilden, and 1,427 for Hayes.

MORE AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits have been filed stating that the Supervisor in this parish, and in every other parish in the State, is a Republican; that returns from fourteen parishes are still missing: that several of the missing returns were and had been in the City of New Orleans for days, in the hands of persons who were not Supervisors.

Till the return from East Baton Rouge was opened, it was not known to the Democrats what affidavits accompanied it, or the returns from what polling-places were rejected. The Democrats complain bitterly of the action of the Board of Supervisors in regard to this parish.

After much discussion, the returns of East Baton Rouge were laid aside.

The only parish finished to-day was St. Martin, which gave Tilden 1,023; Hayes, 1,097.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

The Democratic counsel have submitted another protest in the following strain:

The undersigned, acting as counsel for the various candidates upon the Democratic Conservative ticket, State, National, and municipal, with respect, show that the returns from the various polls and parishes are inspected by this board, and the vote announced by it is merely that for Governor and Electors: that the tabulation of all other votes is turned over to a corps of clerks to be done outside of the presence of this Board; that all of said clerks are Republicans, and that the Democratic-Conservative candidates have no check upon them, and no means to detect errors or expose fraudulent tabulation, or to call the attention of this Board to any such wrong, if any exist; that by this system the fate of all other candidates but Governor and Electors is placed in the hands of a body of Republican clerks, with no check against erroneous or dishonest action on their part; that fair play requires that some check should be placed upon said clerks, and some protection afforded to the said candidates against errors or dishonest action on the part of said clerks; therefore they respectfully ask that they be permitted to name three respectable parties, and that to such parties be accorded the privilege of being present in the room or rooms or where said tabulation is progressing, and inspecting the tabulation and comparing the same with the returns, and also of fully inspecting the returns previous to the adoption by this Board of said tabulation, with a view to satisfy all parties that there has been no tampering or unfair practices in counting therewith.

The Board adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FLORIDA.

HAYES' MAJORITY 763.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—It is said that the dispatch from Florida of last night, which states that the official returns show a majority of 763 for Hayes, is correct, and that the dispatch came to this city in cipher, but for some reason the National Republican Committee has not cared to acknowledge the receipt of it or to have the fact published.

THE PENDING CASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 24.—The arguments in the injunction and mandamus cases were continued to-day before Judge White. Mr. Sellers and Judge Beddle, of Philadelphia, in speeches, and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, by written argument, appeared for the Democrats, and Gen Barlow and Judge Emmons for the Republicans. The Court adjourned without rendering a decision. It will possibly decide to-night, certainly to-morrow.

There is no change in the situation. There are three counties yet to hear from, and it will be Monday before all the returns are in,—possibly later. The result from the face of the returns will be very close. It is probable, unless the cases now pending should go to the Supreme Court, that the canvass will begin Monday or Tuesday. If an appeal is made before Thursday the canvass will probably run up to the 5th of December, no matter when it is opened.

HOLDING BACK RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Information received here to-day from Tallahassee leaves no doubt that Florida has gone Republican by several hundred majority on the face of the returns. The Democrats are still holding back returns from one Democratic county for the purpose, it is believed, of changing them, so as to increase Tilden's vote to overcome the Republican majority in the rest of the State. The Republicans, however, know exactly how many votes have been cast in that county, and will expose any attempt to change the returns. Florida is unquestionably Republican, and the news is from a source that can be confidently relied upon.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

A CONCLAVE IN NEW YORK AT WHICH A CIRCULAR LETTER IS DRAWN UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gov. Hendricks, with his wife, arrived in this city this morning and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He called in Gov. Tilden during the forenoon and had a conversation on political subjects. He said that the feeling in the West was so intense in regard to the election that he desired to come East and learn the condition of public opinion here. He denied that there had been any previous arrangement for a political conference, and both he and Abram S. Hewitt said that his trip has no special political significance. In the evening Gov. Hendricks and wife dined at Mr. Hewitt's house with Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Randolph, of New Jersey. After dinner Hendricks, Tilden, Hewitt, Randolph, Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Barnum, of Connecticut, were at the Everett House talking over the political situation. They held no formal meeting, but merely conversed together as to the prospects. Hendricks and others expressed some apprehension as to the purpose of the Louisiana Returning Board, and said that the idea of Gov. Stearns canvassing the vote in Florida was absurd and preposterous.

THE LETTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has written the following letter to Gen. Wade Hampton:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1876.—MY DEAR SIR: Your admirable address to the people of South Carolina is the subject of universal commendation here. In fact, the prudence, forbearance, and self-control of

your people under the most exasperating provocations is beyond all praise. I can only trust that, in the exciting situation in which you will find yourself next week, no outbreak will occur. It is almost too much to expect that there will be no indiscreet man in South Carolina who may provoke a collision, but, nevertheless, the Providence of God has so far guided you and your people in all your difficulties that your friends rest in calm confidence upon the wisdom and good fortune which have so far attended your actions. You may rest assured that your Northern brethren have consecrated themselves to the work of your deliverance, and will never cease their efforts until you are restored to that freedom wherewith you were made free by the labors and sacrifices and wisdom of our forefathers and your forefathers. God give you and your people all wisdom and all the patience needed in this hour of trial, and, in this crisis of the destiny of our common country, we have full faith in the justice of the people of the United States, and we do not entertain a doubt of the final verdict which they will pass upon the occurrences of the last two weeks. This verdict will surely vindicate their majesty, and re-establish free government upon a lasting basis. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.

ANOTHER REPORT

says that Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Tilden, ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and wife, and Mrs. Hendricks, dined with the Hon. Peter Cooper to-night. Gov. Hendricks leaves for home to-morrow. The following statement was made by Gov. Hendricks: He did not come here for the purpose of holding a conference. He states that he is so perfectly convinced that the feeling of honest men throughout the country is so general that Tilden has been elected and the sense of the justice of the country irrespective of party is so strong that corrupt Canvassing Boards of the South will not dare to set public opinion at defiance, and, if they do make the attempt, they will fail in their purpose.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEVER RETURNED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says Dr. A. J. Glover, Supervisor of Elections at Swan Quarter, Hyde County, N. C., was drowned on the night of Nov. 6, with Republican tickets for that county in his possession. The body was found some days after, nearly upright in the water, with his coat drawn over his head and other evidences of violence. The election tickets were never found.

WASHINGTON.

TILDEN POSTING HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—A member of the House, lately arrived from New York, says Mr. Tilden is very busy reading everything in the law-books, Congressional proceedings, and commentaries on the Constitution upon questions touching the election of President, counting of the votes, and routine of inauguration. He is also carefully studying the laws of all the States, and particularly those now disputed at the South, and those where ineligible Electors have been found, for the purpose of fully informing himself of the different methods of filling vacancies among the Electors. He is besides engaged upon the study of the laws creating the Returning Boards, and the debates in Congress upon the Board in Louisiana. He is in constant consultation with prominent Democratic politicians and lawyers in regard to all questions now arising or which are likely to arise at the South or in Congress previous to the 4th of March. The intention of all this is believed to be the preparation of plans to pursue by the Democrats in Congress in case Hayes Electors receive certificates in Louisiana and Florida. It is regarded as very important by prominent Democrats to

HAVE A DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING

before Congress meets, in order, if possible, to prevent any but recognized spokesmen being obtained to take the initiative in steps looking to rules regulating the count, or any other questions which it may be decided best to consider at an early day.

Mr. Hendricks' visit is understood to be for consultation in regard to a general plan of action before Congress and elsewhere.

A. H. STEPHENS' VIEWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, arrived here to-day. Owing to bad health he did not attend the late session of Congress, but now, having somewhat improved, he expects, though feeble, to remain throughout the next. In the course of a conversation to-day he said: "I anticipate one of the most interesting and important sessions ever held. Grave questions may arise, and probably will arise, and my own hope is that a spirit of moderation and of calmness may possess every member. I would deprecate excitement, and, so far as lies in my power, I shall try to allay it. I sincerely and earnestly hope a spirit of patriotism will prevail, and, that in the adjustment of any complications which may arise, the only aim may be simple justice and a full compliance with the requirements of the Constitution as framed by the fathers."

THE CABINET.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, lasting two hours, at which a general consideration of affairs in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and the various complicated questions growing out of the Presidential election, received attention. There was some discussion of the statutes touching points that have received public attention, and the opinion of the Attorney-General upon questions of the rights and duties of courts in instances similar to those prominent now in South Carolina and Florida, were referred to during the session, but nothing was decided, and no formal action of any character taken by the Government that could bear upon the events alluded to.

THAT CORPORAL'S GUARD.

The total number of troops ordered to Washington up to date is between 800 and 900. This includes eight companies, or batteries, now here, and four companies of infantry which have received orders to come East from Fort Sill. The latter were sent from New York City to the West last spring, to participate in the summer campaign against the hostile Indians.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

A VERY CLOSE DIVISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—A table of the next House as it stands under the latest and most reliable returns, has just been completed here by the best Republican authority in this city, who has access to all information regarding the result in each district yet received by the National Committee. He gives the Democrats 149 and the Republicans 141. New Hampshire, at the worst for the Republicans, is certain to give them two to the Democrats one in the March election, which will make 150 Democrats and 143 Republicans. This calculation gives nearly all the districts yet classed as doubtful to the Democrats. The Republicans may have two more than have been estimated in the above count from Illinois, two more from Pennsylvania, and two more from Louisiana. On the other hand, Republicans may lose one in Florida, one in Missouri, and one in Virginia, more than appears in the above count. A careful study of all information at hand regarding the districts not yet officially announced, convinces the authority compiling the table that it is quite possible, though not very probable, that the apparent Democratic majority may be entirely overcome, but at the worst the Democrats will not have over seven and may not have over three or four majority.

MISSOURI.

THE METCALFE-FROST CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—In the Metcalfe-Frost mandamus case testimony was taken this evening in regard to the alleged change of returns from Precinct No. 57 from 272 for Frost to 232. Ferd L. Garesche, County Clerk, gave a long account of the matter, and, while he had no positive evidence that the change of figures had been made, yet there were several circumstances in the case which bore so strongly in that direction that he not only believed the figures had been changed, but that the change was made in his own office after the poll-books had been delivered to him, but by some person unknown to him.

Deputy Clerk Vogel and Messrs. Brown and Young, who acted as assistants to the County Clerk, also testified to the same general effect as above, but had no positive knowledge that a change in figures had been made.

John F. Dested, who acted as clerk for the judges of election at Precinct 57, and who made up the poll-book for that precinct, was then called, but counsel for Frost objected to his evidence being taken on the ground that in point of fact nobody's testimony could be taken except that of the County Clerk, and they had permitted his deputies to testify only as a matter of courtesy.

Argument on this point consumed the remainder of the afternoon, and it was finally agreed that Hested should testify to-morrow.

The case excites much interest here, and the court-room has been crowded with spectators each time the matter has been up.

It is said to-night that Goresche and his assistants were summoned this afternoon to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow and state what they know about the matter.

KENTUCKY.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—Complete official returns, received to-night, elect ten Democratic Congressmen,—a full delegation. The total of the vote cast is 258,860. Tilden received 160,445; Hayes, 98,415. In 1875 Harlan, Republican, received 90,795; McCreary, 126,876; Democratic gain, 33,469.

CALIFORNIA.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Returns at the office of the Secretary of State give Pacheco (Republican) a majority for Congress in the Fourth District of one vote.

IOWA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM THE COUNTIES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—The following are the official returns of the votes cast in this State at the last election:

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.
Adair	1,334	593	62
Adams	1,376	626	95
Allamakee	1,709	1,646	39
Appanoose	1,711	1,419	214
Audubon	427	352	....
Benton	2,901	1,356	....
Black Hawk	2,980	1,592	40
Boone	2,018	1,305	178
Bremer	1,735	757	51
Buchanan	2,226	1,416	203
Buena Vista	770	200	63
Butler	1,829	780	22
Calhoun	622	196	5
Carroll	799	771	....
Cass	1,876	979	61
Cedar	2,328	1,445	66
Cerro Gordo	1,273	448	16
Cherokee	864	175	152
Chickasaw	1,574	1,090	22
Clarke	1,405	816	121
Clay	567	94	10
Clayton	2,661	2,621	26
Clinton	3,655	3,398	37
Crawford	1,043	638	....
Dallas	2,136	752	451
Davis	1,587	1,631	138
Decatur	1,647	1,282	19
Delaware	2,233	1,427	....
Des Moines	3,324	2,917	....
Dickinson	260	48	....
Dubuque	2,798	4,977	39
Emmet	246	36	....
Fayette	3,028	1,709	26
Floyd	2,033	151	126
Franklin	1,177	379	5
Fremont	1,660	1,682	146
Greene	1,311	510	153
Grundy	1,099	417	1
Guthrie	1,434	629	309
Hamilton	1,187	425	43
Hancock	281	99	...
Hardin	2,172	980	149
Harrison	1,557	1,386	127
Henry	2,806	1,485	144
Howard	1,194	600	21
Humboldt	523	183	3
Ida	213	60	24
Iowa	1,871	1,348	151
Jackson	2,126	2,485	101
Jasper	3,375	1,804	18
Jefferson	2,167	1,449	117
Johnson	2,347	2,569	....
Jones	2,591	1,763	4
Keokuk	2,363	1,862	103
Kossuth	638	227	....
Lee	3,132	3,687	20
Linn	4,331	2,917	7
Louisa	1,930	1,008	....
Lucas	1,478	1,044	8
Lyon	262	46	....
Madison	2,246	1,538	160
Mahaska	3,21[illegible]	1,701	338
Marion	2,7[illegible]6	2,301	....
Marshall	3,056	1,189	133
Mills	1,453	1,165	6
Mitchell	1,663	671	65
Monona	713	304	300
Monroe	1,418	1,246	1
Montgomery	1,749	739	199
Muscatine	2,524	2,075	25
O'Brien	463	116	26
Osceola	327	59	....
Page	2,243	861	217
Palo Alto	343	333	....
Plymouth	835	582	12
Pocahontas	375	141	11
Polk	4,324	2,382	482
Pottawattamie	2,565	2,414	42
Poweshiek	2,508	1,083	46
Ringgold	1,245	422	245
Sac	661	166	124
Scott	3,819	2,855	28
Shelby	896	631	....
Sioux	439	220	....
Story	1,848	519	297
Tama	2,338	1,317	82
Taylor	1,727	676	428
Union	1,239	795	426
Van Buren	2,110	1,661	19
Wapello	2,581	2,412	60
Warren	2,438	1,415	146
Washington	2,467	1,508	230
Wayne	1,693	1,341	18
Webster	1,299	987	398
Winnebago	498	39	....
Winneshiek	2,759	1,617	120
Woodbury	1,034	1,003	103
Worth	703	149	5
Wright	574	181	....
	171,327	112,099	9,001

Hayes' majority over Tilden ... 59,228
Republican increase over 1875 ... 45,252
Democratic increase over 1875 ... 18,752

Republican net gain ... 26,500

There were 26 votes cast for the Anti-Secret-Society ticket.

It will be seen that Hayes' majority in this State is greater than Tilden's aggregate majorities in all the Northern States he carried. Whether the Democracy will ever again turn up from under this political burial remains to be seen.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

SOME OLD RASCALITIES—UGLY REMINISCENCES.

Philadelphia Press, Nov 23.

Frauds in elections have been the staple stock in trade of the modern Democracy. Horace Greeley branded Samuel J. Tilden as a party to the great fraud in the City of New York which came near electing Horatio Seymour in 1868, and now the figures show, by comparison between 1874-'75 and 1876, that at least five Southern States have been carried for Tilden by terror and false returns, viz.: Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, and Arkansas. How! Now look at the combined influences of force and fraud in Kansas in 1856, '57, and '58, companion pictures as they are of the outrageous system at the late elections in the South. We give a few specimens, adding that it is from this fountain of infamy most of our present evils have flown:

On Oct. 6, 1856, a bogus election was held for a Delegate to Congress, members of Territorial Legislature, and on the question of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. The Free-State men refused to vote. Many intrusive votes were thrown at Leavenworth and other towns nearest Missouri. Of the 4,276 votes cast for Whitfield as Delegate, 1,458 were cast at Leavenworth, more than the whole population of that place. On the question of a Convention, the vote was 2,592 for, and 454 against. Of the former number 1,243 were cast at Leavenworth.

On Oct. 12 an emigrant train of some 500 Free-State settlers, led by Col. Eldredge and Gen. Pomeroy, having entered the Territory by the way of Nebraska, was arrested by the dragoons, by order of Gov. Geary, who was still laboring under the hallucination that Lane was marching into the Territory at the head of a great army. The arrested emigrants were very harshly treated, robbed of part of their arms and other property, and were marched prisoners to Lecompton, where the Governor found himself obliged to release them.

On Oct. 16, a Grand Jury, packed by "Sheriff" Jones, and consisting entirely of pro-slavery men, found bills of indictment for murder and other high crimes against more than a hundred of the Free-State prisoners. These prisoners were tried, and the larger part, immediately on their acquittal, were arrested on new charges. Twenty-one of the Hickory Point prisoners were convicted of manslaughter, and were sentenced to five years at hard labor with ball and chains.

This was one scene of the infamous drama in Kansas in the beginning of that terrible history.

In 1858, in spite of all the efforts of Gov. Walker, the Free-State men adhered to their resolution of taking no part in the bogus constitutional election, which came off on the 15th of June, and at which only about 2,000 votes were thrown. At the municipal election at Leavenworth, a few days later,—the old officers chosen by violence the preceding autumn having resigned,—the Free-State voters rallied in force and elected their ticket by a decided majority. The Constitutional Convention met at Lecompton at the beginning of September; but, after organizing and appointing a few committees, adjourned over until after the Territorial election. Both parties now devoted their energies to that election, which, notwithstanding the unfairness of the apportionment and the restriction of the right of voting to those registered, resulted in a decided triumph for the Free-State men. They threw about 7,600 votes to about 3,700 thrown by the other party, electing Parrott, their candidate for Territorial Delegate, nine out of the thirteen Councilmen, and twenty-seven out of the thirty-nine Representatives. An attempt was indeed made to alter the complexion of the Legislature by means of a false return sent in from the Oxford Precinct in Johnson County. This return was a manuscript roll fifty feet long, containing the names of 1,624 persons as having voted in the Oxford Precinct,—a place containing eleven houses. If admitted, by transferring from the Free-State to the pro-slavery side, three Councilmen and eight Representatives for the district of which this precinct formed a part, it would have changed the party character of the Legislature, though still leaving the Free-State men the Delegate in Congress, and a decided majority of the popular vote.

The Convention that framed the Lecompton Constitution declined, in spite of the pledges of the majority of the members, to submit their handiwork to the people. They allowed only a vote on the insertion or rejection of the clauses by which slave property was declared to be higher than any constitutional sanction, and establishing the holding of slaves as a part of the fundamental law of Kansas. The vote upon the adoption or rejection of this clause was fixed for the 21st of December, but as it was impossible to vote against slavery without at the same time voting for the Constitution, the Free-State men abstained from the polls and the slavery clause was adopted by a vote of 6,143 for, to 569 against it. More than half the affirmative votes were returned from counties along the Missouri border not having in all more than a thousand votes.

At the election of the 4th of January a majority of 10,226 votes were cast against the Lecompton Constitution. The result of the Lecompton State election long remained in doubt. It was understood that a little over 6,000 votes (a large part of the Free-State men not voting) had been given for both sets of candidates for State officers, but, according to Calhoun's figuring, the pro-slavery men were chosen. It was also understood that the Free-State men, of whom a large part had voted for members of the Legislature, had a decided majority in both branches of that body; but all depended upon the returns from Leavenworth County, the returns for some districts of which had been falsified on their way to Calhoun, and, as he kept the whole body of returns in his pocket, and refused to certify to anybody's election till Congress had first acted on the question by admission, the matter long remained in doubt. It was generally understood that if Kansas was admitted Calhoun would cook up the returns so as to produce a pro-slavery State Government and Legislature.

These passages need no comment. The generation that controls the South to-day is the legitimate successor of the merciless slave-power that aimed to crush the life of the free, young commonwealth in the West. There is the same defiance of law, the same despotic suppression of the popular will. The Confederate outrages of the campaign which has just closed have given a fresh emphasis to the Lecompton enormities twenty years ago.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

LESSONS FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS—LATHROP AND CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 23.—Lessons can often be learned by looking over the official returns after a hotly-contested election. The official returns of the Fourth District are uncommonly interesting figures just now. They point out in unmistakable language the earnest desire for Civil-Service Reform which exists among the people, and show the determination on the part of the voters to cast their ballots for a man whom they know to be honest, and who was pledged not to use Federal offices to promote his interests at county conventions and town caucuses. For the first time since the days of Washburne, the Fourth District will be represented by a man who is absolutely untrammeled by a single pledge, and who goes to Washington fully determined to carry out his principles at all hazards. In 1872, only four years ago, this same Mr. Lathrop was laughed at by the machine politicians of the district because he would not accept a proposition which would turn over to him the Marengo delegation, and thereby have secured his election beyond question at that time. He could have insured his election beyond a peradventure. To a modern politician the proposition was a "business" one. He was simply to give a written pledge to four men that he would obtain four Federal offices for them, which offices were within his power to give. Some of his unwise friends said, "You will never get to Congress unless you do make a promise." Others said Lathrop never was a "politician." On being approached, the Winnebago-County lawyer quietly and dignifiedly said, "Gentlemen, I would like to go to Congress; but I say to you, and to all my friends, that I do not propose to go to Washington upon a certificate that ought to send me to the Penitentiary at Joliet." This ended all diplomatic relations with the gentlemen who were running the McHenry delegation. Lathrop was "counted out" of "the game." Hurlbut was next called upon, and becomingly accepted the proposition. But, while the machine was counting Lathrop out, the voters, by reducing Hurlbut's majorities, were preparing to "count in" the lawyer who had the moral courage to refuse a seat in Congress because to accept it would compromise his ideas in respect to Civil-Service Reform.

Hurlbut squeezed through in 1874 with 1,200 majority,—7,000 Republican voters staying at home. The machine became alarmed. It was evident there was trouble ahead. How to forestall public opinion and force a nomination was the grave question. Accordingly, the Boone County Convention was rushed through, as the vote since proved, against the wishes of the people, and delegates were elected pledged for Hurlbut. Shortly after that, Hurlbut came home from Congress, and whipped in his Postmasters in McHenry County. They heard the distant murmurings of mustering hosts, and would have gladly rebelled; but their master forced them into line, and, against the wishes of the people, McHenry County was carried for Hurlbut. The game was blocked in Winnebago and DeKalb Counties, but in Kane the machine men very nearly came out ahead. But what was the result of all this scheming when the matter was referred back to the people? The official vote shows that voters do not consider Civil-Service Reform as the "babbling of old fools who know not of what they talk":

	Lathrop.	Farnsworth.	Hurlbut.
Kane (official)	3,176	3,001	2,167
McHenry (official)	1,801	1,940	1,646
Boone (official)	1,150	328	890
Winnebago (official)	4,461	1,399	296
DeKalb (official)	2,686	1,481	959
	13,274	8,169	5,958

Lathrop's majority over the Democrat, Farnsworth, was 5,105; over the machine Republican, Hurlbut, 7,316. These figures show that the voters of the Fourth District prefer straight Democrats to machine Republicans. Had Gen. Hurlbut taken timely warning by the vote of 1874, he never would have suffered the humiliation of his Waterloo on the 7th inst. When too late, he found out that the people did not like his "style of politics." How many politicians who have captured the nominations would fare the same fate if men of honesty and courage were run against them! The Fourth District gave a sigh of relief when John F. Farnsworth and Steve Hurlbut were laid out side by side in their political coffins,—never, it is hoped, to arise again.

CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO VETERAN ASSOCIATION

met last night at No. 77 Clark street, to receive the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Col. S. P. Baldwin presided, and Mr. H. F. Merritt acted as Secretary. There was a fair attendance.

Gen. Cameron presented a partial report of the Committee on Organization, and asked further time to complete the same. The General made one of his "rousing" speeches, in the course of which he said that the country now understood that there must be a fair count, or there would most likely be a fair fight. At the same time he felt impelled to say that should Gov. Hayes be found to be the properly-elected President, Samuel J. Tilden would, as sure as there is a God in heaven, succeed him. They did not want, in effecting this organization, any secret society, but they wanted everything to be fair and above board. The Society would partake somewhat of a social organization,—at best a quasi-military one; their principal object was to stand by their comrades in peace as they had done in war. Mr. Cameron concluded a long and rambling speech, in which he had mixed up patriotism, politics, theology, law and morality in a bewildering fashion, by saying that there was sufficient virtue in the Republican party to prevent its sanctioning the perpetration of gross frauds.

On motion, the Committee were granted the desired extension, and after some informal talk on the general objects of the Association, the meeting adjourned to Friday night at the Palmer House.

THE RETURNS.

The following is the official vote for county officers in this city: State's Attorney—Mills, Republican, 40,124; Jamieson, Democrat, 35,914. Sheriff—Clough, Republican, 35,099; Kern, Democrat, 40,832. Coroner—Dietzsch, Republican, 40,992; Quirk, Democrat, 34,809. Clerk of Circuit Court—Gross, Republican, 39,381; Rummel, Democrat, 36,850. Recorder—Brockway, Republican, 39,681; Comiskey, Democrat, 36,364.

That for State officers was as follows: Governor—Cullom, Republican, 37,997; Steward, Democrat, 38,178; Simpson, Independent, 17; Allen, 2. Lieutenant Governor—Shuman, Republican, 37,813; Glenn, Democrat, 38,293; Pickerall, Independent, 285; A. Y. McCormick, 5. Secretary of State—Harlow, Republican, 37,693; Thornton, Democrat, 38,310; Hooton, Independent, 278; Lemont, 8. State Treasurer—Rutz, Republican, 37,575; Gundlach, Democrat, 38,390; Aspern, Independent, 295; scattering, 8. Attorney General—Edsall, Republican, 37,886; Lynch, Democrat, 37,483; Coy, 368. Auditor of Public Accounts—Needles, Republican, 37,734; Hise, Democrat, 38,215; Hoofsteller, 8.

DISMISSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—In the United States District Court this morning, Judge Dyer decided not to admit the testimony offered by the prosecution in the Weissert case, upon the admissability of which argument was made yesterday. Whereupon District-Attorney Hazleton entered a nolle prosequi in the case, deeming the evidence insufficient to secure a conviction without the admission of the testimony in question.

CRIME.

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 24.—Considerable trepidation is manifested among the Democratic managers here over the arrest of one Benjamin Feldman for voting illegally at the November election. He came to this city and State as late as last August, and was registered by a prominent Democrat, who knew all the facts in his case. The law requires six months' residence to vote. Feldman was challenged at the First Precinct polls in this city by the Republican challenger, and swore in his vote, which was deposited and counted. The challenger said to him: "Feldman, you have perjured yourself. You left Cincinnati on the 26th of August." Feldman then tried to recover his ballot, but it was too late. He made no attempt to defend himself to-day, and was put under $500 bond by a United States Commissioner at Keokuk to appear before the January term of the Court. Several others were spotted on election day, and two of them have discreetly vamosed. Their votes do not affect the result, as both the city and county went decidedly Republican, but examples will be made of some of them.

THIEVES AT GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 24.—A gang of thieves has made this city its headquarters for the past two weeks, and scarcely a night has passed since its arrival without one or more robberies having been committed. The police seem to be helpless in the detection of the rascals, as thus far but two arrests have been made, and it is doubtful whether these are the robbers. Last night H. F. Jacobs' house, on Simmons street, was entered while the family were eating supper and a quantity of sheets, pillow-cases, towels, etc., were taken. Later in the night the saloon in the basement of the American House was broken open and a portion of the stock of liquors and cigars removed. What could not be carried off was spilt on the floor. A shoemaker's shop on Seminary street was also entered, and several pairs of boots, shoes, slippers, etc., are missing. The two now under arrest are negroes, named George Jones and John Trumball. They were seized by the police while in the act of a highway robbery on South street.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—A few days ago two men were arrested at Richmond for passing counterfeit money. They gave their names as Lang and Boland. Detective Rathburn, of the Secret Service, went to see them, and identified Lang as the notorious Pete McCartney, and Boland as Walter Scott, who is under indictment at Cincinnati, where he jumped bail last spring. They were brought here this afternoon, and, through Rathburn's testimony, a Grand Jury returned four indictments against them jointly. This afternoon they were arraigned, pleaded guilty to one indictment, and sentence was reserved till Tuesday. Not deeming it safe to trust McCartney in jail, the two are kept at the United States Court building under the guard of Deputy Marshals and detectives.

HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 24.—Two men named Ed Brown and Jack Wood were arrested near here to-day by Sheriff McDonald. They are charged with breaking into the stable of A. Good, near Burbank, Dak., the night of Oct. 26 and stealing a pair of valuable horses. One of the horses was recovered. The Sheriff of Clay County, Dak., came here this evening and took the prisoners to the scene of their depredations for trial. McDonald tracked these men a distance of over 500 miles across the country, through Southern Dakota and Minnesota, and finally came up with them to-day, after nearly a month's chase.

BRIDGE BURNED.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad bridge crossing Tunkhannock Creek, just north of this city, was burned down last evening. All travel on that road is stopped for the present. The bridge was 380 feet in length, and it will take about ten days to rebuild it. Trains from New York laid over in this city last night, and no train from the north will be able to go to New York to-day. The Company will make arrangements to transfer passengers by this evening. The fire is supposed to be incendiary,—the work of some of their late employes, with whom they have had trouble.

HARD ON THE GAMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—The decision of the Court that one of the principal gamblers here must pay a fine and suffer six months' imprisonment on account of carrying on a game of faro, has produced considerable stir among that class of the community, because of the precedent heretofore under which by the paying of fines gamblers were permitted to continue their games. The present case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and there tested so far as imprisonment is concerned. Brethren from Chicago, New York, and elsewhere, are here to raise $10,000 by which to test the case.

THE JAMES BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Advices received from Kansas City to-night state that Sheriff Groom, of Clay County, night before last made a descent on the notorious James boys, the much-feared bandits, at their home, near Kearney, with a posse, but as usual the desperadoes proved too much for the officers. Groom and one of his men fired at the brothers, but the weapons failed to obey. The brothers returned the fire and made their escape. The full particulars have not reached here.

A POISONING CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—During last harvest, while engaged in a wheat-field in Howard County, Thomas Hughes, Jr., and others, found a bottle of whisky secreted in a shock of wheat. They drank of it, Hayes taking a large dose, but the others, not liking the taste of it, drank but very little. In a few hours Hayes died with all the symptoms of poison. It was discovered that the whisky had been poisoned. Evidence pointing strongly to Thomas Berrigan and his wife as the parties guilty of the act, they were indicted by the Grand Jury at the present term of court.

A POSTAL THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 24.—August C. Fausch, late local mail-agent at Otis, Ind., was arrested last night by Special Agents J. E. Stuart and George W. White, of Chicago, charged with robbing the mails of registered letters. The prisoner was brought before United States Commissioner Cole this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was bound over in the sum of $2,000 for appearance at the next term of the United States Court at Indianapolis.

ANOTHER PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—Amaziah Dalton, who was sentenced from Logan County in January, 1873, to seven years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for forgery, was pardoned yesterday. There are now 1,602 convicts in the Penitentiary, which is the largest number ever confined in the institution at any one time, with the exception of Wednesday last, when the count ran up to 1,605.

A SHARK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 24.—Edward S. Piper, of Chicago, was arrested at the Tea Garden House this afternoon by Deputy-Sheriff Bowen for obtaining money under false pretenses. Piper attempted to blackmail a Mr. Wilson, in Porter County, and obtained $160 to quiet him. Piper was bound over to the Circuit Court under bonds of $1,000.

OVER-CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 24.—William Woolridge was arrested by Detective Hall yesterday, charged with the murder of Conrad Shock, a German, here about a year ago. After the deed was committed, Woolridge fled, and has not since been heard from until yesterday, when he was arrested as stated.

STRIKERS IN TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—Eight of the engineers and firemen who struck on the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow-Gauge Railroad some days ago are now undergoing a preliminary examination at Belleville, Ill., on a charge of malicious destruction of property in disabling locomotives, obstructing the mails, and assault with intent to kill.

DISEMBOWELED.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—A butcher named Theiss, irritated by some boys, threw a large knife at them. The weapon did not take the intended direction, but struck a youth named Grosser, who was at the time making a purchase from Theiss. The lad was disemboweled, and the butcher promptly arrested.

NO MORE OF THIS, HAL!

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—The trial of A. G. Weissert, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, on an indictment for bribery, terminated abruptly to-day, the counsel for the Government entering a nolle prosequi.

RAILROADS.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The business on the railroads leading from this city has greatly fallen off during the last few weeks, and there is hardly a line which is not losing money now, at the present low rates on freight and passengers. During the past summer the traffic was unusually large. So much freight has been going forward that none of the roads could get all the cars wanted, and the passengers came forward with such a rush that a few lines had often nine to twelve sleepers attached, and had to use two engines, and in some instances trains had to be divided up and run in sections. But now all this has ceased. The passenger traffic is small, and the freight traffic has fallen off to such an extent that the cry for cars has ended. While the traffic was large the quantity made up to some extent for the low rates, and the roads, or at least some of them, made quite fair net earnings. But since business has again assumed its ordinary dullness there is not a road which can make both ends meet at the prevailing figures, and heaven and earth are being moved by the disgusted managers to bring the present railroad war to an end. There can be but little doubt that if the present state of affairs continues during the winter, next spring will see a number of the lines leading to the East follow in the wake of the Ohio & Mississippi and go into bankruptcy. The continuance of the war depends much upon what kind of winter we are going to have. If it is a mild, open one, freight will continue to be shipped, which will enable Vanderbilt to hold out and continue the war indefinitely. Should, however, the winter be a severe one, and the probabilities are that it will, traffic will almost cease, and Vanderbilt may be compelled to agree to some compromise in order to keep his own roads above water. Messrs. Scott and Garrett are said to be heartily sick of the war, and ready to make some concessions, but they are not willing to agree to everything the stubborn Commodore demands. Vanderbilt asks that the rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore should be made the same as those to New York, all three being seaports from which goods can be shipped to Europe at the same rates. Messrs. Scott and Garrett are willing to concede this on foreign shipments but will not on local traffic, as Philadelphia and Baltimore are nearer to the West than New York. Thus the matter rests at present, and what the end will be no one is able to prophesy.

KANSAS PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 24.—The District Court of the Third District has made an order directing the Receivers of the Kansas Pacific Road to pay all amounts due for labor, material, and supplies used in the operation of the road. This will enable the Receivers to take up the outstanding pay-checks issued by the Company. The death of General Passenger and Ticket Agent Parker, which occurred last Tuesday at Wallace, occasions very general regret among all attaches of the road. His successor has not yet been appointed.

THE LAST RITES.

The remains of E. A. Parker, late General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, arrived at 3:30 o'clock p. m. yesterday by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They were received at the depot by the Masonic fraternity and escorted to his late residence, No. 770 Wabash avenue. Services will be held at the above place this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. At 5 o'clock p. m. his remains will be taken to Jackson, Mich., via the Michigan Central Railroad, for burial.

CHICAGO & NORTHEASTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 24.—The rails are laid to a point within sixteen miles of this city on the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad. President Bancroft says that the cars will be run into Lansing by the 10th of next month.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—Chancellor Bruce appointed to-day Daniel Torrance and John King, now Presidents, Receivers for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, for the same reasons upon which the Illinois and Indiana courts did likewise.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25—1 a. m.—For the lake region, southerly winds, veering to southwest and northwest, warmer, cloudy and snowy weather, with falling or stationary barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.05	29	78	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.97	36	73	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.89	40	56	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.88	41	57	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.86	39	63	S., fresh	.....	Thr'ng.
10:18 p. m.	29.85	36	70	N. W., fresh	.....	Thr'ng.

Maximum thermometer, 42; minimum, 24.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.87	28	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.93	32	Calm	.....	Cloudy
Cleveland	29.94	32	S., fresh	.04	Lt. snow.
Davenport	30.00	33	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.86	30	N. W. fresh	.....	Fair.
Erie	29.93	34	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.84	28	S. W., gen.	.....	Cloudy.
G. Haven	29.86	30	E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.97	32	W., gentle	.....	Clearing.
Marquette	29.84	29	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.91	30	N. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.[illegible]8	29	S., light	.03	Lt. snow.
Omaha	30.08	33	Calm	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.86	35	S., fresh	.02	Lt. snow.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DESPLAINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—Prof. Tice, the weather-savan, predicted this will be the severest winter experienced in 100 years: From Nov. 12 to 17, rainy; 18 to 25, fair but cold; 26 to 29, warm with rain; 30, cold. Prof. Hinrichs, the Iowa clerk of the weather, says the winter (Dec. 1 till Feb. 28) will most probably be moderate,—that is, above the normal in temperature,—not a severe winter for Iowa.

SPORTING ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—At the races today the three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds brought out three starters, Tampico winning, Mainbrace second and Flora third. Time, 1:25.

The mile dash for all ages was won by Lady Clipper. Coupon second, Libbie L. third. Time, 1:48¼. Only three started.

The dash of a mile and a half for all ages was won by Bay Rum, beating Waterie and Starlight.

The dead-heat of yesterday between Tom O'Neill and First Chance was won easily by O'Neill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Jacob Schaffer accomplished another great triumph to-night, in a billiard tournament, defeating Cyrille Dion by a score of 300 to 198. Garnier defeated Rudolphe by a score of 300 to 218. In the afternoon game Slosson was the victor in the game with Maurice Daly, 300 to 285. Schaffer, in his game, made a run of 137.

An Overanxious Man.

Detroit Free Press.

He was around yesterday afternoon inquiring after "the latest," and he looked so hard up and knocked about that many wondered what possible benefit a political victory could be to him. When they made bold to ask him he replied:

"Well, you see, my brother Bill is fishing for the office of Secretary of War."

"He is, eh?"

"Yes, sir; and if he gets it he will get brother Sam appointed Revenue Collector."

"Yes."

"And then Sam will get the old man appointed Postmaster."

"Yes."

"And the old man will get my brother-in-law on as a letter-carrier."

"Yes."

"And my brother-in-law will use his influence to get me appointed weighmaster of the Western District, and then the whole family will walk around in clover knee-high. You see how much depends upon this thing. How's Florida goin'?"

THE ATHENÆUM.

Annual Meeting of the Members and Contributors.

What It Has Accomplished During the Five Years of Its Existence.

Speeches by C. C. Bonney, Henry Strong, Dr. Sullivan, and Others.

Last evening the annual meeting of the contributors and members of the Athenæum was held in the lecture room of that institution, No. 65 Washington street. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present. Upon the stage were seated Judge Booth, Ald. Throop, C. C. Bonney, Murry Nelson, and Henry Strong.

Judge Booth occupied the chair, and briefly summarized the five years' labors of the Athenæum, which are more elaborately alluded to in the report of the Board of Government, written by the Superintendent, and given below. Judge Booth said that the Athenæum had asserted its right to exist by the work it has done. He predicted great success for the institution in the future.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Supt. T. B. Forbish then read the annual report of the Board of Government, which details the history of the Athenæum, and says that the Chicago Young Men's Christian Union came into existence in 1871. It sprang up among the disturbed financial and social conditions which followed the great fire. Its objects at the outset were threefold. It assisted in the work of relief, which was then so urgent. It formed a social centre for those whose homes had been destroyed, and whose society relations had been broken up. And it gave especial attention to aiding young people in their efforts to obtain work, amusement, or improvement. The Christian Union has slowly grown into the Chicago Athenæum, with its large educational appliances and influence. The report goes on to say that since 1871 the work to be done has changed. After a time the necessity of special relief work ceased and it was abandoned. As the broken ranks of society reunited, the value of the Athenæum as a social centre grew less, and now its chief reason to be is the work which it is doing for the young people of this city.

But even this work is changing. The social part receives less attention, while the educational grows constantly in scope and importance. There is less entertainment, but more study. And by devoting itself to mental and physical culture the Athenæum is laying a foundation for a wide and permanent influence. At first the educational work was very limited. It consisted mainly of lectures by various persons upon various topics, and a few irregular classes. But the demand for tuition steadily increased, and, in endeavoring to supply it, we have been led step by step to our present extensive course of study. No experiment has been tried unless there seemed to be a demand, and very few have failed. When it has made a few more improvements, the Athenæum may fairly take its place among the great educational institutions of the city.

The present course of instruction is quite extensive, there being some forty classes per week in different branches. The evening work continues to be the most prominent and important. There are now in operation two large classes in arithmetic, classes in algebra, geometry, reading, spelling, grammar, phonography, bookkeeping, Latin, two classes in elocution, two in vocal music, two in French, two in German-English, three in penmanship, three in drawing, and four in German.

Many of these classes are full to overflowing. Almost every one is in satisfactory condition. It is very difficult to convey an accurate impression of the interest and value of the night-work. It can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who see it in actual progress.

Soon after 6 o'clock on busy nights, the reading-room begins to fill with boys and girls who come direct from their work and take their lessons before going home to supper. They stow their lunch-baskets and boxes in every corner, and devote an hour to reading and study. Then there is a rush for the class-rooms, and after an hour's busy work, a stampede is made by them for home, while other and later classes take their places. So it goes on, night after night and week after week.

The report next goes on into an elaborate history of the rise and progress of the Athenæum.

During the summer vacation classes were maintained in elocution, voice-culture, penmanship, French, and German. These classes were most of them well attended and gave general satisfaction. There are now in operation four French day classes, two Spanish, one Italian, one penmanship, one vocal music, and one elocution class. Besides these there are the Saturday art school, which is very well attended, the class in Sorrento work and some twenty piano pupils per week. Though the price for tuition is low, the teachers obtained have been the most competent to be procured. Part of the work is made self-sustaining. The report goes into a detailed description of the gymnasium and the benefits which are derived from it. It is in charge of C. O. Duplessis. The reading-room and library, though hardly creditable to the institution, are well patronized. Arrangements have been made for entertainments by the Bulwer Thespian Club, which is to tread the amateur boards every two weeks.

The number of members connected with the institution for the year ending Aug. 31, 1876 is 2,643.

Following is the financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1875	$ 3.75
Donations and life membership	4,736.36
Office receipts	8,233.81
Loans	1,860
Total	$14,834.92

EXPENDITURES.

Rent	$ 2,500
Salaries	4,231.66
Current expenses	4,126.70
Old indebtedness	2,910.29
Loans	810.00
Cash on hand	255.27
Total	$14,833.92

During the year the indebtedness of the Athenæum was reduced about $2,000.

The financial condition Sept. 1, 1874, stood as follows:

Liabilities	$ 4,600.91
Resources—Cash in hand	255.24
Unpaid subscriptions and membership	6,345.70
Total	$ 6,500.97

The Ladies' Flower Mission occupied the rooms of the Athenæum one week. The report states that while the year's work has not quite equaled the anticipation with which it began, there has been a steady and gratifying increase both in membership and receipts. If this rate of increase can be maintained for a year or two longer, the Athenæum will become nearly or quite self-supporting. The receipts for September, 1876, were 66 per cent greater than for the same month in 1875. It is proposed to continue several branches in order to add a full business course, to occupy five evenings a week, in addition to the other branches now taught. Three evenings are to be devoted to mathematics and bookkeeping, and two evenings to penmanship and English language, with occasional lectures on commercial law. Such a course of study, it is believed, could be made popular. It is also proposed to open a day-school, or class for individual study in the Englishes branches. This will be opened next month.

The increase of the work was tasking the rooms to the utmost, and if a business course and day-school are established the rooms will be overcrowded. The gymnasium is wanted on the first floor. What is wanted is a building fitted for the work, which would greatly increase the efficiency of the Athenæum.

The report pays high compliments to the late Gen. Webster and Mr. Doggett, two of the Athenæum Vice-Presidents, who died within the past year, and who were great friends and supporters of the institution.

The Board of Government thanks the donors and the press for the many kindnesses received at their hands, and hopes to deserve them in the future. The Athenæum aims to be a college of the people.

The report was received and accepted.

MR. C. C. BONNEY

was then introduced, and said that he had been asked to say a few words in behalf of a day-school for individual instruction. The attempt of graded schools he regarded as stupendous failures, and, as regards individuals, had proven stupendous wrongs. He believed in individual education, and a person who sought a certain branch of study should not be compelled to go into a class he did not wish to, and receive education in a branch which he did not desire. When that school was established by the Athenæum every person would be free to receive instruction in such branch or branches as he desired. The Athenæum looked forward to the time when it would establish in the heart of the city a college or school where those who did not wish to study in the public schools could get the full benefit of an education, and to that end the Athenæum sought the support of the public.

MR. HENRY STRONG

was then introduced. After remarking that it was the first time he had spoken at the meetings of the Athenæum, he said that such institutions as this were the embodiment of the religion, the philanthrophy and the common sense of the age. After all that had been said by the moralists, Hobbes, Hutchinson, and others, observations upon the conduct of life, like experiments in natural science, had led to the perception of the fact that natural law embraced mental and moral as well as physical culture. The age of school-men has given way to the age of school-boys who were learning a system of laws which embraced the philosophy of Socrates and the Gospel of Christ; the successors of both Bacon and Calvin; they shook hands over the bloody chasm of mistaken antagonisms. In this presence such thoughts much come to them. Under this broader education children would demonstrate, apriori, the truth of the "Ten Commandments" and the Gospel revelation.

The most celebrated of the Greeks defined a boy to be the most vicious of all wild animals; but another as great man said, "Give me a tiger and I will educate him." The utility of education to the poor had in some countries beeen questioned. He could not show that the necessaries of life cost less to the educated than to the ignorant; but he could prove by unquestionable statistics that physical comfort and education went hand in hand. The savage exchanged his robe, which cost months of labor, for the simple utensil which the educated mind produced with a moment's industry. Ignorance and poverty had been companions the world over and in all time. The wigwam and the alphabet were never found together. Under every sky the covering of the body indicated the culture of the head. This was as true as the law of gravity and as universal.

The speaker illustrated the pleasurable results of education to the poor by a mechanics' home, where he enjoyed his books with special delight; also the pleasures of the young naturalist collecting beetles and the boy geologist exhuming chrinoids. Long ago Plato defined education to be the giving to mind and body all the perfection of which they were capable. The discovery (equal to anything in hydrostatics, electricity, or mechanics) that happiness was the product of an harmonious education of all the powers of mind and body, was only a renaissance of an old truth, which had been buried amid the rubbish of scholastic theology.

In this country, where every citizen, irrespective of pecuniary condition, could have his say in directing public policy and forming public opinion, which with such almost fearful rapidity was crystallized into legal enactment affecting the public well-being and safety; every dictate of self-interest, as well as every sentiment of patriotism demanded of every man, that he prepare himself to take his part and do his duty to society and the State. To pupils of this school and the great public schools of the land, we may without reserve commit the well being of the country.

THE REV. DR. SULLIVAN

was next called upon to say a good word for the Athenæum. He had been entirely unprepared to say anything. He said that the Athenæum was an entirely secular place, and had too much good sense to teach religion, which it left to the proper institutions to do. Though the Athenæum was in its infancy, it was a grand and growing educational institution, and that it was shaping itself into one of the best things that had been organized for the sturdy youth—male and female—of our land. He believed that the Athenæum would bring about marvelous results in this city. He liked the society principle of the institution, as it was not good for man to live alone. He spoke eloquently of the benefits of education, and the influence it bore on mankind generally.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis said he had been happily surprised at the work done by the Athenæum.

The Rev. Brooke Herford then drew a comparison between the Athenæum and similar institutions in England.

Henry Greenebaum and others made brief addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gov Hendricks and his wife paid a visit to Gov. Tilden this morning, and remained with him about half an hour.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 24.—The Supreme Court has given an opinion in the famous contested Judgeship in the Sixth District, this State, unseating the present occupant, Thomas L. Griffey, and seating E. K. Valentine. The case has been in court for one year, and has attracted attention not only in this State, but among legal minds abroad. Griffey has been transacting business as District Judge since last January.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—A petition is being circulated here among Republicans by friends of J. G. Campbell, of the law firm of Bloomfield, Pollock & Campbell, through which document Gov. Cullom is to be asked to appoint Campbell one of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 24.—Gov. Hayes arrived in this city this morning and spent the day in visiting the various State institutions located here, and returned to Columbus this evening. No public reception or demonstration occurred, but few persons being aware of his presence in the city.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 24.—The freight train brakemen on the Southern Division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad struck to-day. They demanded that an order requiring them to remain on top of the cars the entire trip be rescinded. No freights went South to-day. Passenger travel is uninterrupted.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 24.—At the preliminary examination of John Vickers, held here to-day, for shooting Louis on the 10th, accused was discharged, the evidence showing that the shooting was done in self-defense.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 24.—Last evening, Gov. Ludington, accompanied by members of the State Board of Charities and Reform, visited the State Blind Asylum here, and made a thorough examination of the new building now in process of erection. They also looked over the various accounts of the Trustees of the institution, and reported themselves highly satisfied with everything. They commend the management of Mrs. T. H. Little as Superintendent very highly. The Board goes from here to Delavan.

THE METHODISTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—At to-day's sessions of the Committee on Church Extension of the M. E. Church, the report of the Committee on Apportionment, appropriating $142,500, was adopted. The Committee on Special Cases recommended the church at Madison, Wis., to the favorable notice of the Board.

Miscegenation in Algeria.

Many of the most prosperous French agriculturists in Algeria are Alsatians; and M. Feydeau saw a beautiful young woman from the province now annexed to Germany who had made a true love-match with a black man. Three generations of this family were all living happily together under the same roof, and they owned a prosperous farm called "Val de Louise," in the plain of the Mitidja. Their farm had been named after the pretty French woman. Marriages between natives and colonists are growing very frequent, because they are encouraged by Government. Such marriages are placed under the protection of French law; and, though a Mohammedan who marries a French girl is not required to renounce his religion, he cannot contract a valid marriage with another woman during her lifetime. These unions usually turn out well, and are extremely prolific, and the Arab husband submits passively to the dominion of his French consort, as though he tacitly acknowledged himself of an inferior race. It should be added that the Algerine negroes are often very handsome men.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Desires to Be Cremated.

Max Henry Stein, a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, and who is reported to have been an eccentric individual, has just departed this life, and his will has been proved. In this document there is rather a singular clause. After leaving his wife some property in Omaha and Brooklyn, and all his real and personal property, to the exclusion of all other relatives, he says: "Should I at the time of my decease be within easy distance from where a society exists for the sensible and sanitary purpose of burning dead human bodies, and having suitable apparatus for that purpose in use, it is my special wish that my body be disposed of by the said improved methods of operation; otherwise, in consideration that costly or expensive funerals are a humbug, I direct that in case of my decease the funeral expenses shall not exceed $80, all told, and that not more than four persons shall follow the body as mourners." The will of the deceased was written in June, 1874.

A Tremendous Dog Story.

Grayville (Ill.) Independent.

On Wednesday morning last a 5-year-old child of Frank Dunbar, living four miles south of Grayville, was sitting before the fire eating nuts. The parents seem to have been away, and only one or two other little children present. By some means the child's clothes caught fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. The house dog, a common cur, sprang on the child, threw her down, and actually stripped off the burning clothing, burning himself severely. By the time the parents arrived, the noble dog had saved the child's life, he being the worst burned of the two. Dr. Milliron, who was called in, gives us this information.

PENNSYLVAN...

The Trade in an ... Unprofitable ...

Crooked Manipulation ... Heavy Ope...

A Glut of Product... Wages, and Antici...

Thousands of Men Out ... a Suffering and ... Conditi...

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.

The Trade in an Uncertain and Unprofitable Situation.

Crooked Manipulations by Some of the Heavy Operators.

A Glut of Production---Decrease of Wages, and Anticipated Strikes.

Thousands of Men Out of Work, and in a Suffering and Desperate Condition.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PORT RICHMOND, Pa., Nov. 19.—Probably never before in the history of coal-operations in Pennsylvania has the trade generally been in such a peculiarly uncertain and unprofitable situation as at present. From the date of the dissolution of the once powerful and grasping combination,—which was composed of the seven great mining and transportation companies (the Philadelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies) operating in the prolific and apparently-inexhaustible Middle and Northern Anthracite Coal-Fields of the Schuylkill, Wyoming, and Lackawanna Valleys,—the coal-business, both in the producing centres and at the seaboard, has undergone different changes. These transitions, which were rapid, may be classified as

GOOD, BAD, AND INDIFFERENT.

In several places the market has been kept in a constant flutter, and unscrupulous speculators have enjoyed the opportunity to fleece the innocent dealers and consumers by the operation of such tricky schemes as are only known to the initiated and sharpers of New York.

To the credit of the operators whose transactions are confined immediately to Philadelphia, it must be said that they have carried on a fair and honest business, and have stood aloof from the alluring temptations offered by some of the New York companies to euchre wholesalers, retailers, and consumers. According to a careful computation, it is discovered that over 500,000 tons of the different sizes and grades of anthracite fuel have been manipulated in such a manner that those purchasing from the heavier producers connected with the late monopoly have been subjected to

DOWNRIGHT EXTORTION.

When the Philadelphia & Reading Company severed its allegiance with the combination, Franklin B. Gowen, President of the corporation, announced that the Company would have monthly auction-sales at this place, as he believed the Philadelphia & Reading Company had been unjustly treated by the New York companies. The Company had one sale of 200,000 tons at New York, when the first grand clearing-out of "pooled coal" occurred. This fuel went at a great sacrifice, but was honestly disposed of to well-known dealers and large individual consumers. There was no jobbing about the transaction at all. Since that time, however, the Company has never had a sale. The reason of this is said to be, that it is feared the same parties who performed such crooked operations at most of the New York sales might attempt the same thing here, and thus bring odium upon the company's business.

As the fabric of the combination disappeared, the heavy operators commenced to rush production (which had previously been restricted to to certain monthly quantities,—each company belonging to the "pool" mining a certain proportion) to its greatest extent. Each corporation did its level best to beat the other, but their aim was all in the same direction. In brief, the sole object of these giant companies was to

GLUT THE MARKET

at all points where their operations radiated, and, eventually, force the miners out of the collieries on the complaint of an overstocked and unprofitable market. The ruse had been successfully resorted to in the past, and put many thousands of dollars into the coffers of the mercenary coal-kings and railroad-magnates. Another purpose was also to force the smaller operators out of the coal-fields, as the grandees of the regions desired entire and absolute control of the production and selling of anthracite fuel. This dodge also resulted unsuccessfully to a certain extent.

Still another scheme was originated. To create discontent among the colliers (and fully believing the end would be the precipitation of strikes throughout the districts of the various regions), reductions of between 10 and 25 per cent were made in the workingmen's wages. A shortening of pay has been continued ever since. In several districts, where the miners and laborers had been working at starvation rates for a long time, wholesale discharges were made, and even suspensions were inaugurated. Hardly a day passes now but what operations are stopped at the collieries and

THE MINES CLOSED.

For a time, the conspiracy between the New York companies, to control the business of producing and handling coal at the seaboard, was successful. The scheming operators formed a ring, and managed matters in a manner similar to that adopted by the managers of the old monopoly. The individual and independent operators were subjected to all sorts of petty annoyances; their coal-shipments were held back, transportation-rates to the seaboard were advanced to an extortionate figure, and cars to carry the mined coal were refused them by the carrying companies traversing the mining-country. Many of the independent operators had their business-interests seriously affected by this despotism, and some were ruined.

But the scheme has resulted, at last, disastrously to the originators of the compact. The workingmen generally have accepted the reduced wages and remained at work, and the anticipated strikes—which would have afforded the conspirators a pretense to rush up prices to large figures—have not occurred. The mild weather has had the effect of restricting coal-sales, and the immense piles of anthracite that were stored earlier in the season by the operators now remain a weight upon their hands, and they are

LOSING MONEY DAILY.

It is carefully estimated that at least 2,000,000 tons of coal are now "floating" at the mines and seaboard-depots, and this vast accumulation is being increased constantly by new shipments. Notwithstanding the recent depreciation in production, there has been, within the past week, an increase of nearly 80,000 tons over that of the corresponding time last year. The production in the various regions, so far this year, may be summed up as follows: In the Lehigh region there has been an increase of 1,050,000 tons, while in the Wyoming region there has been a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 tons. The falling-off in the Schuylkill region is between 175,000 and 180,000 tons. The production of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company has decreased 1,080,000 tons; that of the Delaware & Hudson Company has fallen off 960,000 tons; and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 300,000 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Companies show an increased production along their lines so far this year, as compared with the corresponding time during 1875, respectively as annexed: Lehigh Valley, 500,000 tons; Central, 480,000 tons; Philadelphia & Reading, 120,000 tons.

It is generally admitted in well-informed coal-circles that

BUSINESS IS UNSATISFACTORY,

and there is a very strong probability of no improvement with the opening of 1877. The outlook is gloomy and threatening. In fact, the trouble has become so great already that some operators have deemed it advisable to suspend work at their collieries, and it is possible the stoppage of operations may become general in more than one region before the publication of this correspondence.

The miners employed in the mines of Schuylkill County are now working at a reduction of 19 per cent on the $2.50 basis,—a rate that was established between the producing companies and miners' committee last January. Of course this lessening of pay has caused much murmuring among a certain class of miners, but the majority of them have accepted the situation as a matter of necessity. Should any combined effort upon the part of the workingmen be made for a return to the old wages, the companies would immediately order a suspension at all the works, as it is asserted by them that it is more profitable to cease than continue mining while the trade is in the present condition. About one-half of the collieries in the Schuylkill region are running on greatly-reduced time. The mines of the Philadelphia & Reading Company and the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Company are operating on three-quarter time. It is understood that both corporations will suspend production on the 1st of December. Between 5,000 and 8,000 miners and laborers

ARE UNEMPLOYED

in the Middle Coal-Fields.

The colliers working the Wyoming and Lackawanna mines have exhibited a disposition to strike against the new schedule of wages, but as yet there has been no open rupture between them and the operators. There have, however, been local strikes, and, at this writing, several collieries are deserted on account of differences upon the question of wages between the operators and their employes. The miners of these regions are very strongly banded together under the standard of the Miners' National Association, and it is said they are in a condition to maintain a strike for several months, if once inaugurated. The membership of the Union is somewhere near 30,000, and branch-lodges have been recently organized in almost every mining village in the regions where anthracite coal is produced. The officers and members of the Association, for some time past, or since the coal-troubles began, have had conferences together; and some persons, who are supposed to know, assert that

A GENERAL STRIKE

will take place some time next month. As the colliers feel very bitter towards the companies,—their enmity being particularly directed against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Delaware & Hudson Companies,—it is not improbable there will be trouble.

Fifteen thousand workingmen are without employment in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, and large accessions are being made almost daily to this number, as operations at the mines are suspended. Among these miners are some men who have been classed "dangerous" upon the criminal calendars in the districts where they have worked, and, from certain suspicious circumstances, it is believed they are breeding mischief among the workingmen, many of whom have become very desperate. Much lawlessness has prevailed within the past month,—

MURDERS, INCENDIARISM, AND ROBBERIES

being among the list of outrages. Three coal-breakers have fallen beneath the incendiary's torch, and others have been placarded with Molly-Maguire, Ku-Klux notices, to the effect that destruction would follow unless certain concessions were made to members of the outlaw organization employed by the Company whose works were threatened.

Destitution and misery are everywhere apparent, and many families who have hitherto lived in comparatively easy circumstances have become lowered to the very verge of starvation. It is estimated that, in the Schuylkill, Wyoming, and Lackawanna regions there are fully 10,000 families who, for several months past, have been without even the common necessaries of life.

Many provident miners, seeing nothing but starvation staring themselves and families in the face, have left the coal-fields and sought employment elsewhere. Some of these have departed for Europe, and others have gone to the coal-regions of the West. Quite a colony of skilled English and Welsh miners recently left the Lackawanna district for Ohio and Nevada, where they had been promised permanent employment at good wages.

THE GIRLS AT WELLESLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

POLO, Ill., Nov. 20.—THE TRIBUNE seems to be *the* Western newspaper for the Wellesley College girls, and, as they have so many friends who love to hear of their patriotism, I send you an extract from a private letter written previous to the one published in to-day's issue, giving more clearly the origin of their glorious display, showing how they bear disappointment, and "make the best of everything." The writer says:

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 29.—You of course heard of the great torchlight procession in Boston last Thursday evening. Well, *we* heard of it, and were very much incensed on account of having to stay away from it, but determined if we could not go *to* one we would do the next best thing—*have* one. We procured candles and sticks for the enormous price of two cents apiece, put on our gymnastic suits and pillow-cases over our heads, lighted our candles, and started out with a flute and cornet at our head, our officers of higher rank carrying Chinese lanterns. It was really quite brilliant, for our ranks consist of over three hundred, and that made quite a line,—all Republicans. We hurrahed for Hayes and Wheeler until we were hoarse, marched until we were tired and cold, and next morning were as stiff and tired as any of the men in Boston; but had our good time, and next day being Saturday, had a rest. Hereafter never let me hear you say that women can't do at least one thing men can—have a torch-light procession.

THE SPIRIT-SPRING.

In a cot's solitude, on the edge of a wood,
Where the wind thro' the trees whistled wild,
At the wheel and the loom, in a low, dingy room,
Worked Dame Downs and her one living child,
Madge, a daughter so dear, who for many a year
Earned the most of the bread that they had,
And still not a sigh, nor a tear in her eye,
Ever showed she was weary or sad.

From the world all aloof, at the ne'er-changing woof,
She would sing, while the shuttle kept time:
Thus the warp of her life, free from all snarling strife,
She filled in, from her youth to her prime,
While, close by, at her side, her old mother she plied
The wheel, and still spun out her thread,
Till her distaff did bend, and her flax found an end,
When she dropt from her cricket-stool, dead.

Poor Madge moaned in her wo when the form was laid low,
With its kindred dust, in the churchyard:
And the neighbors drew near, to console and to cheer
Her lorn heart for its loss felt so hard;
But, unhappy, she pined, and no comfort could find,
Till her duties were done for the day,
When, alone in her grief, fain to find some relief,
In the woods she would wander away.

Once in a still spot, by a dark, rocky grot,
Lone she sat on a moss-cushioned knoll,
Where a spring's purling mirth, as it flowed from the earth,
Was a sweet, soothing song to her soul.
Pacified by its rune, there she seemed to commune
With her mother in Love's Paradise,
Till in spirit she came, calling Madge by her name,
And was viewed by her clear-seeing eyes.

The next day, when Madge told to her friends, young and old,
She her mother had seen at the spring,
Each in doubt shook the head, while in secret they said,
"She is crazed with her trouble, poor thing!"
Yet still, every eve, her companions she'd leave,
And go down where the spring bubbled clear,
In a calm, passive state, there to watch and to wait
For the spirit once more to appear.

But often and long did she hear the spring's song,
And look for her parent in vain,
Till at last, from above, in a mission of love,
She released her sad soul from its pain.
And when, the next morn, the cold body was borne
From the grot to the new grave away,
For the fountain's weird fame they gave it the name,
"Spirit-Spring," which it bears to this day.

MALCOLM TAYLOR.

A Man Falls Ninety Feet, but Catches a Rope and Saves His Life.

Pittsburg Gazette.

Owing to the necessity of pushing the work as fast as possible the contractors of the new Point bridge had their men, who are employed in joining the three cables, engaged all day yesterday. They are compelled to work in a "basket" or platform, which is suspended above the river at the height of ninety feet from the water. Yesterday afternoon a workman, whose name we did not learn, by some accident fell off the platform. Hanging from the platform was a rope that reached nearly to the water. In his frightful descent the man attempted to grasp the rope, but as he kept turning somersaults in the air he was unable to reach it until within about twenty feet of the river, when he succeeded in grasping the rope with both hands. He was at first unable to stop his descent, and slid down the rope for about fifteen feet, until his feet nearly touched the water. Then, to the astonishment of the crowds of people on the banks who had seen with horror his terrible fall, he commenced climbing back up the rope, hand over hand. Then the crowds cheered him lustily, and his companions on the platform drew him up uninjured, except the inside of his hands, which were badly lacerated. His presence of mind was as remarkable as his wonderful escape from death.

Illinois State Dairymen's Association.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association have arranged the following programme for the third annual meeting of the Association:

1. Address of Welcome by the President.
2. The Supply and Demand of Dairy Products, and Their Future Markets.—the Hon. S. Wilcox, Elgin; C. H. Wilder, Wisconsin; H. W. Mead, Hebron.
3. The Best Plan to Avoid the Low Prices which Usually Prevail for Butter and Cheese during the Summer Months.—R. R. Stone, Elgin; R. W. Stewart, Hebron, Ill.
4. Manure: How to Care for and Apply It.—John Keating, Elgin; C. H. Larkin, Elgin.
5. The Best Method of Supplying the Dairy; Different Breeds, and Their Adaptation to Our Climate.—D. Severy, Leland; the Hon. William Patton, Sandwich; George E. Brown, Elgin.
6. The Manufacture of Skimmed Cheese: Is It Injurious or Beneficial to the Dairy Interests.—the Hon. S. Wilcox, Elgin; D. E. Wood, Huntley; A. H. Barber, Chicago.
7. Marketing Dairy Products.—J. R. McLean, Elgin; William H. Stewart, Woodstock.
8. The Best and Cheapest Feed to Keep Up the Supply of Milk during the Summer Drought.—S. W. Kingsley, Barrington; Thomas Bishop, Elgin.
9. Grasses: The Best Varieties for Hay and Pasture, as Adapted to Our Climate and Soils.—W. J. Burdick, Whitewater, Wis.; C. C. Buell, Rock Falls; S. Wilcox, Elgin.
10. How Shall We Improve the Dairy Interest of Illinois?—Israel Boies, Byron; C. C. Buell, Rock Falls; G. P. Lord, Elgin; R. R. Stone, Elgin.
11. What Are the Essential Requirements of a Good Dairy Farm?—R. W. Stewart, Hebron; C. C. Buell, Rock Falls; M. H. Thompson, Elgin.
12. What is the Best and Most Economical Mode of Handling Milk to Make Butter from Small Dairies, from Five to Twenty-five Cows?—C. Gilbert, Marengo; S. K. Bartholomew, Marengo; the Hon. S. Wilcox, Elgin.
13. To What Extent May Soiling Be Profitably Substituted for Pasturage?—D. C. Scofield, Elgin; W. D. Henning, Plano.
14. Can Summer Butter Be So Handled and Packed that It Will Retain Its Freshness and Sweetness for Winter Use?—N. Eldred, Gilman; C. C. Buell, Rock Falls; L. Boies, Marengo.
15. Can the Dairymen of Illinois Profitably Raise Calves to Supply the Dairy?—I. H. Wanzer, Elgin; William Boies, Byron; E. H. Seward, Marengo.
16. *Resolved*, That the display of dairy products at the American Centennial has been of great benefit to the dairy interest at large.

All persons whose names appear in the above programme are earnestly requested to prepare papers or deliver an address upon the subjects to which they are assigned.

The Convention will be held in the Court-House in the City of Elgin, and will convene at 10 a. m. on the 12th of December. Dairymen, manufacturers, dealers, and all those feeling an interest in the prosperity of this Association, are cordially invited to attend.

M. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.
JOSEPH TEFFT, President.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Raschkovitch vs. Peixotto.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—I have waited patiently for Mr. Peixotto's answer to my letter to him; and, as he has not replied, I feel obliged to make public both Mr. Peixotto's first letter and my answer to it. Mr. Peixotto wrote to me as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1876.—*To Mr. Raschkovitch*—DEAR SIR: My attention has been drawn to a letter of yours reflecting on my views as expressed to a reporter of the *Times*, and which you have published in this morning's TRIBUNE.

Pained that I should have caused you, or any of your countrymen or neighbors in the East now residing here, the slightest vexation, especially in account of your religious views, I hasten to explain to you that my remarks were not so intended; that they were general in their character, and applicable to the actual state of affairs as I found them during a residence of over five years in Bucharest. My experience was not superficial, but drawn from careful observation. I had often occasion to deplore and pity the wretched state of the lay priests, and my sympathies were keenly aroused in their behalf, as well as in behalf of the peasantry. I found marriages regarded just as I have stated to the reporter; and every one who has examined the question knows they are permitted for the third time, and that no difficulty whatever is experienced in obtaing divorces. This is strictly as regards Roumania, *though it may be better in Servia*.

You will observe, by the abstract of my lecture published in the same issue and alongside of your letter, that I have done justice to the industrious character of your countrymen, and endeavored to contradict the slanders alleged by Russian officers touching their cowardice. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Servian a brave man, as well as a hard worker.

I am sincerely the friend of the downtrodden masses of the East, and wish to see them rescued from the despotism under which they suffer.

Your adoption of free America is a proof of your appreciation of the liberty and broad toleration of our institutions; and I trust you will exonerate me from any wish on the score of faith or prejudice in the sentiments and views I feel bound to sustain or express. I pray you, sir, to believe me, in haste, very sincerely,

BEN F. PEIXOTTO.

This letter was dated the 10th of November, but I received it on the 15th of November. My answer reads as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1876.—*To Mr. Ben F. Peixotto*—DEAR SIR: I have received your respectful letter to-day.

You are "pained that I should have caused you or any of your countrymen the slightest vexation, especially on account of your religious views"; and you "hasten to explain that" your "remarks were not so intended; that they were general in their character, and applicable to the actual state of affairs." I think that such a kind application is a very poor one. Cain killed his brother—does not the Bible say so? But you cannot make the application that every man has killed his brother. If one father has twelve sons, and one of them is a murderer or thief, would you make such an application that the whole family are murderers or thieves? Slavonian races are almost in as close relation as brothers.

I cannot believe that your "experience was not superficial," for I have good reason to think it was. You have lost command over yourself in your lecture "On Turkey and the Eastern Question." You thought that the Eastern question was based on the Jewish atrocities, in which, as you said, "Sixty Jewish houses were destroyed," and the Turks came to them as guardian angels in the boats. Afterward you called on the Roman Catholics as the witness that your words were true, and that the Turks were good people. Oh, what a misapprehension! I wonder that you could venture to offend over 80,000,000 of Greek Christians. For a small, simple occurrence you are condemning the whole Greek religion. But you simply did not like the Greek Church, and, as you had a good opportunity, you thought it proper to speak against it.

You will excuse the liberty if I direct your attention to the history of the olden times. I am sure it would be a dry subject to you, but please tell me what made Peter of Amiens call the people to a general war against Moslems, when they were so good and honest? What made Richard of the Lion Heart follow his example? Did not his brother John lose his throne on account of the difficulty that he had with the Pope? Are the Greek Christians to be blamed for those things? Did not the Pope coax different Roman-Catholic rulers to war against Elizabeth, the English Queen; and did not the Catholic Philip II., Spanish King, fight and lose battle against Elizabeth? Did you not remember the St. Bartholomew night, when the Roman Catholics killed 30,000 Huguenots, and the Pope in the Vatican celebrated the event by singing "Glory to God"? And do you think that the Greek Church had anything to do with those atrocities? I think that the whole Roman-Catholic religion is not to be blamed for it; but you, it seems to me, think differently.

The Eastern question is and must be the Eastern question, and you cannot make out of it a Jewish question.

You said that you "found marriages regarded just as I have stated;" and you say "that every one who has examined the question knows they are permitted for the third time." I never said that the third time was not permitted, but only in the case of the first wife's death, and then one could marry a second time, and, if his second wife dies, he can marry a third time, but with much trouble. But please, sir, that does not show that "the marriage-relation is a mockery." What do you mean by "mockery." If you do believe that divorces are very easily obtained, Mr. Peixotto, that is a real missatement of facts; for that is not so. The law does not look or care for the wishes of the parties. I can prove that I speak the truth by the Hon. N. Schishkin, Russian Minister at Washington, who has been in Servia; I can prove by all the Greek Christians and by the priests (Greek) of San Francisco and New Orleans.

You said "that it is strictly true as regards Roumania, though it may be better in Servia." I assure you that there is no "may be" about it, but it is better not only in Servia, but in the whole Greek-Christian dominions.

As to Servian bravery or cowardice, I am very thankful to you. I know the Servians, I know the Russians, and I positively believe that every dispatch and telegraph is falsified in the English and Turkish Governmental Cabinets.

I would have a good deal more to write, but I am not willing to make you so much trouble, so I think it would be best to conclude; but, before doing so, I have to say something in regard to your respectful letter. I thought to print it in the newspapers; but I shall avoid doing so till I hear from you again, and will govern my action in accordance with your reply. I can add that the revolver-business resorted to by your people was very much out of place, as we went there unarmed (in Farwell Hall), and with no intention of creating a disturbance, but only to combat any misstatements that you might make against the Slavonic nationality. Very respectfully,

M. A. RASCHKOVITCH, Servian,
172 West Madison street.

To this letter Mr. Peixotto could not or did not want to answer, and I am obliged to leave the matter to the reading public for judgment. Let them speak who is right and who is wrong; but please read first the *Times* of the 29th of last month, and THE TRIBUNE of the 10th, 11th, and 15th of this month.

M. A. RASCHKOVITCH, Servian.

WINE-SONG.

Let us drink!—who would not? since, through varied round,
In the goblet alone no deception is found.—*Byron.*

When the heart its first passion devotes to another,
And Love for a season triumphant holds sway,
All brightness of Earth, and the glory of Heaven,
Then seem to have centered in Love's little day;

But when, like a child of a new toy grown weary,
Love, pluming its pinions, leaves us to repine,
There's one pleasure left,—'tis a solace unending,—
And it glows in the depth of the rosy-red wine.

When the doubts of to-day cloud the hopes of to-morrow;
When of friends and of friendship the spirit's bereft;
When, of the fond joys that illumined Life's morning,
Naught but the mem'ry embittered is left,—

Fill the goblet again, and away with all sorrow,
All vain retrospection: no longer repine.
Let us laugh, let us drink to each other, for pleasure
Lies sparkling and bright in the depth of the wine.

CHICAGO. OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

The Horse Plague in Egypt.

London Times, Nov. 1.

"C." writes to us, under date Mansura, Egypt, Oct. 18: "Having been witness recently in many places to the extreme virulence of the horse and ass plague now raging in this country, it has forcibly struck me that sufficient attention has not been called to the subject in Europe. Not only has Cairo lost fully 75 per cent of beasts of burden, but in the villages fully 60 per cent of the horses and 80 per cent of the asses have succumbed, while the continuance of the pest threatens to destroy the remainder. Camels are said, in some parts, to be similarly attacked, and mules most certainly. The Government declares the disease to be a malignant typhus, but many persons insist that it is identical with the cattle-plague of 1864, which was followed by the cholera. Two great dangers menace Europe, and require prompt precautionary measures: 1. That the plague may spread into Syria by the caravan routes, and from thence into Asia and Europe; or into Turkey, from the Egyptian contingent now acting with the Turkish forces. If this should occur, or should have occurred, the fact will probably be kept fatally secret until too late to prevent its spreading widely. Such was the case in this country, where prompt publication and strict quarantine regulations enforced from the outset would doubtless have confined the pest within narrow limits. 2. That cholera or some other terrible disease may be engendered by the festering corpses which infect the Nile and the canals and ponds in every place. What reliance can be placed upon the Egyptian sanitary authorities may be estimated when I mention that I counted twenty-seven corpses pass this town in less than thirty minutes, and afterwards thirteen stranded on a sandbank in all stages of putrefaction; that some time ago three human bodies were seen in one day floating down the river, and that I have repeatedly seen two, three, and four festering corpses in the canal which supplies Alexandria with water, not ten miles from the town. I hear from a friend that he caused to be removed at his own expense no less than eight corpses deposited by the fellahs in stagnant water close to his residence, knowing by previous experience that an appeal to the local sanitary agent would not have resulted in anything being done. Not only, therefore, has Europe to look to itself, but also to impose order upon Egypt, since a disease engendered in a land of passage like this can with difficulty be prevented from spreading east and west. The importance of this stage of things is my excuse for troubling you."

POLITICAL METAMORPHOSIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The attitude of no inconsiderable portion of the Democratic party, at the present moment, is amusing, if not instructive. One of the most marked features, perhaps the most marked feature, of the party during its entire history, has been its zeal for State Rights. The Democracy have carried this idea to the very verge of disloyalty to the National Government. Nay, they have actually plunged into the frightful chasm of a dissolution of the Union in the interest, or supposed interest, of State Sovereignty. Under the instigation of this disintegrating theory of the National Constitution, they have subjected the country to a sacrifice of blood and treasure appalling to remember. And yet we now find certain of their journals urging the popular majority in favor of Mr. Tilden, as constituting a valid reason for resisting the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, even though it shall be found that the States of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana have chosen Hayes Electors, thus securing to him a majority of votes in the Electoral College. Rather than submit to his inauguration the country is to be plunged into the horrors of civil war.

But what has a popular majority to do in determining who is to be the rightful successor to Gen. Grant? Under the Constitution, clearly nothing. For myself, I should vastly prefer to have our Presidents chosen by a direct vote of the people of the whole country, without reference to State lines. Such a mode of procedure would better accord with the idea that we are a nation,—an idea to maintain which we have but recently paid so great a price. But for this very reason the Democracy have wished our election laws in this matter to remain unchanged. Every Presidential election affords, they conceive, an illustration and proof of the individuality, the autonomy, of the States. With them the idea of nationality is inferior to the idea of local rights. The Nation is only the moon, shining with a feeble and a borrowed light; the State is the glorious sun, whose effulgence is all its own. There are Democrats not a few who to this day, despite the lessons of the last sixteen years, will not so much as allow that we are a nation at all.

How comes it, then, that they make so great a hue and cry about the popular vote for their candidate? How comes it that all at once a large portion of the Democratic press and Democratic leaders is made oblivious of the fact that the President is chosen by States? A mighty change is this which seems to be coming over the spirit of Democratic dreams!

Nowhere is this wonderful metamorphosis seen in a more fantastic light than in New Orleans. I know of nothing more ludicrous in the history of American politics than the hot haste with which Gov. Palmer and the other Democratic carpet-baggers responded to the mandate of Head-Centre Hewitt, and betook themselves to the Crescent City, to see that the duly-appointed officers of Louisiana should make a proper count of the votes of the State. Bayard, of Delaware, was more consistent, declining to take part in a mission which seemed to him as an infringement upon the rights of a sovereign State. And the manifesto which these carpet-baggers issue, soon after their invasion of the sacred soil of Louisiana, in the form of a proposal to certain Republican dignitaries, only serves to heighten our astonishment. As if to exhibit this strange picture which the Democracy has given of itself in the strongest light, these Republican gentlemen, identified with a party devoted to the national idea, and in fact often assailed by its opponents as the friend of Cæsar and Cæsarism, decline the proposal of Palmer, Doolittle, and others, on the ground that the action contemplated would be an unwarrantable interference with the laws and prerogatives of Louisiana. The champions of State Rights are put fairly on the defensive, and well nigh hors de combat, by a single thrust with the shining spear of local rights, in the hands of Senator Sherman and his associates! What the end will be we dare not predict. Whether the transformation will go on till we find the combatants, on the one side and on the other, completely metamorphosed, remains to be seen. We cannot say we expect it. Still, such things have happened. Macaulay, in his Essay on the Earl of Chatham, describes such a political transformation as having taken place in the reign of George the First. The brilliant essayist sets forth this change under a striking illustration, of which I have been forcibly reminded by the state of things in our own country at the present time. Says Macaulay:

Dante tells us that he saw, in Malebolge, a strange encounter between a human form and a serpent. The enemies, after cruel wounds inflicted, stood for a time glaring on each other. A great cloud surrounded them, and then a wonderful metamorphosis began. Each creature was transfigured into the likeness of its antagonist. The serpent's tail divided itself into two legs; the man's legs intertwined themselves into a tail. The body of the serpent put forth arms; the arms of the man shrank into his body. At length the serpent stood up a man, and spake; the man sank down a serpent, and glided hissing away. Something like this was the transformation which, during the reign of George the First, befell the two English parties. Each gradually took the color and shape of its foe, till at length the Tory rose up erect the zealot of freedom, and the Whig crawled and licked the dust at the feet of power.

Who knows but that Palmer and his confreres will yet stand erect the firm advocates of the National supremacy, without which freedom in the Republic is an idle dream? At the same time, we sincerely hope that the zeal of Senator Sherman and his associates for local laws and local rights will never cause them, or the party which they represent, to crawl and lick the dust at the feet of State Sovereignty, which so lately attempted the life of the Nation, and is even now, in some quarters, threatening to renew the assault.

JUNIUS.

Local Pride in Georgia.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The notable difference between the negroes in Middle Georgia and those on the seaboard—a difference that extends to habits as well as dialect—has given rise to certain ineradicable prejudices. These were forcibly, as well as ludicrously, illustrated in the passenger depot yesterday. The air-line train brought in a gentleman from Savannah, who, accompanied by his body-servant, had been spending the summer in Habersham County. The body-servant alluded to was a very fine specimen of the average coast darky, sleek, well-conditioned, and consequential, and seemed disposed to look with contempt upon everything and everybody not indigenous to the rice-growing region. Espying old Uncle Remus, who was languidly sunning himself against the iron railing, the Savannah darky approached:

"Mornin', sah."

"I'm sorter up an' about," responded Uncle Remus. "How is your stannin it?"

"My helt good I tank you. I enty fer see no rice-birds in dis country," continued the strange darky. "Da plenty in Sawonny."

"Plenty whar?" inquired Uncle Remus, rolling his quid and carefully taking an inventory of his new acquaintance.

"In Sawonny. I enty fer see no crab an' no o'sters."

"Well, dey'se roun' heah. But dis aint no climate whar de rice-birds flies inter yore pockets and gits de money out an' makes de change derself, an' de isters don't shuck off dere shells an' run over you in de streets an' ax you fer to eat 'em."

"Him po' country for true—no like Sawonny. Down da we eaty de bird, an' de crab, an' de o'ster tree time de day, an' de buckra man drink he wine a' smokey him segar all troo de night. Plenty fer eat, and not much fer wuk."

"Hits mighty nice, I reckon," said Uncle Remus. "High feedin' he'ps a nigger out monst'ously. Up heah, dough, de wittles dat is 'cumulated widout enny sweatin' mos' always gener'lly 'blongs ter some odder man. A hoe-cake an' a rasher uv middlin' meat las's me fum Sunday to Sunday, an' I'm in mighty big luck when I gits dat."

The Savannah darky here gave a loud, contemptuous laugh, and began to fumble somewhat ostentatiously at a huge brass watch fob.

"But I struck up wid a good job las' Chuseday," chimed in Uncle Remus in a more hopeful tone, "an' now I spec I'm all a settin'."

"Wha' you gwan do!"

"I'm a waitin' on a cullud gemman fum Savannah—one uv de high livers what you bin talkin' 'bout."

"How dat?"

"I loant him $2, an' I'm a waitin' on him for de munny, an' hit's a job what'll las' a long time, I'm afeard."

The Savannah darky saw the point and went off after his rice-birds, while Uncle Remus nearly choked himself with a series of chuckles.

A VETERAN VOTER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—Chauncy Hardin, 93 years old, walked to the polls on election-day, at Iowa Falls, and deposited his vote to help make the 60,000 majority for Hayes in Iowa. The voting was done in the second story of a building, and, to accommodate the old veteran, the box was brought down-stairs, to save him the fatigue of climbing the stairs. Mr. Hardin cast his first ballot for Thomas Jefferson, in 1804. He has, therefore, cast nineteen ballots for President. When his vote was first cast, all northwest of Ohio and New York was a wild, unorganized territory. Capts. Lewis and Clark were sent out with thirty-five soldiers to explore the country to Oregon, and it required two years to make the trip. Iowa then had not even been dreamed of. It is rarely that you meet at the polls a man who has lived through all the days of the Union.

THAT IOWA DOG-CASE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 20.—Having noticed a communication in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, signed "Hawkeye," concerning a legal decision in a dog-suit in this city, permit me to say that said letter is a string of misstatements, as can easily be verified, by any one interested, by referring to the ordinary judicial records. The facts are just the reverse of the names mentioned. It was Blackshen who shot Marshall's dog, for which he was assessed, in our District Court, $25 and costs. He appealed the case to the Supreme Court, where the judgment has been affirmed. It is of interest, as indicating that, in this State, dogs must be regarded as other stray animals, and retained for damages, but not killed.

WILLIAM L. NICHOLSON.

TO THE ELECTORAL COMMITTEES AWAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE.

Count the votes, and count them fairly:
May the best man win the day!
Judge the matter right and squarely,
And let Justice hold her sway.
Let none strive to sow dissension
Between the North and South again;
Those who do have no pretension
To the name of honest men.

What! have Northern men forgotten
All the horrors of the strife
By designing knaves begotten
When they sought the Union's life?
One man fairly is elected
Our next President to be,
And *his rights must be protected*
From dishonest scheming free.

Men of honor and of station,
Let your verdict but be just;
Patriot hearts throughout the Nation
On your truth and fealty trust.
Count the votes! aye, count them squarely!
If that's done, there's scarce a doubt
That we may both justly, fairly,
Hayes' and Wheeler's triumph shout.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20. CAPT. SAM.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Exchange yesterday closed at 91⅞.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has sufficiently regained his health to make the journey from his home to Washington, where he intends remaining throughout the approaching session of Congress. His eminent ability and his influence in behalf of moderation and conservatism will be needed in the House this winter.

GOV. KELLOGG's statement of the complexion (political) of the next Legislature of Louisiana gives the Republicans sixty-one and the Democrats sixty members of the House, without contests, and twelve seats in dispute; while the Senate stands eighteen to fifteen in favor of the Republicans, with three contests to be decided.

PETER DINWDDIE WIGGINTON is the name of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth California District who failed of re-election by one vote, and ROMNALDO PACHECO, ex Lieutenant-Governor of the State, is his successor. P. D. W. has been chiefly conspicuous from the frequency with which his name has not appeared in the yeas and nays, and it is confidently expected that Gov. PACHECO will distinguish himself in a different fashion.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina evidently means business. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the Canvassing Board and their counsel, United States District-Attorney CORBIN, were cited to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in refusing to obey the mandate of the Court. An effort to gain time was unsuccessful, the Court refusing the application except under a pledge of obedience to its authority, which the relators declined to give. The case was postponed until to-day, to admit of the necessary legal formalities, and, from the declarations of Associate-Justice WILLARD, the understanding was definite and unmistakable that continued persistence in the disregard of the judicial order will result in the commitment to jail of all the parties in contempt.

It is astonishing to note that a Louisville Court has decided that gambling can be punished in that city. Naturally, the blackleg fraternity are excited and indignant at this encroachment upon the rights that they had come to look upon as securely vested, and they have no intention of tamely submitting to the decision that the keeper of a faro-game can be compelled both to pay a fine and endure six months' imprisonment. The case is to be taken to the Court of Appeals, and the gamblers of New York, Chicago, and other cities are to "chip in" $10,000 toward paying the expenses of the test litigation. There is an almost forgotten law of Illinois on the same subject, and it is to be hoped that the card-sharpers will be afforded an early opportunity under the incoming State's Attorney to make up numerous test cases. If it is the imprisonment that hurts, that's the screw to turn.

The Chicago *Times* has been clutching desperately at a straw to save TILDEN from drowning. Some idle person started the story that the name of one of the Republican Electors—Mr. CASTLES—had been spelled without an "s" in the southern counties of the State, and with an "s" in the northern counties; that there was a man in Egypt who spelled his name JOSEPH J. CASTLE, and consequently there was a divided Republican vote on the name of CASTLES, which would let in one of the "Reformers," whose vote would elect SAM TILDEN President. It was the old fable of the milkmaid who let fall from her head the bucket of milk, with which she intended to buy the eggs, raise the poultry, purchase the beautiful dress that would captivate the nice, rich young man, and induce him to marry her. A cold, curt, six-line dispatch spoils forever the numerous long and powerful articles in the veracious *Times* and its gain of a TILDEN Elector in Illinois, viz.:

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24.—There has been some talk in the papers about a mistake in the name of JOSEPH J. CASTLES, Republican Elector for the Nineteenth District. No mistake has been made. The official returns from 101 counties all have the name printed correctly.

So TILDEN will not ride into the White House on that straw.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork closed steady, at $15.90 seller the year and $16.12½ for January. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.80 for the year and $9.82½@9.85 for January. Meats were a shade firmer, at 6½c for new shoulders, boxed, 8½c for do short-ribs, and 8¾c for do short-clears. Highwines were steady, at $1.06½ per gallon. Flour was in light demand and firm. Wheat closed ½c lower, at $1.12¼ for December and $1.14½ for January. Corn closed ½@1c lower, at 44½c for November and 43⅝c for December. Oats closed easier, at 32⅝c for December. Rye was firm, at 66½@67c. Barley closed 2@2½c lower, at 67c for December and 68c for January. Hogs were active, and averaged 10c higher than Thursday, closing steady at $5.65@5.90 for packing grades. Cattle were active and firmer, with sales at $2.25@5.60. Sheep were quie, at $2.75@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.50 in greenbacks at the close.

The delay in canvassing the vote of Cook County has prevented the earlier report of the exact result of the late election in this State. The following appear to be the figures:

Hayes, Rep.	277,147
Tilden, Dem.	258,602
Hayes' majority	18,545
Cullom, Rep., Governor	279,266
Steward, Dem. and Granger vote	272,432
Cullom's majority	6,834
Shuman, Rep., Lieut.-Gov.	282,168
Glenn, Dem., Lieut.-Gov.	256,083
Shuman's majority	26,085
Pickrell, Ind.	17,783
Total vote of State on President	576,866

The Republican majority on the remainder of the State ticket is, except for Auditor, just about 26,000. A good many Republicans who were captivated by TILDEN's assertion that he was a great Reformer voted for him for a change, which accounts for the smallness of HAYES' majority. The Grangers and Democrats clubbed teams on Governor and Auditor, but still were beaten by 7,000 votes.

Among the subjects considered yesterday by the Louisiana Returning Board was the case of one of the election districts in Natchitoches Parish, in which but three Electors were voted for on either ticket. This was the result of a blunder on the part of the Commissioners of Election and the United States Supervisor, who testified that, under a misapprehension of the law, they themselves had erased from the ballots, after they had been voted, the names of all but three Electors on each ticket, retaining only the names of the two Electors-at-Large and the Elector for that Congressional District. The mere fact that this particular voting precinct gave a majority for the HAYES Electoral ticket was sufficient to draw from Col. ZACHARIE, leading counsel for the Democratic candidates, a protest against any action looking to the correction of the erroneous return, but the Board very justly decided that if the ballots were produced for inspection the question of correction would be considered. This attempt to disfranchise a large number of voters of both parties merely because the election officials erred in the performance of their duties, is what the Democrats call having a fair and honest count. If the same mistake had occurred in a strong Democratic district, what a howling would be set up for a count of *all* the votes!

THE PRECEDENTS FOR COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

While it is possible that the issue of the Presidential election may be made to turn upon the final count of the Electoral votes as they are certified to Washington, and since Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER's assumption that the count or refusal to count rests with the present Democratic House of Representatives, it is pertinent to recall the practice that has heretofore obtained. The direction given by the Constitution is that "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be then counted." Previously to the year 1865, when the Twenty-second Joint Rule was adopted permitting either House to object to the count of a State, the constitutional direction was construed literally and followed accordingly. The constitutionality of the joint rule was never tested, because the urgency never arose in which the count of any State objected to would affect the result. But this joint rule has not been adopted by the present Congress, and, of course, will not be adopted now. Congress, therefore, must fall back upon the constitutional direction; and the fairest construction that can be placed upon that is the one that is in keeping with the precedents. All the precedents are in favor of its literal interpretation, and the count of the votes and the announcement of the result by the President of the Senate.

The first United States Senate organized under the present Constitution elected JOHN LANGDON President of the Senate, and thereupon passed the following resolution:

Ordered—That Mr. ELLSWORTH inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is formed; that a President is elected *for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes* of the Electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice-President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready, in the Senate Chamber, to proceed in the presence of the House to discharge that duty, and that the Senate have appointed one of their members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes *as they shall be declared*, submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members *for a like purpose*.

Thus, from the very start, the opening of the certificates and the counting of the votes was committed to the President of the Senate. The House of Representatives immediately acquiesced, and Mr. MADISON was instructed to say to the Senate that the notification of the election of President and Vice-President should be made "by such persons and in such manner as the Senate shall be pleased to direct." The second count of the Presidential vote was in 1793. JOHN ADAMS was then Vice-President, and announced his own re-election, and the rule by which the count was conducted and which was made by RUFUS KING, one of the original framers of the Constitution, was as follows:

The two Houses shall assemble in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock; that one person shall be appointed a teller, on the part of the Senate, to make a list of the votes *as they shall be declared;* that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, *who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected*, to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which *shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected* President and Vice-President, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

At the next count, JOHN ADAMS, still Vice-President, opened the certificates, made the count, and announced his own election as President. In the fourth count occurred the memorable contest between JEFFERSON and BURR; and, though the votes for the two men were a tie, and JEFFERSON himself was Vice-President, no effort was made to interfere with JEFFERSON's right and duty to count the vote. The same practice was followed in the counts of 1805, 1809, and 1813. In 1817, when MONROE was elected, Mr. TAYLOR, a member of the House from New York, endeavored to object to counting the vote of Indiana, on the ground that it was not a State of the Union at the time it voted; but Mr. TAYLOR was ruled out of order, and the House, by an almost unanimous vote, in its separate consideration of the matter, sustained the ruling. In 1821 there was some question as to whether the vote of Missouri should be counted, and in 1837 a similar question as to counting the vote of Michigan; in both cases the doubt arose as to the technical admission of the State into the Union, but in neither did the count or the omission to count affect the result. A joint rule was adopted in both cases previous to the count, authorizing the President of the Senate to announce the result as so many votes in case the State were counted, and so many in case it were not counted; but there was no disposition to deprive the President of the Senate of his constitutional function. The same practice was followed at the subsequent Electoral counts until the joint rule of 1865 was adopted, the constitutionality of which was never tested, but was always in doubt. The abandonment of that rule by the present Congress naturally revives the previous practice under the constitutional direction.

There are many instances which indicate that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, as it was eminently proper, to deprive Congress of all claim to the privilege of passing upon the Electoral vote. CHARLES PINCKNEY, one of the most able men in the Constitutional Convention, declared afterwards in Congress that—

He remembered very well that in the Federal Convention great care was used to provide for the election of President of the United States independent of Congress; to take the business as far as possible out of their hands. The votes are to be given by Electors appointed for that express purpose. The Electors are to be appointed by each State, and the whole direction as to the manner of their appointment is given to the State Legislatures. Nothing was more clear to him than that Congress had no right to meddle with it at all; as the whole was intrusted to the State Legislatures, they would make provision for all questions arising on the occasion.

Later on, Mr. PINCKNEY also said that "to give Congress, even when assembled in Convention, a right to reject or admit the Electoral votes of States, would have been so gross and dangerous an absurdity as the framers of the Constitution never would have been guilty of." This was said in 1800, but the remark is not less strikingly true now than it was then; besides, it has the additional weight of having been made by one of the framers of the Constitution whereof he spoke. In keeping with this construction, all motions, objections, and debate have always been ruled out of order. In 1849, when GEORGE M. DALLAS was Vice-President, he opened the joint session of the two Houses by reminding them that they had assembled "so that *I* may fulfill the duty enjoined upon *me* by the Constitution." On that occasion Mr. STEPHENS offered a suggestion, and was promptly reminded that no motion was in order, and no other procedure could be taken except that pointed out by the Constitution. So, as late as 1865, when Senator WADE suggested abridging the reading of the returns, he was reminded by Mr. S. S. COX that no motion could be submitted, and the Chair sustained the point.

All the precedents, except the Twenty-second Joint Rule, which no longer exists, are favorable to the notion that the duty of counting the Electoral votes is purely ministerial, that it devolves upon the President of the Senate, and that it was purposely saved from all interference on the part of the House of Representatives because it becomes the duty of the House to choose a President when there has been a failure to elect in the Electoral College.

TILDEN'S REVOLUTION.

The scheme for the election of Mr. TILDEN to the Presidency, proposed by Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, of New York, is not only revolutionary in itself, but its publication at this time is full of significance. What is it that he proposes shall be done? He assumes in advance, and without a knowledge of the actual facts, that the States of Florida and Louisiana have each given a popular majority for the TILDEN Electors; and he insists that if, upon the canvass of the votes of those States by the officers appointed for that purpose under the laws of those States, the election of HAYES Electors shall be officially declared, that then the votes of those States shall not be counted in declaration of the election of the President and Vice-President; but that the House of Representatives shall thereupon proceed, as if there were no election, to elect a President by the representatives of the States. It will be noticed that if Louisiana and Florida shall be returned as voting for TILDEN, Mr. POTTER proposes that their votes shall be counted; but if they be returned as voting for HAYES, they cannot be counted without the consent of the House, which consent he insists that the House will not give, and ought not to give.

The argument is that the two Houses of Congress act as two persons in counting the returns for President and Vice-President; that the votes returned can only be counted by the consent of both Houses; that the objection of either House must exclude the vote objected to, and that the declared result, to be authoritative, must be assented to by each House. He assumes that the Senate will not agree to the rejection of the returns of these States, in which case, the two Houses failing to agree, there will be such a failure to elect as is contemplated by the Constitution when it is made the duty of the House of Representatives to proceed to elect a President. It is claimed that as each House of Congress is to decide for itself, and as the concurrence of the two Houses is essential to the declaration of the result of the election, so, in the absence of such an agreement, the House of Representatives will become the sole and exclusive judge whether the occasion exists for the exercise of the power given to it by the Constitution, of electing a President as provided for in the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution.

There can be no mistaking the purpose and the motive of this proposition. It is that TILDEN shall be elected President under any and all circumstances. It means that TILDEN is to be declared President by the votes of the Electoral Colleges, if possible, or by the joint action of the two Houses of Congress, or, failing this, is to be declared President by the present Democratic House and the Democratic party at whatever cost it may involve. It means that if HAYES have a majority of the Electoral vote and be declared elected, that these facts are to be disregarded, and that TILDEN is to be declared President, and his claim to that office to be supported let the consequences be what they may. The proposition is to make TILDEN President, and to do this by a revolution of the forms of law and of the law itself; by a seizure of the Government, or the erection of another Government, and in either case ending in revolt, insurrection, and civil war between the partisans and adherents of the rival Presidents and Governments. We need not point out the demoralization of the country under such a condition of affairs.

If this proposition were simply that of a private citizen, it might be classed among the many wild schemes suggested by heated partisans. But Mr. POTTER bears a close personal and political relation to Mr. TILDEN. Mr. POTTER is a lawyer of high legal reputation; he is experienced in Congressional legislation; he is a member-elect to the next Congress; he is a personal partisan of Mr TILDEN; he was was the choice of the latter for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York; and his declaration of what ought to be done and what will be done in case the vote of Louisiana and Florida be given for HAYES and WHEELER, may be accepted as conveying to the country the opinions, wishes, feelings, and desired action of Mr. TILDEN. To the extent that Mr. TILDEN can be held responsible for this paper bearing the name of Mr. POTTER, the country is admonished in advance that, unless the official returns from Louisiana and Florida shall furnish Electoral votes enough to elect Mr. TILDEN, Mr. TILDEN and his supporters, in Congress and out of it, will not submit to the election of Mr. HAYES, but will, through a pretended election by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, have himself declared elected, and will assume to be President, and levy war upon all who may deny or oppose his authority. Summed up in a single sentence, it is a declaration of war for the Presidency by Mr. TILDEN unless he be declared elected.

There is no denying that this threat is a serious one. Not that it will intimidate any one, or change the regular progress of events; but it is serious because it gives to the criminal, vicious, disorderly, and revolutionary classes an encouragement for insurrection and violence from men who have held higher places in public estimation. It is a promise, so far as it can be, of a general revolt of the Democratic party against the Government of the United States; it is a promise that another and opposing Government shall be erected; and that, while the madness and fury of partisan strife shall continue, there shall be anarchy throughout the land, and the substitution of force for law, and that a majority of one branch of Congress and a large minority of the other will be in the very advance of the revolutionary party.

We, however, have too much faith in popular intelligence, and in American respect for law and for honest and lawful elections, to believe that Mr. TILDEN, even though backed by a majority in the House of Representatives, will be able to rally any considerable portion of even the Democratic party to take up arms against their common country to put Mr. TILDEN in the Executive chair. We can understand that the large cities of the Atlantic States and even of the West may contribute multitudes of gamblers, ruffians, and others of the non-working classes, who may talk loudly of gore and dead corpses, and even resort to assassination and murder; but these are not the men of which to make armies or to engage in open and civilized war. We do not believe that, outside of the gambling fraternity who have money at stake, and the office-holders and office-seekers, there are enough American citizens, Democrats or Republicans, in the United States who are ready to volunteer to engage in war to support the claim of any man for the Presidency against the person declared elected by those intrusted by law with the duty of making that declaration. The threat fulminated by Mr. POTTER, and through him presumably by Mr. TILDEN, while it is infamous because incendiary, and criminal because revolutionary, while it may add to the public excitement and temporarily hold out a promise of lawlessness and anarchy, will fail to fire the heart of the Democratic portion of the people to the point of rushing to arms to engage in war to make Mr. TILDEN President. Unless Mr. TILDEN can find some other means of supplying the one vote which he needs than a civil war, the country, including the millions who voted for him, will let him fight his battles alone. The disappointment of Mr. TILDEN, who lacks but one vote of an election, can well be understood, as can also be understood the deep mortification his vanity has suffered; but better men have sustained greater disappointments than this, and his grief and disappointments furnish no cause for civil war, nor will there be war to settle this question of succession. Nevertheless, we submit to the country whether this formal threat of revolution and civil war to make TILDEN President, whether elected or not, does not merit universal rebuke and condemnation.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR SUPREME COURT.

By the thirty-first section of Article VI. of the Constitution of this State it is provided that "All Judges of courts of record inferior to the Supreme Court shall, on or before the first day of June of each year, report in writing to the Judges of the Supreme Court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the Judges of the Supreme Court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the Governor such defects and omissions in the Constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws."

The State of Illinois has suffered perhaps more than any other State in the Union from unconstitutional laws, and the Court of last resort seems to take delight in declaring them so. The above section of the Constitution is a regular "bulldozer" on the Judges, and makes it their duty to not only point out defects in the Constitution itself, but to point out all defects and omissions in the laws, and to frame bills to meet them. We would like to ask the Judges of this State if they have ever discovered anything wrong in the administration of the criminal law of the State, which allows criminals of all grades to escape by the most contemptible technicalities. If they ever found that the law pertaining to continuances and changes of venue were abused and justice cheated and thwarted by the chicanery of shysters, pettifoggers, and even those of high degree, in consequence thereof?

If such things have ever occurred, we would like to have the Judges of the Supreme Court send up to the General Assembly bills upon the subject. Again, did it ever occur to any Judge in the State of Illinois that there was anything out of gear with the tax laws? For forty years taxation has been regarded by our County and Supreme Courts as a high crime and misdemeanor, and all laws passed to collect the revenue as falling but little short of offenses provided in the criminal code. In no other State in the American Union can there be found such a collection of glaring inconsistencies, such nonsensical evasions, such a want of right up-and-down common sense, as has characterized our courts in construing the revenue laws.

To lie and cheat is regarded dishonorable, but for a man to evade the payment of his taxes, and resort to technical objections that are made use of only by a sneak-thief or confidence operator, has been and is regarded respectable in a tax-fighter.

Did it ever occur to any of our Judges that almost every decision which they have rendered in regard to taxes for years has been and is an encouragement for dishonesty? Almost every law pertaining to taxation is in their judgment filled with defects, and the wit of man has not up to this hour been able to frame a single law but what brought with it endless and fruitless litigation, by reason of the sympathy of the courts for tax-fighters.

Legitimate taxation is in their judgment only attained by those gifted with a knowledge and skill equivalent to absolute perfection. We would just like to see the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State frame one single provision of law—long or short—that will allow an amendment to any paper, process, or proceeding whatever, from the commencement to the conclusion of levying or collecting a tax. We challenge them to specify or point out under the decisions which they have rendered here one single change of a line, letter, or figure, whether it relates to the clerical, ministerial, or judicial duties of any officer. The science of taxation like the science of murder (for both have been reduced to a science) is to the judicial mind more complex and abstruse than all else in the realms of heaven or earth.

Judge MCALLISTER, when he was on the Bench, was always troubled with "the placita," "the abuse of power," "remittitur" "nonconformity to established usages," "bad pleas," etc., and about the only grapple that he ever had with fundamental principles was when he declared that there was no power in the State to establish and maintain a Reform School for homeless, hapless children "growing up in idleness, mendicancy, and vice."

It would be a matter of general interest to know whether Judge SCOTT, who recently decided the MIKE EVANS case, which legalized MIKE EVANS, ED PHILLIPS, and DAVE THORNTON's "bulldozing" the people of the South Town of Chicago out of their votes, discovered any defects in the Township-Organization law during his long and watchful vigils over the South Town election. Are there any defects in the election laws or the trial and conviction of ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, and illegal voting? The people of the Eighteenth Ward, a year or two ago, were almost completely disfranchised by the CORCORAN gang and the "Hatch House precinct." The "stuffers" and "repeaters" were arrested and indicted. Lawyer O'BRIEN transported the whole crowd down into Will County on a change of venue. Then sickness in his family, and then a continuance, then—well, there is the case still undisposed of, and the Eighteenth Warders voting the Independent ticket. We wonder if there are any "defects" in that matter. We wish that Brother MOODY would pray with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and all the Judges of the inferior courts in this State, just once, so that they may have a realizing sense of the wants of the people and of a God in Israel.

TWEED AND TILDEN.

Boss TWEED has arrived, after his long vacation, and is once more back in his old quarters, luxuriating at the expense of the State. Under the present political aspects it is a thousand pities that Mr. TWEED did not bethink himself to make his vacation shorter, and come home and tell the country what he knew about TILDEN before the election. He might have been of great service to the country, and saved us the woful political predicament in which we now find ourselves had he made a frank confession. That he has a confession is evident from the fright which overtook Mr. TILDEN and his manager, Mr. HEWITT, lest he might arrive in New York the day before the election and make it. Mr. TWEED, by a confession made at that time, might have insured peace and tranquillity to the whole country. He could have exposed the swindle of 1868, when he and TILDEN stole the vote of New York and gave it to the Democrats. He could have shown how the steal was done, and exactly what part Mr. TILDEN had in it. He could have told us how the famous TILDEN circulars were prepared; how, when, and where the secret TILDEN caucuses were held, and what was done at them; how many ballot-boxes were stuffed, and how many votes were stuffed into them; how he and Mr. TILDEN used the power they thus corruptly obtained, and how TILDEN's friends made money by his help. Last of all he might have exposed the unhandsome manner in which TILDEN laid down on him after the New York *Times* had ferreted out his rascalities. Such a confession as this, made promptly and fully and before the election, would have saved the country from its present muddle, and the Democratic threats of revolution, by giving the State of New York to the Republicans, and electing Mr. HAYES beyond any question. It is a pity that the commander of the Franklin had not used his coal more discreetly, and, instead of cruising down in the tropics, come straight home and given the old man the chance which TILDEN and HEWITT so much dreaded. It might not come amiss, however, for him to confess even now, so that in case of the election of TILDEN the people may know the real character of the political trickster who figured himself into power.

The Republicans of the Southern States have had to contend against fearful odds. The wonder is not that they have done so poorly, but that they have made any headway at all against the rifle-clubs and bulldozers. Gen. TUTTLE, of Iowa, a gallant soldier in the War for the Union, and all his life a Democrat, has just returned from Louisiana. He says:

HAYES has carried Louisiana beyond a doubt, if a fair and honest count of votes was had. He was surprised that any Republican votes were cast at all. The white Republicans were intimidated by social ostracism, and the blacks by whipping, shooting, refusal of employment, and threats. He says the whole colored race is aroused, and, could they get arms, terrible bloodshed would result. He believes the votes will all be counted this week.

To illustrate the manner in which TILDEN and Reform carried North Carolina read this dispatch:

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says Dr. A. J. GLOVER, Supervisor of Elections at Swan Quarter, Hyde County, N. C., was drowned on the night of Nov. 6, with Republican tickets for that county in his possession. The body was found some days after, nearly upright in the water, with his coat drawn over his head and other evidences of violence. The election tickets were never found.

TILDEN carried Hyde County by a "large majority" by the means stated in the dispatch.

The New York *Tribune*, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and other leading HAYES organs, heartily indorsed the proposal of the Democratic visitors at New Orleans to the Republican visitors, but since the moguls of Grantism declined to confer with the Democrats these journals have fallen back into their bitter partisan style.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

It happens they have *not* "declined to confer." They have agreed upon what they may do, and what is proper to be done. The Democratic "eminent citizens" came down a few cuts from their first position, and substantially concurred with the Republican visitors as to how far they had a right to inspect and oversee the Returning Board. The latter respectfully invited each set of distinguished visitors to appoint a committee to be present and witness all their proceedings, which has been accepted; ex-Gov. PALMER is at the head of the Democratic Committee, and Senator JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is Chairman of the Republican Committee, and everything the Returning Board is doing or saying is being recorded by two short-hand reporters for the use of Congress. How does all this compare with the assertion of the *Cur.-Jur.*, that the moguls of Grantism have declined to confer with the Democrats? They have conferred with them, they are conferring with them, and we look hopefully forward for a fair and honest canvass of the returns according to the laws of Louisiana. The *Cur.-Jur.* appears to be filled with malevolent distrust for which there is neither reason nor justification.

JAPANESE PROGRESS.

Japan is no longer the enigma to the world that it once was. Every few months we hear something interesting of our active, jovial, copper-colored brethren across the Pacific. The information this time comes from that great British traveler, Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE. One always expects something good from him, and Sir CHARLES has not disappointed his readers in his admirable paper on Japan, in the last number of the *Fortnightly*. He sees in the growing indifference and want of reverence, displayed of late by the people for their religion, the working out of the English and American influence. The Japanese Government has become so short of money, on account of heavy expenditures for public improvements, that it actually proposed to sell Dai-Butz, a bronze and silver Buddha, sixty feet high, for old metal. This sacrilege was only prevented by certain foreign Ministers, who desired the statue saved for a specimen of Eastern religious art. If we add to this a recent strong desire to destroy the tombs of the Tycoons at Tokio (formerly Yeddo), it is at once seen that the Japanese are becoming feverish for modern improvements, and have but little regard for ancient dogmas, especially when they block the van of needed progress.

Not only are religious monuments to be slashed down to pay for public works, but the Finance Minister has had a strong call to cut down the incomes of the great nobles of Japan. So strong is public opinion that the "upper ten" have become terribly exercised over the prospect that the extortionate income-tax, which took one-tenth of their incomes last year, will not be content with less than two-tenths this year. The importance of the income-tax is more readily understood when the fact is known that the annual appropriations for nobles' pensions is about $14,000,000. The total revenue and expenditure of the Empire is in round figures $45,000,000 a year. The nobles' incomes are half as much again as the military expenditures, five times the cost of the navy, and five times the interest on the national debt.

Sir CHARLES DILKE seems to have great confidence in the honesty of those who administer the affairs of Japan. Her finance accounts may be taken without suspicion. The European postal system and lighthouse systems have proved very successful. The Postmaster-General's report of 1875 shows that, in four years, Japan has distanced Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, and Greece in the postal service. Three thousand five hundred post-offices have been already opened, and the increase of letters posted is at the rate of 50 per cent a year. As the Postmaster-General remarked in his report: "The enormous increase of 56 per cent on the revenue of the preceding year is due to the rapid progress of civilization." The Japanese already have thirty-three lighthouses which are said to be models to any country. From this it seems Japan is determined to be on a level with the European world in army, navy, education, post-offices, lighthouses, telegraph, railroads, etc. The extraordinary progress of Japan is largely attributable to the personal cleverness, pluck, and energy of the Japanese people.

An attempt has been made, and, we believe, receives Government aid and encouragement, to induce farmers to raise sheep, with a view of converting the hills into pasture land. This would be a source of great wealth to Japan, as the hills cover a large portion of the country. Up to the present time little or no use is being made of these vast tracts of land. The timber has been cut off, and none has been planted to replace it.

In Sir CHARLES' opinion, but one thing remains to complete the prosperity of the Empire and place her in the front ranks of the civilized world. The Government must allow foreigners to reside anywhere in the country. The exclusion of foreigners has been the great drawback to her progress. This privilege granted, and the splendid mines would then be worked with English and American capital. The work could be done under the direction of American and English engineers, and result beneficial to Japan. Few countries have such abundant mineral resources, waiting to be unearthed. Coal is plentiful in the north; gold, copper, tin, iron, iron-sand, plumbago, antimony, copperas, cobalt, and sulphur, are among the products of its mines. There is much marble, rock-salt, amber, fire-clay, porcelain-clay, petroleum, alum, rock-crystal, and some silver. Here is a golden opportunity for Japan to take a long stride in advance.

It is a marked fact that Japan is year by year employing less European labor. The English taught their marines; the French instructed their army. The result of their respective training is distinct to-day in the manners of the Japanese sailor and soldier. It may not be generally known that Japan employs 4,214 men well drilled in her navy. All Japanese are liable to military service in the army, but the regular force musters about 49,930 men. So formidable is this army that Sir CHARLES thinks that, had war broken out between China and Japan two years ago, the Japanese would have taken Pekin. The officials are dressed in European dress; and the police and soldiers are "very European in their appearance." The English language is now learned by hundreds of young Japs, and at some not far distant day will become the official language of the country. Altogether, the last accounts of this interesting people are in keeping with the reports we have been in the habit of receiving for the past five years, and show an extraordinary continuance of efforts toward improvement.

ASTRONOMICAL—1877.

The following are the principal astronomical phenomena of the year 1877. The times given are Chicago mean-time; and the appearance is that presented to an observer in this city, unless otherwise stated:

SUNDAYS.

Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28.	July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25.	Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Mar. 4, 11, 18, 25.	Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
April* 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.	Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.
May 6, 13, 20, 27.	Nov. 4, 11, 18, 25.
June 3, 10, 17, 24.	Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

NOTE.—April 1 (marked with an *) will be Easter Sunday; being the Sunday next following the first full moon after the vernal equinox.

THE MOON.

Month.	New Moon. day.	h.	m.		Full Moon. day.	h.	m.	
January	14	7	37½	a. m.	29	2	48¼	a. m.
February	13	3	8¼	a. m.	*27	1	24	p. m.
March	*14	9	3½	p. m.	28	11	58½	p. m.
April	13	noon.			27	10	45½	a. m.
May	12	11	39	p. m.	26	10	14¼	p. m.
June	11	8	42	a. m.	25	11	2	a. m.
July	10	4	15¼	p. m.	25	1	29	a. m.
August	* 8	11	27	p. m.	*23	5	20	p. m.
September*	7	7	10	a. m.	22	9	44	a. m.
October	6	4	8	p. m.	22	1	40	a. m.
November	5	2	57¼	a. m.	20	4	29	p. m.
December	4	4	13¼	p. m.	20	6	1	a. m.

The * indicates an eclipse.

The apparent motions of the moon will be more irregular in 1877 than usual. The north node is now near the Vernal Equinox; so that she will swing back and forth through about fifty-six degrees of declination each lunar month. For this reason the moon will "tip" much more than the average; and people who are prone to prognosticate the weather from the position of the "horns" will have extraordinary opportunities for doing so in the spring and autumn.

THE SEASONS.

Earth in Perihelion	Dec.	31	0h	—m	p. m.
Vernal Equinox	Mar.	20	6h	22m	a. m.
Summer Solstice	June	21	2h	28m	a. m.
Earth in Aphelion	July	3	8h	—m	p. m.
Autumnal Equinox	Sept.	22	4h	58m	p. m.
Winter Solstice	Dec.	21	11h	0m	a. m.
Earth in Perihelion	Dec.	31	6h	—m	a. m.

ECLIPSES.

The year is a very barren one in regard to Eclipses, in this region. There will be five, as follows:

A total eclipse of the moon, Feb. 27, at 1 h. 19 p. m.; below the horizon of the United States.

A partial eclipse of the sun, March 14, at 10 h. 17 m. p. m.; visible in Western Asia.

A partial eclipse of the sun, Aug. 8, at 10 h. 42 m. p. m.; visible in Alaska, Kamschatka, the North Pacific Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean. Behring's Strait is nearly in the centre of the area from which this eclipse can be seen.

A total eclipse of the moon, Aug. 23, at 5 h. 16 m. p. m.; partially visible in the Eastern and Southern States.

A partial eclipse of the sun, Sept. 7, at 8:04 a. m.; visible to all that part of South America situated in more than fifteen degrees of South latitude, and extending nearly to the South Pole.

The times given above are the instants of conjunction or opposition in right ascension.

THE PLANETS.

Vulcan—Will be looked for on the face of the sun March 22, by many astronomers, M. Le Verrier having announced that a transit of the planet (?) is possible on that day.

Mercury—Will be visible near the following dates of his greatest elongation from the sun: In the West, near sunset; Jan. 10 (19 degrees); May 3 (21 degrees); Aug. 31 (27 degrees); Dec. 25 (20 degrees).

In the East, near sunrise; Feb. 20 (26¼ degrees); June 20 (22½ degrees); Oct. 12 (18 degrees).

Venus—Will be a morning star, rising before the sun, till May 6, the date of her superior conjunction; and will be an evening star, setting after the sun, during the remainder of the year. She will attain her greatest elongation east (47 degrees 19 minutes) on the 11th of December.

The first week in January she will be near the eastern foot of Ophiucus; on the morning of the 9th, only 34 minutes of arc north from Jupiter; and in the morning of the 18th will pass under Mu in Sagittarius. During March she will pass through Aquaries, being 20 minutes north from Saturn at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 16th; and in April through the Fishes and Aries. She will be in Cancer during the greater part of July; 54 minutes north from Uranus in the afternoon of the 24th; and one degree north from Regulus on the 28th. Aug. 10, in the evening, she will be a very little to the north of the moon, and on the 19th, half a degree north from Beta in the Virgin. In the evening of Sept. 9, Venus will be again a little north from the moon, and on the 10th will be two and a half degrees north from Arista. Oct. 9, in the evening, a little north from the moon; on the 13th, only eighteen minutes north from Delta in Scorpio; and on the 14th, about two and three-fourths degrees south from Beta, in Scorpio. Nov. 8 she passes into the bow of Sagittarius, being again very near the moon, and will be two and three-fourths degrees south from Jupiter in the evening of the 9th. Dec. 4 she passes into Capricorn, several degrees below Beta, and in the evening of the 8th will be again very near the moon, but this time south of the luminary. At the close of the year she will be in Aquaries.

Mars—Will rise before the sun from the beginning of the year till the evening of Sept. 5, when he will be in opposition to the sun, southing at midnight. After that date he will set after the sun in the evening. At the date of opposition he will be only about 35,000,000 miles from the earth, with a parallax of 23.5 seconds, having passed his perihelion Aug. 21. This will afford a very favorable opportunity for measuring the exact value of his parallax, and thence obtaining an independent determination of our distance from the sun. On the 2d of September he will be about 100 minutes of arc south of the star numbered as 95 in Aquaries.

In the beginning of January Mars will be near Gamma in Libra; on the 16th, only 30 minutes south from Beta in Scorpio; on the 25th, about 5 degrees north of Antares. March 1, half a degree south from Jupiter; on the 3d about 2⅓ degrees south of Mu in Sagittarius, and at the Vernal Equinox will be in the head of Sagittarius. April 18 he will pass under Beta in Capricorn; on the night of May 4, one degree north from the moon; and May 23, a quarter of a degree north from Delta in Capricorn. June 26 he will pass between Delta in Aquaries and Fomalhaut. July 27 less than 4 degrees south from Saturn. August 26 about 4⅓ degrees south from Saturn, and will continue in the neighborhood of that planet during the remainder of the year. Sept. 5 he will be in opposition to the sun, as above. Sept. 29 and Oct. 15 will be north from Delta in Aquaries, Nov. 3, at 11 p. m., will be only 11 minutes north from Saturn, 2 degrees *above* No. 95 in Aquaries; and at the close of the year will be near Delta in the Fishes.

Jupiter—Will rise before the sun during the first half of the year. In January he will be over the tail of Scorpio; March 12 about 2 degrees south of Mu in Sagittarius (near Mars); in April stationary; and May 28, 2 degrees south from Mu in Sagittarius. June 19 he will be in opposition to the sun, and an evening star for the remainder of the year. He retrogrades till Aug. 20. Nov. 2 will again pass under Mu in Sagittarius, and will be among the stars in the head of that constellation at the close of the year.

Saturn—Will be in the Constellation Aquaries during the year; but not a conspicuous object the first four months, being too close to the sun; the date of conjunction is Feb. 28. After that time he will rise before the sun till Sept. 9, when he will be on the meridian at midnight, and after that will be visible in the evening sky. At the end of the year he will be near Phi in Aquaries. The dates of his near approach to Venus and Mars are given above. The rings will be very obliquely situated with respect to us. The plane of the rings passes through the earth in March, 1878.

Uranus—Will be in opposition to the sun at midnight of Feb. 10. His right ascension will then be 9 hours 41 minutes 10 seconds; and his declination 14 degrees 41 minutes north. The position is a little north of 5 degrees west from Regulus, in line beyond Nu in Leo, from Alpha. During the first three months of the year he will be visible with the naked eye, as a star of the sixth magnitude. Uranus will be occulted by the moon April 21, a few minutes before midnight.

Neptune—Cannot be seen except through a good telescope. He is in Aries; not near any prominent star. Oct. 29 he will be in opposition to the sun; his right ascension then being 2 hours 17 minutes 47 seconds; and declination 11 degrees 51 minutes north.

Even if the Louisiana law could be construed or stretched to cover such a proceeding as reckoning in votes never cast, and by that means secure the eight Electoral votes of the State to the Republican candidate, and thereby elect him, we do not believe that Gov. HAYES would accept the office under such circumstances.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

This is the position which THE TRIBUNE takes in reference to the contemplated outrage of the Louisiana Returning Board, if it proceeds to restore the majority of 1872-74, or to count the votes which it assumes the disputed parishes in Louisiana would have given had it not been for intimidation. Of course no such desperate and outrageous proceeding would be resorted to were the fate of the party not *in extremis*, and if it is practiced it remains to be seen whether HAYES will accept or not.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

We are not aware of any "contemplated outrage" by the Returning Board; we believe there will be a fair and honest count according to law; that no vote will be rejected that ought to be received. Nothing has yet been done by the Board to indicate any purpose to act dishonestly. And we are quite certain that the Republican Committee of visitors, Messrs. SHERMAN, HALE, STOUGHTON, GARFIELD, and KELLEY, will never be parties to a fraud; never certify that there has been made a fair and lawful return if there has not been one. If they declare the canvass honestly made, no matter whom it elects or defeats, the country may depend upon their statement, and support and defend it.

The cable announced yesterday the death at the advanced age of 94 of Sir JOHN BELL, the senior General of the British army, and the Colonel of the Fourth Foot Regiment. Like Field-Marshal the Marquis of TWEEDDALE, who died the other day at the age of 89, Sir JOHN BELL was a Scotchman. He was born at Bonytoun, in Fifeshire, in 1782. He entered the

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royal army in 1805, the year of Trafalgar and Austerlitz. He served in the Peninsular war with WELLINGTON, and was at New Orleans with PAKENHAM in 1815. He was in France for three years with the army of occupation, and was Chief Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope from 1822 to 1828. In 1831 he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp of King WILLIAM IV., and in 1853 was made Colonel of the Fourth Foot. His death leaves an Irish General, Sir WILLIAM ROWAN, G. C. B., at the head of the general officers of the British Army. Gen. Sir JOHN BELL was made a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1860.

At the late election the people of New York adopted two small but useful amendments to their Constitution. They are thus described by the *Nation*:

We are glad to say our fears about the two constitutional amendments in this State, taking the prisons and canals out of politics, have not been realized. Both amendments have been adopted. They abolish the system of electing Boards of three Canal Commissioners and three Prison Inspectors by popular vote, which has made both the canals and prisons most shameful and fruitful sources of fraud and corruption, and substitute for them the appointment of a single Superintendent of Canals with full powers, and a single Superintendent of Prisons with full powers, by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, making them liable to summary dismissal by the Governor. The result will be that if the canals and prisons are not well managed henceforward it will be easy to tell who is responsible. Considering how politicians cling to patronage and how they love "direct responsibility to the people," the success of the amendments is somewhat surprising, and must be ascribed to the absorption of the ruling class in the Presidential election. We ought to add—at the risk of "throwing our influence" against Mr. HAYES—that we are indebted for the amendments to the tricky and degraded SAMUEL, his opponent.

The New York *World* relates this "too-much-sameness" story:

ARTHUR ATSON was a wonderfully seedy individual, who stood with great modesty before the bar of the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday.

"ARTHUR," began his Honor, in his perfunctory tone; but suddenly a broad smile irradiated his countenance and cordiality came into his voice: "Why, how do you do, ARTHUR? Was it at the Essex-Market Court I met you last?"
"Yis, sir," said ARTHUR, with a grin.
"And before that?"
"The Tombs, Y'r Honor."
"And before that?"
"Washington Place, Y'r Worship."
"And what's the charge now?"
"The same, Y'r Honor."
"Fine him the same," said the Court.
"There's too much sameness about this," muttered ARTHUR, as he started on his ten days' journey.

Harper's Weekly talks frankly about the heavy load the Republican party had to carry in the campaign. It enumerates, among other burdens, the quarrel with SUMNER, SCHURZ, and GREELEY, and the abandonment of Civil-Service Reform, and continues: "The Republicans in the Seventh District in Massachusetts dealt the party a terrible blow when they nominated Gen. BUTLER for Congress. And if Gen. BUTLER should be permitted to lead the Republicans in the next House the effect upon the party would be visible and very lamentable. The cry that he will 'stir up the Rebel Brigadiers' is simply stupid. If that is the function of the Republican party, no wonder that the result of the election is so mortifying."

While the majority for TILDEN in the "border-ruffian" State of Missouri is immense, yet there is a powerful body of good Republicans in the State who have managed to elect *four* members of Congress; at present the delegation stands 13 Confederates, Republicans, 0. In the next Congress it will be four Republicans to nine Confederates. The official vote of the State for President is as follows: TILDEN, 202,687; HAYES, 144,398; COOPER, 3,418. TILDEN'S majority over HAYES, 58,289. The largest Republican vote ever before cast was in 1872. The result then was, Confederate, 156,714; Republican, 121,271. Confederate majority, 35,443.

The New York *Tribune* Almanac will hereafter be prepared by Mr. EDWARD MCPHERSON, long Clerk of the House of Representatives, and author of the invaluable political compends which have for years been the indispensable handbooks of every politician. It is to be hoped that in arranging the election returns he will insert them alphabetically, the same as in the *World's* Almanac. It takes too much time to find a State in the *Tribune* Almanac, for the reason that they are heterogeneously inserted. There is room for great reform in this regard.

An earnest but we fear wholly futile effort is about to be made by a Canadian ship-builder to keep open the St. Lawrence below Quebec, so as to maintain the commerce of that port through the winter. The Canadian Government has offered a small subsidy, in consideration of which Mr. SEWELL has constructed a powerful iron-clad propeller, by which he hopes to break the accumulation of floes and keep a channel open. The strong jaws of Canadian frost will be found more powerful to shut than the iron-clad propeller to open the river.

A special dispatch from Florida reads:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 24.—The returns from all the counties of the State are now in. They show that, allowing the Democrats the benefit of all their frauds, HAYES has a clear majority of 743.

We are not quite prepared to accept this statement, because the vote has not yet been canvassed by the Returning Board. The reported majority is only an estimate based on such reports as the political Committees have been able to pick up. Florida has undoubtedly gone Republican, if the vote is honestly counted.

The New York *Tribune* of Thursday, speaking of the railroad freight-rates, says:

We were not mistaken yesterday, it seems, in assuming the probable falsity of the report from Baltimore that Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT had agreed to surrender to the Baltimore & Ohio in the fight he has heretofore made for no discrimination against New York in through rates from the West. We are now assured by Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. JEWETT that no such surrender has been contemplated, or will be made. For this persistent defense of the interests and rights of New York, Mr. VANDERBILT deserves grateful thanks.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN is credited with a queer remark in Cincinnati on Monday. He was passing through the city on his way from New Orleans home, and the *Gazette* reports him as saying that after looking into matters in Louisiana he regretted that HAYES did not carry New Jersey and Connecticut. Considering that the Governor supported TILDEN, his distress about HAYES is not entirely logical. But he may have come to the conclusion that the good of the country would be best served by his election.

The following are the official returns of majorities in the seven Congressional Districts of New Jersey:

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
First	....	1,943	Fifth	1,144	....
Second	....	502	Sixth	....	1,514
Third	3,152	....	Seventh	5,871	....
Fourth	5,433	....			

The Republicans have done excellently well in electing three members. At present they have only two to five Democrats.

They whack it to fellows who are cruel to horses in New York City. We copy this item from the *World* of yesterday:

CHARLES WOOD pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday to driving a sore and wounded horse Nov. 16, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

It turns out that the Republicans have elected PACHECO to Congress in the Fourth California District by *one* majority, which makes the next delegation stand three Republicans to one Democrat, which exactly reverses the party strength of the present delegation.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Francis A. Walker's work on wages is to be translated into Italian.

It is understood that John Kelly ceased to be "boss" when he married. The boss' wife has now become the boss.

Dr. Stephen H. Tyng has invented the word "sanctifigumption," and he says "sanctified common sense" will not answer as well.

Lord Dufferin is complimented by the Canadian papers because he declined to call on Brigham Young during his late visit at Salt Lake City.

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" is to be another of the holiday poems. It will be issued in dainty binding, and with beautiful illustrations; but, however it may be adorned, it can scarcely be made a cheerful subject for holiday reading.

A woman has been elected class-day poet at the Wesleyan University, and some of the chivalrous young men talk of counting her out, as she had only one majority.

The celebrated Castellani collection of antique gems, which was on exhibition at the Centennial, has not been secured for this country, as reported, though strenuous efforts were made to this end. It will return to Europe.

The "Daniel Deronda" bonnet has lately made its appearance, and is much affected by young women who have murdered their husbands and been jilted by their lovers. After this explanation, the bonnet will probably become fashionable.

Mrs. McIntosh, who was going to Toronto with cattle, was put off the train, the conductor declaring that no woman could ride on a drover's pass. She has now obtained judgment from the Company, though the question of the amount of damages is still reserved.

The New York papers seem to be of the opinion that Mr. Edwin Booth has made a mistake in attempting to restrain Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer from calling their house "Booth's Theatre." The name is now a part of the establishment, and is a part of the assets of the proprietors. Nor is the retention of it a serious injury to the renown of Mr. Booth.

Cardinal Lucca, the successor of Antonelli, used to be Nuncio at Munich and at Vienna. He is a man of refined mind, well read, and versed in political affairs; and is said to have retained the friendship of illustrious men in Germany, who keep him informed of what is passing in German and Austro-Hungarian events. He is small in stature, has a large oval head, and a halt in his gait.

Charles Langheimer, aged 74, has been held to bail at Philadelphia for stealing an overcoat. He is known as Dickens' Dutchman, having been singled out by the great novelist, during the visit of the latter to this country in 1842, as an example of the terrible effects of the Pennsylvania "silent system" of punishment. In his "American Notes" Dickens devotes nearly half a page to this man.

Mr. Samuel Lambert, of Cincinnati, who wagered his money and lost on the election, is now trying to recover it by process of law. His present conduct is accepted as an indication of a change of heart, since he must know that after one appeal of this nature to the courts nobody will ever bet with him again. But if his experience and example have any influence in deterring people from the foolish practice of betting they will not have been suffered in vain.

Rare discrimination was shown by the Court of General Sessions in New York Tuesday, when a woman who had been compelled to steal to supply a drunken paramour with whisky was cleared, while the instigator of her ruin was sent to the Penitentiary for five years. The man had known of dark passages in the early life of the unfortunate woman, and had used his knowledge after she obtained a respectable position to compel her to serve his criminal purposes.

Among the gifts of flowers that were sent to Miss Clara Morris Monday night, at the Union Square Theatre, New York, was a bouquet from the poet Stedman, with the subjoined lines:

CLARA MORRIS.

Touched by the fervor of her art,
No flaws to-night discover!
Her judge shall be the people's heart,
This western world her lover.
The secret given to her alone
No frigid schoolman taught her:
Once more returning, dearer grown,
We greet thee, Passion's daughter!

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says Tilden bears well the strain on his nerves caused by the uncertainty as to the result of the election. "If there be raging fires of unrest within, a coating of ice conceals them. If there be wild, tossing fears of defeat the passionless face masks them well. It is an utterly impassive yet astute and distrustful face, with no shadow of imperiousness, but weak and mild, with the single exception of the thin, cold lips which denote the character of the man as no other feature ever can do."

Signor Rossi, the great Italian Shakspearean actor, recently had an interview with the French Prince Imperial at Florence. The interview lasted three-quarters of an hour, and Rossi, in a published account of what transpired, says he was surprised to find in the young Prince a good Shakspearean scholar. He had studied *Hamlet* in particular, "and from the familiarity with which he spoke of that personage it would appear as if he looked upon himself as a second Prince of Denmark." The precocious young man's mother may not admire this view of the case.

The profits of the Loan Exhibition of paintings in New York City will enable the Academy of Design to pay off its debt of over $25,000, and the Metropolitan Museum to reserve $12,000 for the purchase of the Cesnola collection. The trustees of the museum will probably also secure the new and still more wonderful collection of gold, gems, and bronzes recently discovered by Gen. di Cesnola at Kourium, near Paphos. The French Government bid 300,000 francs for it, and the British Museum £10,000; but the New York Museum can have it for $50,000, in order to keep the Cyprian collections together.

The London *Academy* prints a notice of Prof. Matthews' "Words and Their Uses," which may or may not be agreeable to the author. It is described thus: "A book about words intended for popular reading, and containing an abundance of miscellaneous information, gossip, moralizing, platitudes, anecdotes, and quotations. We have a deep sense of the value of all these, and especially of platitudes, but we can be content with those of home manufacture, and consider it, indeed, a patriotic duty to consume the home product before importing a similiar article from the great pork-packing centre of Illinois."

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* contradicts the report that the Earl of Roseberry is to marry Miss Hannah de Rothschild. The lady, he adds, is a true, devoted daughter of Israel, and firmly believes in the holy religion, which strictly commands the Israelites to keep themselves distinct from other nations. Miss Rothschild is a lady of the very highest refinement and talent as a writer; her works have been translated into French, Spanish, German, Dutch, and Italian. She received her diploma as a teacher in Paris and London. Her charities and nobleness of character are such as royalty would be proud of.

Dr. John W. Draper, in his address before the American Chemical Society last week, echoed the complaint, which persons addicted to that science are always making, of a want of appreciation by the age and community in which they live. The New York *Journal of Commerce* joins issue with him, and contends that chemistry has received as much attention in the educational institutions of the country as its relative importance warrants. Every college worthy of the name has its laboratory and its Professor of Chemistry, and opportunities are furnished to all who may desire to prosecute investigations of this nature.

A young lady who has been with her auntie to visit Gail Hamilton thus describes that celebrated personage: "She is of elegant figure—a blonde; auntie says she has just escaped being pretty. She wore a wrapper of white Turkish toweling, for she was in *neglige*, trimmed with blue of the same material. One eye was destroyed by a brother shooting her with an arrow. This, of course, is a defect. But she is a charming, sincere, gracious woman, and I was so glad she kissed me good-by, saying, 'Little girl, you must come and see me again.' She has a strong personality, that makes one love her and desire to read her books."

In the current *Scribner's Monthly*, Mr. Albert Rhodes has an interesting article on "Our Diplomatic and Consular Service." He takes the position that the United States have no need of Ministers-Resident, and little need of most of the small-court legations. All the minor legations, he says, are desperate for lack of something to do. Mr. Rhodes says that when he was at the Hague he had great difficulty to find material for his dispatches, and adds in a breath that the most important office the missions serve is to reward political work. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Rhodes made these discoveries before or after leaving the Hague, and, if the former, what effect they had upon his withdrawal.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—A. M. Pett, Winona; Max Mayer, New York; C. F. Jauriet, Urbana; H. Etting, New York; R. W. Hyman, New York; J. E. Adler, Washington, D. C.... *Sherman House*—Col. E. E. Ayer, Harvard; the Hon. P. H. Duke, Richmond, Va.; Col. H. E. Roberts, Boston; William Young, Milwaukee; J. E. Hicks, New York; the Hon. Washington Dunbar, Virginia; William Hall, Lincoln, Ill.; the Hon. A. M. Hughes, Iowa; the Hon. J. H. Baldwin, Pittsburg.... *Grand Pacific*—Judge J. B. Miller, Des Moines; John L. Ranney, Milwaukee; Amasa Cobb, Nebraska; C. F. Bull, Ottawa; John M. Kirkpatrick, Pittsburg; Edward Heyman, New York; Andrew Warren, St. Louis; J. V. Powlis, New York; Judge M. Whitehead, LaPorte; T. H. Naylor, St. Louis; Col. Dunbar, Waukesha; J. S. Clarkson, *Iowa State Register*, Des Moines; T. P. Carpenter, Philadelphia; D. J. Staples, San Francisco.... *Palmer House*—Henry T. Scott, San Francisco; John Scott, Baltimore; J. L. R. Jennings, Jr., New York; C. H. Livingston, New York; T. J. Wood, Grand Rapids; Isaac Rivas, San Francisco; Alexander Young, Dubuque; W. E. Spencer, Washington; Benjamin Dore, Lynn, Mass.; S. C. Cook, St. Paul; Henry Rankin, Milwaukee.

FOREIGN.

The Alleged English Determination to Occupy Constantinople Now Denied.

Large Contracts Made by Russia for Supplies of Torpedoes.

Orders Issued for the Reorganization of the Servian Army.

Correspondents Still Believe There Is a Way Out of the Difficulty.

A Bonapartist Yells "Vive l'Empereur!" in the French Assembly.

Remarkable Discoveries by Dr. Schliemann at an Ancient Grecian City.

The Putative Resting-Places of Agamemnon and Cassandra Filled with Treasure.

THE EAST.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The London correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that journal as follows: "I have authority of the Foreign Office for the statement that the circumstantial account of the British plans which was published by the *Financier* on Friday last, and which stated that, in case Russia should invade Turkey, a British army corps would immediately occupy Constantinople and defend it against all attacks, is purely conjectured."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Letters received here report that the Russian Army of the Pruth has been furnished with clothing suitable for the winter campaign. The Commander-in-Chief's staff, the Commissariat, the engineering, artillery, and other staffs of the army, have been formed.

TORPEDO CONTRACT.

HAMBURG, Nov. 24.—It is stated that Russia has contracted with a German firm for the construction of 3,500 torpedoes.

THE PROSPECT.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 a. m.—The Marquis of Salisbury arrived at Vienna yesterday.

The *Times* Berlin dispatch says the Marquis of Salisbury hardly thinks the serious difficulties of the situation are diminished after his visit to Berlin, but he has good hopes of an ultimate peaceful solution.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Servian Minister of War has issued a decree, reorganizing the military forces of Servia, which are divided into an active army and a reserve. The active army consists of the regular infantry, militia of the first class, and all the cavalry, artillery, and engineers. It is divided into four companies, viz.: Those of the Thurnodia, the Drina, the Morava, and the Timok.

The resignation of the Servian Ministry seems to be definitive. The present Ministry will continue to carry on the Administration of affairs provisionally. A new Ministry will probably not be formed until the return of Marinovitch from Russia.

UNFAVORABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 24—Evening.—The Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that Prince Bismarck refused to receive Edhem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, who called to take leave before starting for Constantinople. The appointment of Edhem Pasha as Plenipotentiary of Turkey at the Conference is considered to be unfavorable to peace, because he is known to be uncompromising in his view.

POSSIBILITIES.

The *Times* reviewing the prospects of the Conference says: "The specific proposals which will come before it have been examined in every capital of Europe. The conclusion is universal that they present no insuperable obstacle to peace. Under the leadership of the English and Russian Plenipotentiaries they may be so molded as to command the support of every guaranteeing Power, and secure the acceptance of the Porte."

FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE AND MINISTERIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The members of the party of the Left oppose the Ministerial bill offered in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, providing that at the funerals of members of the Legion of Honor, military honors shall only be rendered to military members dying in active service.

The *Republique Francais* publishes an article to-day condemning the influences which surround President MacMahon, and which, it says, tend to restrain the Cabinet's liberty of action.

RUMPUS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 24.—The Senate to-day, after several ballots, elected M. Schesnelong, Legitimist, and M. Renouard, of the Left, Senators for life.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the estimates for public worship were considered, and gave rise to an excited debate, Prince Napoleon speaking for the first time since his election, denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, who had exercised a disastrous influence in recent French history—notably in 1870. He supported a proposal for the reduction of the estimates for public worship.

The Clericalist Deputies protested against the speech, which was couched in violent terms.

M. Keller, Legitimist, declared that the Empire was accountable for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and recriminations ensued between the Clericalists and Bonapartists.

Gambetta, intervening, referred to the decree abolishing the Empire. Baron De Lambert, a zealous Bonapartist, thereupon suddenly rose and shouted, "Vive l'Empereur!" Indescribable uproar ensued. When order had been restored De Lambert was formally censured.

Another scene followed in consequence of Gambetta's referring to the "fanaticisms of a Spanish woman who was made Empress."

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

A SMALL REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—A San Diego dispatch says it is reported that a revolution has broken out in Lower California. Jose Moreno has collected a force and issued a pronunciamento declaring himself Governor, imprisoned Gov. Villagrana and his Secretary, Rodiriques, seized the Custom-House at Riajuara, deposed Villagranas, Collector, and restored Caballar, who was removed some months ago. Many Mexicans have entered Lower California from this State and taken the side of Moreno.

GREECE.

THE TOMB OF AGAMEMNON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Argos (the most ancient city of Greece), announces that Dr. Schliemann, while excavating at the supposed site of the Tombs of Agamemnon and Cassandra, has discovered immense subterranean chambers or tombs containing a great variety of gold and silver plate and jewelry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BREADSTUFFS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—At the grain market to-day there was an unusually large attendance. There was an active demand for wheat as well for consumption as speculation; white advanced 2@3d, and red 1@2d per cental on Tuesday's prices. Flour was in good request at extreme rates, and rather tending upward. Indian corn sold fully 6d higher.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says that Prince Bismarck attended the Reichsrath for a short time yesterday. He looks in much better health than last spring.

FIRES.

AT JOLIET, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—Another landmark, around which clustered many reminiscences of early times in this city, is now a heap of charred and smoldering ruins. The old frame block on Chicago street, near the corner of Cass street, one of the oldest buildings in Joliet, was destroyed by fire about half past 5 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in a room on the first floor occupied by a mattress-maker named Jacobson, who, however, was not at home. The room being filled with husks and shavings, the flames spread rapidly, and, by the time the Fire Department arrived, were under full headway. There were three buildings burned, all belonging to the estate of Robert Duncan. One was occupied by Mrs. Ellen Duncan and family, who saved nearly all their furniture, including a piano, one by a Mrs. Hallahan, and the other was unoccupied. The two buildings adjoining on the south were saved, badly damaged by water, the occupants succeeding in removing their furniture. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $1,800, and $400 on the furniture. To offset this is a total insurance of $1,600, of which amount $800 is on the buildings in the Traders', of Chicago, and $400 on the same in the Springfield Fire and Marine of Massachusetts, which Company also has a risk of $400 on the furniture.

AT PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 24.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Charles Raymond's woolen mills, on South Water street. Owing to a mistake in giving the alarm, and the inflammable nature of the buildings, the fire had gained such headway when the Fire Department reached the spot that nothing could be done to save the buildings. The loss will foot up in the neighborhood of $30,000, with an insurance of $15,000, divided among the following companies: Commercial, $1,556; United States, St. Louis, $2,555; Phœnix, St. Louis, $1,667; City of Newark, $750; Citizens, Newark, $750; Fame, Philadelphia, $1,555; Ben Franklin, Allegheny, Pa., $1,667; Paterson, N. J., $2,000; Germania, New Orleans, $1,500; Kenton, Ky., $1,000.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Commissioner's Recommendations—Receipts During the Past Year—Treasury Estimates.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report, will state that there is no necessity of any change in the law consolidating the districts in the last Congress, except to increase 10 per cent in the number of Deputies. That increase is recommended. This is the most important change in the law which will be recommended by the Commissioner.

The papers upon which the New York *Sun's* late whisky story is founded were offered to Gen. Babcock's friends here before his St. Louis trial for $10,000. This price was subsequently reduced to $2,000, without takers.

There are not more than half-a-dozen Congressmen in town, which is unusual ten days before Congress.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will contain the following recapitulation of internal revenue receipts for the several States and Territories during the last fiscal year:

Alabama	$96,968.61
Arizona	11,976.36
Arkansas	63,330.26
California	3,034,044.16
Colorado	72,668.57
Connecticut	656,448.00
Dakota	12,156.36
Delaware	417,227.56
District of Columbia	114,579.90
Florida	176,851.83
Georgia	362,538.80
Idado	16,993.82
Illinois	23,699,132.27
Indiana	5,567,090.29
Iowa	1,211,771.97
Kansas	149,889.63
Kentucky	7,653,938.31
Louisiana	528,083.78
Maine	90,655.97
Maryland	2,570,264.62
Massachusetts	2,743,941.48
Michigan	2,065,297.04
Minnesota	247,922.73
Mississippi	83,448.02
Missouri	2,972,693.49
Montana	20,982.80
Nebraska	502,395.59
Nevada	63,231.37
New Hampshire	260,046.39
New Jersey	3,771,969.06
New Mexico	22,146.60
New York	14,158,374.38
North Carolina	1,670,303.05
Ohio	16,568,290.26
Oregon	48,446.76
Pennsylvania	5,969,917.33
Rhode Island	221,932.25
South Carolina	105,565.57
Tennessee	591,882.39
Texas	241,153.48
Utah	33,331.86
Vermont	47,050.80
Virginia	7,313,617.00
Washington Territory	20,389.63
West Virginia	430,596.93
Wisconsin	3,307,537.81
Wyoming	15,063.37
Total	$110,001,138.60

The Secretary of the Treasury will cut his estimates down to the lowest possible figure. The Customs, Lighthouse Service, and Coast Survey have been carefully examined, and when the sums seemed more than sufficient to insure an economical administration he has directed them to be reduced. Instructions to this effect were issued to-day, and in some cases the force now employed has been ordered to be reduced. The Secretary is determined that Congress shall find no grounds for objection to the sums asked for his Department. The Secretary of the Navy will also reduce the estimates of his Department. The sum asked for to make up the full waiting order pay of the officers, cut down under the act of Congress of last session, is $500,000. Of the river and harbor appropriations for this year, amounting to $5,000,000, but $2,000,000 have so far been expended. The estimates for next year will consequently be comparatively small.

James F. Sloman has been appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Second District of Georgia; Ira G. Profit for the Eighth District of Kentucky; Nathaniel Hay, Gauger for the Fourth District of Missouri; George A. Fox, for the Second District of Georgia; and Joseph S. Vandegriff, Storekeeper and Gauger for the Third District of Kansas.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Special Committee to frame a form of government for the District of Columbia at their meeting to-day considered a bill for that purpose. It provides for three Commissioners, two of whom shall have been residents of the District at least five years, and not claim residence elsewhere; their salaries each to be $5,000 a year. The mode of their appointment is not yet determined. The rate of tax was decided upon at $1.50 on every $100 of real property at the cash valuation, and $1 on every $100 worth of personal property. The District is to pay 60 and the General Government 40 per cent of the entire amount required for the support of the District Government. The bill abolishes the Board of Health, and in its place provides one Health Officer with four Inspectors.

LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—The National Lincoln Monument Association, of which Mr. Dubois was Vice-President, has appointed the Hons. O. H. Miner, J. C. Conkling, and John Stuart a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the Association in its loss, and of sympathy for and condolence with his family in their loss. The Association has chosen the Hon. Milton Hay and Judge C. S. Zane to fill the vacancies in the Board other than that occasioned by the death of Mr. Dubois, and it is contemplated to invite Gov.-Elect Cullom to accept the position thus rendered vacant.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—Martin Scheibe committed suicide this morning by hanging himself from a rafter of his residence, on Buchanan street. He had fallen off his wagon while in an intoxicated condition the day before, and it is supposed the concussion deranged his intellect. Deceased was about 60 years of age, and arrived here from Germany in July last to spend the remainder of his life with his son. The inquest resulted in a verdict of suicide.

TWEED'S GANG.

The Boss and Woodward Likely to Lay Their Heads Together and "Blow."

Woodward in Possession of All the Tell-Tale Bank-Checks.

A Host of Heretofore Immaculate Reputations Tottering on the Brink of Perdition.

Tweed Not to Go Outside the Walls of a Very Small Room.

His Constitution Weakened by a Complication of Infirmities.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Elbert A. Woodward, seeing the helplessness of any defense, has turned State's evidence. It is known that his testimony will be accepted by the counsel prosecuting the Ring conspirators and the State officials laboring to thoroughly reform the State Government in all its branches. What action William M. Tweed will take for his own safety under

THE CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES

is not definitely known. Many persons not hitherto named will probably be exposed by what Woodward has to say, while the evidence against Sweeny, Connolly, and others under indictment will be made conclusive. It was intimated at the time of the arrest of Woodward that his coming back to this country, his apprehension at Chicago, his return to this city and his confinement in the Tombs were simply preliminary to a full confession on his part of the entire transactions of the Ring and all its adherents, great and small. All the circumstances of the arrest, the ease with which it was effected, the willingness with which Woodward came to this city, and the quiet satisfaction with which he has endured his confinement in prison, confirmed the suspicion

THAT HIS RETURN WAS PRE-ARRANGED.

Allusion has also been made to a possibility of Woodward and Tweed also giving the benefit of their knowledge to the State they had been similarly instrumental in robbing. To-day it is uncertain what course Mr. Tweed may pursue, but it is beyond any doubt that Mr. Woodward has resolved that the only safe course open to him is to reveal all he knows in relation to the frauds committed against the county and State, not only in the matter of false vouchers for building the Court House, but in the fraudulent election of scores of State, Legislative, County, and City officers, many of whom

RETAIN THE POSITIONS THUS CORRUPTLY GAINED,

and many others who have since been returned to office. His revelations will involve many Republican as well as Democratic officials, and particulars of the dividends of the funds raised in the Court House frauds will involve scores of persons who have been hitherto unsuspected. Woodward, as manager of the pool, was intrusted with the custody of all the checks which passed between all the conspirators, and these he has carefully preserved during his six years of voluntary banishment in other lands. These checks, the most valuable property which he probably ever had in his hands, remained in this city, and it is a proof of the

GROSS IGNORANCE OR STRONG FRIENDSHIP

existing in some persons that the man or woman to whom they were intrusted returned them to him in the Tombs undisturbed with the accumulated dust of five years upon them. Not a single one was missing, and the oaths of more than one witness in past trials that no such checks had ever existed will fall to the ground when Woodward takes the stand. It is impossible to name any of the many persons who will be involved in ruin.

POSSIBLY WOODWARD AND TWEED JOIN HANDS

in establishing finally the truth of the great conspiracy of Tammany against not merely the county, but the whole Commonwealth of New York. It is possible, at present, to positively assert only what many must have long since suspected as inevitable, that a full exposure is soon coming.

TO-DAY

Ludlow Street Jail, and the streets that lead to it, showed no sign of the excitement of the previous afternoon. Those who passed, knowing that Tweed was within the building, looked at it with some degree of curiosity, and occasionally during the day a small knot of persons gathered before the doors, but there was no crowd and little interest apparent. W. M. Tweed, Jr., called to see his father, and remained in his room during a considerable part of the day. Tweed seemed, on the whole, pleased with his quarters. He remarked that he thought he should be comfortable, and that the room was a better one than he had occupied since he left the city.

WARDEN WATSON

said that on the previous evening he had not observed any special change in Tweed's appearance; but, by daylight, he saw that he was much thinner and paler. He thought that he had lost seventy-five pounds in weight, and the effect of his hardships and anxiety had been to make him look older. Mr. Watson said that Tweed would be closely confined in the small room assigned to him. The prisoner would not be especially uncomfortable there. He was not a man accustomed to exercise and dependent upon it. He rarely walked his room during his last confinement, though it afforded space for healthful exercise.

LUXURIES.

As to the introduction by Tweed's friends of luxuries for the prisoner, the Warden said that occasionally they would be allowed to bring him fruits and delicacies. Formerly much wine and liquor had been smuggled into jail for the use of prisoners, but there was now a different system, and all parcels brought into the jail were examined. Tweed, however, had not cared for wine for a considerable time, and he did not smoke.

Tweed's counsel, Mr. Field, had not, up to that time, visited Tweed.

TWEED'S HEALTH.

His Secretary, Foster Dewey, who had also advised him legally, had spent several hours with him. Ex-Coroner Schirmer, who has been Tweed's family physician for many years, after his professional visit to the prisoner this morning, said that Tweed had lost at least 100 pounds of flesh since he saw him last, a few days before his flight, and that his system was very much relaxed. Tweed's illness while on Blackwell's Island resulted from diabetes. By careful attention to the regimen prescribed by his physician he apparently recovered, and was in very good health at the time of his flight. Now, however, his physician is apprehensive that the disease has developed itself again, but it is impossible to determine positively for a day or two.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—It is said the case of Ellis, the absconding teller of the National Park Bank of New York, now in jail at St. Johns, N. B., awaiting the action of the Dominion authorities, will be brought before the Supreme Court, and that the decision rendered will be held to govern the case of Naraine, Smith, and other criminals from the United States at present under arrest in this country.

Navigation is now closed. The last boat of the season left Chaudiere to-day with lumber for the American market.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—To-day Judge Mackay rendered a judgment in the celebrated case of Messrs. Keeny, Watson & Co. vs. the Nuns of La Providence, which was taken to restrain them from making and selling a sirup of red spruce gum similar to that manufactured by plaintiffs, and also to prevent them using a trade-mark for it. His Honor held that the difference between the article manufactured by plaintiffs and that manufactured by the nuns was sufficiently marked not to deceive purchasers, and that the nuns had not violated Keeny, Watson & Co.'s trade-mark, inasmuch as their own bore no resemblance to it. He said that, although defendants had been competing improperly for the market, plaintiffs show no right to damages, and prove no license or privilege possessed by themselves to the trade, and accordingly dismissed the action. Keeny, Watson & Co. will appeal.

To-day W. G. Beadley, a commission merchant, pleaded guilty to two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, and was sentenced to three months in the common jail, with hard labor.

Thirty car-loads of railroad iron arrived to-day at St. Lambert from the St. Albans, Vt., manufactory, for the new railroad from Montreal to Portland and Boston.

CASUALTIES.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—On Wednesday last, while Fred Ikerman was at work in a coal-mine near Eldora, in a stooping posture, a stone, five feet long, three feet wide, and two feet thick, fell on him from overhead, and crushed him, face downward, into the coal, he was taking out of a blast just made. The bones in his face were crushed, and his head presented a horrible appearance. How he extricated himself is wonderful, as it required five strong men to move the stone, but he says he worked his arms in the coal under the stone, and raised it so as to release his head. When discovered he was sitting near it. He was placed in the hands of surgeons, who filled his face with splints to support the fractured bones, and there is a good prospect he will recover. He already carries in his body seven Rebel bullets, or nearly half a pound of lead. If pluck will carry him through, he has plenty of it.

RUN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 24.—A deaf mute living near Freeland Station, while walking on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway track, was struck by the locomotive of a passenger train coming this way, breaking his skull. He was brought to the hospital in this city, and is fatally injured. His name was Lance, a single man, about 30 years old.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—A stranger who appeared to be deaf and unheedful of warning whistles, while walking along the Chicago & Alton track in the north part of the town, was run over by the noon passenger-train and instantly killed. The Coroner rendered a verdict accordingly.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Arrived, steamships Neckar, from Bremen, and Hammonia, from Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Arrived, steamship Nederland, from Antwerp.

HAVRE, Nov. 24.—Steamship St. Germain arrived from New York to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Steamship Wyoming, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Arrived, steamer Montana, from Liverpool.

GAS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—A petition was filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court at Jefferson City, Judge Dillon presiding, praying that the suit now pending in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, City of St. Louis, against the St. Louis Gas Company, be transferred to the United States Circuit Court. The matter will come up next Wednesday. The petition was filed at the instance of Edwin Chaffin, of Massachusetts.

JOURNALISTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The new building erected by the Philadelphia *Times* at Eighth and Chestnut streets will hereafter be occupied as the publication office of that journal. The building makes a most complete newspaper office.

CONVERTED SINNERS.

The Brands Snatched from the Burning.

Narrations of the Experience of Some of the "Reconstructed."

Supplemental Meeting of the Christian Convention Delegates.

Formation of an Alliance of Pastors for Mutual Prayer.

An Organization Which Is Expected to Accomplish Great Things.

Mr. Moody Calls on the Unconverted to "Behold."

Announcements for To-Day and To-Morrow.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS

THE FIRST OF THE PRAYER-MEETINGS

appointed on behalf of the churches represented by the Convention was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in Farwell Hall. There were about 500 persons present, most of them pastors and delegates who had remained over for this and the temperance meeting at the Tabernacle.

The following requests for prayer were presented: For the presence of the Holy Spirit with the Convention now in session in Dublin, Ireland; for the churches and pastors and Y. M. C. A. of Louisville, Ky., and for union meetings about to be held there; for union meeting to be held at Evanston this evening; for the pastors and churches of Moline, Carrollton, Clinton, Pittsfield, Centralia, Lockport, the Niles District of the M. E. Church, the German ministers and churches of Wisconsin; for Waynsa, Richmond, Utter's Corners, Wis.; for Batavia, N. Y.; Oskaloosa and Ottumwa, Ia.; Red Wing, Minn.; Buchanan, Mich.; Castle Rock, Minn.; for a Sabbath-school missionary and a young minister laboring in Kentucky; for the Immanuel Baptist Church, Union Park Congregational Church, of this city; churches, pastors, and Sunday-schools of Kankakee; for Sparta and Clear Lake, Ia.; for DeWitt, for union meeting in Mason City; for Beam, Utah Territory; and Fort Wayne, Ind., beside several individual requests for blessings on pastors and the conversion of sinners.

The Scripture lesson was read from the fifteenth chapter of John. Mr. Bliss sang, "Oh, to Be Nothing"; and after nearly an hour spent in earnest prayer for themselves and their churches,

MR. MOODY SPOKE, AS FOLLOWS:

I believe in prayer, and I have thought it would be a good plan for us to form a Praying-Band; a kind of alliance of pastors who are in earnest about the work of revival in their own churches, who should covenant with each other to pray for the work of God in all the churches whose pastors should join this company. Suppose fifty ministers should band themselves together for this purpose, having the names of their brethren and their churches before them, and should pray every day in their closets, at their family altars, in their prayer-meetings and pulpits, for themselves and the other forty-nine, and should devote themselves entirely to the work of saving souls, I believe it would result in fifty revivals. Of course, I don't expect to see a work of grace in a church whose pastor is running about lecturing, or who is preaching politics, or the discoveries of science. Now, for myself, I am an Elder or Deacon of a church on the North Side; the Chicago Avenue Church; and I would like to have you put that name down first. We will have a printed list of those who covenant together for this purpose sent to every member of the praying band, and a secretary in Chicago to have charge of the correspondence. Paul tells us to pray for the household of faith.

Mr. Moody then appointed the Rev. W. A. Spencer as Secretary of this Praying Band, and the following

NAMES OF MINISTERS AND CHURCHES

were given on the spot:

ILLINOIS.

Andover, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. D. B. Fleming. Aurora, N. E. Congregational Church, K. A. Burnell. Aurora, First Congregational Church, the Rev. N. A. Prentiss. Aurora, First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Thomas Galt. Arlington Heights, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. William Bartholomew. Altona and Victoria, H. C. Abernathy. Blackberry, Methodist Church, the Rev. J. O Foster. Bloom, A. Mather. Bloomington, no Presbytery, the Rev. J. M. Baugh. Barrington, Baptist Church, the Rev. G. C. Shirk. Belvidere, Baptist Church, the Rev. J. M. Whitehead. Blue Island, Methodist Church, E. F. Brayton. Bradford, Methodist Church, the Rev. H. C. Birch. Belvidere, First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. C. Easton. Brighton, Methodist Church, the Rev. W. W. Carr. Buckley, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. S. V. McKee. Bunker Hill, Congregational Church, the Rev. G. W. Brainard. Chicago Avenue Church, D. L. Moody. Clark Street Methodist Church, the Revs. Parkhurst and Spencer; West Side Tabernacle, Maj. Whittle. Eighth Presbyterian Church, J. H. Hood, Elder. Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. S. H. Adams. Fifth Presbyterian Church, Elder Graves. Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. John Williams. Jefferson Park Church, the Rev. F. L. Patten. Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. Atkinson. First Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Everts. Free Baptist Church, the Rev. N. F. Ravlin. Plymouth Church, no pastor. Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, W. C. Young. Railroad Chapel, the Rev. D. Fletcher. CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Rev. W. H. Daniels. First Swede Baptist Church, the Rev. J. Ougman. Sixth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. H. S. Miller. Second Baptist Church, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed. Zion's Mission (Methodist), the Rev. J. Berger, branch of Y. M. C. A., Mr. Morrison. Grace Reform Episcopal Church, the Rev. I. D. Cowan. Westminster Presbyterian Church, Andrew Davidson. Clybourn-Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. J. Schnell. First Congregational Church, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin. Third-Avenue Free Chapel, the Rev. E. F. Dickinson. Simpson Methodist Church, the Rev. A. Youker. Dixon-Street Methodist Church, the Rev. E. M. Boring. Immanuel Baptist Church, the Rev. J. D. Burr. Wabash-Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. A. W. Patten; Union Church, Bridgeport, Moses Williams. Immanuel German Church, the Rev. J. T. Grob. Portland-Avenue Methodist (German), the Rev. B. Lamoert. Southwestern Mission (German), J. Bletsah. Twenty-fifth Baptist Church, ——; South Chicago Evangelical Church, the Rev. N. C. Knoble. Creston Congregational Church, the Rev. W. S. Dickinson. Cambridge Baptist Church, the Rev. J. Cairns. Carrollton Presbyterian Church, the Rev. S. H. Hyde. Chilton Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. W. Farris. Centralia Baptist Church, the Rev. J. N. Reed. Chesterfield, all churches, E. Loomis. Clinton First Baptist, D. McArthur. German Evangelical Association, J. G. Epser. Chenoa Baptist Church, W. H. Wilson. Clinton Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. W. Paris. Dixon Presbyterian Church, the Rev. E. C. Sickles. Dixon English Lutheran Church, the Rev. S. S. Waltz. Decatur Methodist Circuit, the Rev. W. R. Martin. South Dixon Lutheran Church, the Rev. J. P. Sanderson. Dallas City Methodist Church, the Rev. William H. Hitchcock. Dwight Presbyterian Church, C. H. Delong. Dixon Methodist Church, J. H. Van Horn. Englewood Presbyterian Church, Walter Forsyth. Englewood Baptist Church, the Rev. J. Parmelly. Effingham, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. G. A. Pollack. Farmer City, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. D. R. Levi. Freedom, Methodist Church, the Rev. J. G. Campbell. Galesburg, First Congregational Church, George T. Hoyke. Geneseo, Congregational Church, the Rev. O. W. Fay. Greenwood, Baptist Church, R. R. Whittier. Onarga, Grand Presbyterian Seminary, J. P. Forsythe. Homewood, Presbyterian Church, J. Caldwell. Highwood, Baptist Church, a member. Humboldt, churches, the Rev. W. Mitchell. Havana, Methodist Church, the Rev. M. S. Kaufman. Joliet, First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. McLeod. Joliet, Central Presbyterian Church, the Rev. A. D. Dean. Joliet, Ottawa Street Methodist Church, the Rev. T. C. Clendening. Joliet, Baptist Church, the Rev. J. P. Phillips. Joliet, Centennial Methodist Church, the Rev. E. C. Arnold; Lexington, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. S. E. Vance. Lexington, Baptist Church, L. P. Scrogin. Lake Forest, Presbyterian Church, J. V. Farwell. Lebanon, First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Lyman Marshall. Mount Clare, Methodist Circuit Church, the Rev. H. H. Johnson. Marengo, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. N. Hutchison. Marengo, Baptist Church, J. Woodworth; Manteno churches, W. C. McDougall. Millburn, Congregational Church, the Rev. C. M. Bingham; Minooka churches, the Rev. H. D. Chapman. Malta, Methodist Church, the Rev. R. H. Wilkinson. Hebron, Methodist Episcopal Church, S. Earngey. Hyde Park, Baptist Church, James Goodman. Maplewood, G. W. Kennedy. Ottawa, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. E. Moffat. Oswego, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Thomas Galt. Oak Park, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. A. J. Scott. Oak Park, Congregational Church, the Rev. George Huntington. Plainfield, Congregational Church, Deacon J. Hager. Paris, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. R. D. Van Dusen. Payson, Congregational Church, S. A. Wallace. Lake Forest, E. S. Wells. Princeville, Methodist Episcopal Church, O. W. Cummins. Pontiac, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. B. L. Swann. Platteville, Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. G. Libbey. Peotone, First Presbyterian, the Rev. W. F. Wood. Piper City, Presbyterian, W. C. Neely; Rockford, First Baptist, Deacon A. Corey. River Park, First Presbyterian, the Rev. J. B. McClure (not pastor). Richmond, Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. S. Earngey. Pink Prairie, Railroad Circuit, Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. J. N. Boicourt. Rockford, Third Street, the Rev. W. Burns. Rushville, First Presbyterian, the Rev. James A. Page. Rockford, First Presbyterian, the Rev. James Cruikshanks. Rockford, Westminster Presbyterian, J. H. Ritchie. Rosemond, Congregational, Charles T. Deering. Rock Island, Broadway Presbyterian, the Rev. T. H. Hencht. Rockford, State Street Baptist, the Rev. E. K. Chandler. Sparta, Presbyterian, the Rev. J. Hood. Lodi, Baptist, E. K. Cressey. Sterling, First Congregational, the Rev. Albert Bushnell. Sycamore, Bapt st, the Rev. W. Clark. Spring Hill, Sharon Presbyterian, the Rev. N. M. Corbett. Sandwich, Baptist, the Rev. A. L. Farr. Shabbona Grove, R. Pearson. Sandwich, Congregational, Deacon Johnson Harvey. Urbana, First Baptist, the Rev. W. H. Stebbins. Virden, Baptist, E. G. Sage. Woodstock, Presbyterian, the Rev. J. Emery Fisher. Waukegan, Congregational, ——. Wellington, Methodist Episcopal, P. W. Stoup. Wheaton, Baptist, F. M. Smith.

MINNESOTA.

Elgin, Congregational; Plainview, Congregational, the Rev. Henry Willard. Lake City, Congregational, the Rev. J. W. Ray. Red Wing, Presbyterian, the Rev. R. F. MacLaren. St. Paul, the Rev. C. M. Terry. Austin, Congregational. Rose Creek, Congregational, the Rev. A. Morse. Rochester, M. E., J. D. Blake. Anoka, M. E., the Rev. Charles Griswold. The Rev. W. Ashmore, Missionary in China, presents ten Baptist mission stations at Swatow, China; twelve Presbyterian mission stations at Swatow, China. Mrs. Rhea presents fifty small churches in Persia, Asia, with native pastors and missionaries.

OHIO.

Canton Presbyterian Church, J. O. Palmer, Elder. Cincinnati, First Baptist Church, the Rev. S. K. Leavitt: All churches, Joseph Emery, city missionary. Delphos Presbyterian Church, the Rev. E. S. Scott. Dayton, First United Brethren Church, the Rev. E. S. Chapman; First Lutheran Church, W. R. Eckert; Fourth Presbyterian Church, A. C. Junkin; Memorial Church, J. R. Hughes. Eaton Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. A. Meharry. Galion, First Presbyterian Church, E. P. Elcock. Middletown, the Rev. Thomas Crull. Monroeville Congregational Church, A. A. Cressman. Norwalk First Presbyterian Church, J. D. Williamson.

MISSISSIPPI.

Holly Springs, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. N. Craig.

MISSOURI.

Memphis, Congregational Church, the Rev. A. M. Thome. St. Joseph, Methodist Episcopal (South) Church; Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Henry Bullard. St. Louis, Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Thomas Marshall.

NEBRASKA.

Three churches under the Rev. F. M. Hickok.

NEW YORK.

Fredonia, First Presbyterian Church, T. S. Hubbard, Elder. Land Lake, Baptist Church, Albert R. Fox.

MICHIGAN.

Adrian, Baptist Church, the Rev. A. G. Dunsford; Plymouth Church, the Rev. D. W. Comstad. Bay City, Congregational Church, the Rev. J. H. Parker. Belding, Baptist Church, Elder Buel. Battle Creek, T. W. Case. Chinese, Albert Gore. Covert, S. S. Superintendent D. B. Allen. Concord, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. S. L. Hamilton. Detroit, Ninth Avenue Mission, the Rev. J. D. McLaulin. Dowagiac, the Rev. C. H. Spoor. Evart, Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. C. H. Howe. Gilead, Congregational Church. Hubbardston, Methodist Episcopal Church, D. C. Ball. Lowell, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. David C. Ball. Lake Superior District—A. J. Richards, P. E. Mason, First Presbyterian Church, George W. Barlow. Negaunee, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. M. Johnston. Paw Paw, Free Baptist Church G. P. Linderman. Quincy Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. George L. Haight. Romeo, Congregational Church, the Rev. M. W. Fairfield. Rockford, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. George S. Cole; First Baptist Church, the Rev. S. M. Wilkie. St. Joseph, Congregational Church, Deacon J. H. Lee; First Congregational Church, the Rev. John Cunningham. Three Rivers, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Miller; Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. A. Masker. Ypsilanti, the Peoria Jails and County Houses, Prof. J. Estabrook. Decatur, Presbyterian Church, Henry N. Hoyt. Wayne, Congregational Church, the Rev. J. Estabrook. Detroit, First Congregational Church, Christian, and Third Presbyterian Church, J. D. Lawlin, Sunday-school teacher. Greenfield, Methodist Episcopal Church, 15 National avenue.

INDIANA.

Bloomington, Presbyterian, the Rev. B. M. Parks; Bloomington, Presbyterian, the Rev. A. Y. Moore. Franklin, the Rev. E. Black. Fort Wayne, Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. S. H. Clark. Lebanon, Presbyterian, the Rev. J. W. Bishop. Laporte, Presbyterian, the Rev. J. F. Kendall. Lima and LaGrange, the Rev. T. F. Hughes. Laporte, Evangelical, the Rev. S. M. Gorner. Michigan City, Congregational, the Rev. Evarts Kent; Michigan City, Presbyterian, the Rev. J. Hall. Mishawaka, S. J. Killen; New Albany, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. C. Hutchinson; Orland, Congregational Church, the Rev. L. P. Rose. Perryville, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. N. Ogden. Rockville, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Henry L. Dickerson. South Bend, German Evangelical Alliance Church, the Rev. M. Hoehn. South Bend, Reform Church, the Rev. N. D. Williamson; South Bend, Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. C. Stephens. Sugar Grove, the Rev. T. H. Uggell. Union City, Methodist Episcopal Church, R. S. Fisher. Franklin, Presbyterian Church, R. A. Alexander, deacon. Greenwood, Baptist Church, J. T. Polk.

IOWA.

Clear Lake, Ia., Congregational Church, the Rev. R. R. Wood. Clinton, Ia., Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. G. Cowden. Coneville and Lone Tree, Ia., Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. H. Busby. Council Bluffs, Ia., Presbyterian Church, the Rev. T. H. Cleland. DeWitt, Ia., Congregational Church, the Rev. E. P. Whiting. Earlham, Ia., the Rev. J. Sylvanus. Frear, Ia., Congregational Church, the Rev. C. W. Rissel. Fairfield, Ia., Presbyterian Church, the Rev. C. Real. Garner, Ia., Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. B. Webster. Hopkinton, Ia., the Rev. J. M. Stevenson. Iowa Falls, Ia., the Rev. A. Kerr. Iowa City, Ia., the Rev. D. P. Gropesup. Knoxville, Presbyterian, the Rev. E. L. Dodd. Keokuk, Congregational, the Rev. Clayton Welles; Keokuk, M. E., the Rev. W. V. Grivnel; Keokuk, Presbyterian, the Rev. W. G. Craig. Lansing, Congregational, the Rev. P. Litts. Lyons, Presbyterian, the Rev. E. R. Mills. Malvern, Presbyterian, the Rev. J. R. Brown. McGregor, Congregational, the Rev. C. C. Cragin. Mount Vernon, Presbyterian, the Rev. J. W. Hanna. Osage, Congregational, the Rev. T. O. Douglass. Swickley, Baptist, the Rev. B. Godfrey. Shellsburg, the Rev. Ricker. Wheatland, Presbyterian, the Rev. H. L. Shanley. Wapello, Presbyterian, A. M. Heiger. Ottumwa, First Baptist, the Rev. J. Sunderland. Daveport, First M. E., the Rev. A. C. Manwell. Vinton, Baptist, the Rev. Amos Weaver. Lyons, Congregational, the Rev. Sidney Crawford. Manchester, M. E., Ira P. Adams.

WISCONSIN.

Augusta, Baptist, Deacon D. C. Spencer, M. D. Beloit, First Baptist, Rev. E. P. Savage; Methodist, Rev. Wesley Lattin. Baraboo, Presbyterian, Rev. G. P. Folsom. Columbus, Olivet Church, Rev. Moritz E. Everly. Darlington, Methodist Episcopal, Alfred Charles. Dartford, Methodist Episcopal, Rev. R. Henry. Fort Atkinson, Congregational, Rev. E. J. Montague. Fond du Lac, First Presbyterian, Rev. F. C. Kirkwood. Fox Lake Baptist, Rev. W. G. Walker, Janesville. First Baptist, Rev. W. S. Roberts; Presbyterian, J. W. Sanderson. Kankakee and Freedom, Congregational, Rev. William B. Williams. Lancaster, Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. A. W. Cummings. Menasha, First Congregational, S. V. S. Fisher. Milton, Congregational, A. L. P. Loomis. Mazomanie, Congregational Church, the Rev. M. M. Martin. Oakfield, David Wirt. Oak Creek, the Rev. D. B. Anderson. Portage, Presbyterian Church the Rev. Samuel Wyckoff. Prairie DuSac, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. George F. Leclere. Ripon, the Rev. T. R. Doe (not pastor). Spring Green, W. G. Harrison. Waukesha, Presbyterian Church, the Rev. T. G. Watson. The other churches of Waukesha, presented also by the Rev. T. G. Watson. Belleville and Dayton, Presbyterian Church, I. N. Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA.

North Sewickley, Providence Baptist Church, R. B. Godfrey; Pittsburg, Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Miles.

TENNESSEE.

Jonesboro Presbyterian Church, the Rev. P. D. Cowan.

UTAH.

Provo City Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Erastus Smith.

Charles Inglis, London, Eng.

Brother Spencer is the assistant pastor at the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. The pastor's study is in the church; and to that address all letters from members of the Praying Band may be sent.

PRAYERS

were then offered for the churches, thus covenanted together, by Deacon Harvey, of Sandwich, and others. Brother Spencer remarked that God was making these ministers the channel of communication for His grace; and, like the Atlantic cable, their successful working depended upon two things; first, perfect connection with the source of Divine power, and second, perfect insulation.

A brother from Missouri objected to the constant use of the term "The Northwest." "We have a Southwest also," said he. "We want to be counted in. Pray for the Solid South."

THE REV. J. W. RAY,

of Lake City, Minn., said: When the list of members of this Praying Band is made public, it seems to me we have a sort of prayer-test; we stand before the infidels of the Northwest very much as the priests of Baal did at Mount Carmel; may the Lord answer us, also, by fire.

The Rev. J. C. Foster spoke of a process for purifying quicksilver, which was mixed with dirt and water, by pouring into the bottle containing it enough pure quicksilver to fill the bottle, thus causing all the impurities to run over; and this, he said, was a good way to purify the churches; pour in the Gospel of Christ till they are full of it, and worldliness, and fashion, and folly will be thrown off. A brother rose to request that the agents of educational and charitable institutions might be included along with the pastors in this Praying Band. Which request was cordially acceded to by Mr. Moody, who asked Dr. Goodspeed to pray for this not very popular but very useful class of ministers.

The most thrilling and delightful musical exercise which has been had in any meeting thus far was the singing of the solo, "All your windows open toward Jerusalem," which was sung by Mr. Bliss, closed this prayer-service.

NOONDAY MEETING.

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER.

There were fully 6,000 persons in attendance upon the Gospel-temperance meeting yesterday. The requests for prayer were read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, as follows: For the saving and cleansing power of the Holy Ghost on the following: An intemperate father; a saloon-keeper and his wife; three friends slaves to drink; a musician, a wanderer from truth and fallen by drink; a Sunday-school teacher taken captive by drink; two special requests by a sad boy for his intemperate mother; by a fallen, broken-hearted woman for herself; ten husbands presented by their wives; eight sons by their parents; ten confirmed drunkards presented by different friends; five brothers by their sisters and brothers; five young men presented by their friends; a business-man, for whom prayer has already begun to be answered, that he be wholly delivered; for a reformed man that he be kept by the power of God and for his family; for the drinking men of Sandwich, Ill.; for an intemperate physician in this city; for a physician near Chicago a slave to drink; for a Christian temperance work in Michigan; for a wandering son of Christians; for an uncle in Canada; for a brother now present that he be delivered; for converted drunkards that they be kept by the power of God.

An earnest prayer was then offered by the Rev. A. Youker.

MR. MOODY

made a brief address, as follows:

There is just one thought in the Scripture to which I want to call your attention. Every man who is regenerated by the Holy Spirit, and has a new nature given him, will thereby have power to overcome the appetite for strong drink. This power is what men want; but they will not get it until they get new hearts. It is not the work of the Gospel to make men better, but to make them over new by bringing them to Christ, and having this nature put into them. In the sixth chapter of Genesis, at the fifth verse, we are told, "God saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." In the fourteenth Psalm, the second and third verses, the same doctrine is preached; "The Lord looked down upon the children of men to see if there were any that did understand and seek God; they were all gone aside; they are altogether become filthy; there is none that doeth good; no, not one." "That which is born of the flesh is flesh"; and it always remains flesh; it never can become anything else; that which is spirit is from the Spirit.

The great trouble with these intemperate men is, that they are trying to reform on their own strength. The thing for them to do is to stop trying, and come to God and ask Him to give them new hearts. These men whom Christ has saved from their sins will tell you that they don't have to stop drinking, they have no desire for strong drink; they have put off the old man, with its appetites and lusts. I asked one of them the other night, "Are you a Christian?" and he answered, "Yes; six months ago I found that God could take better care of me than I could of myself, and since that time I have let Him do it."

It may be mortifying to us to admit that we need a keeper, but it is true all the same. Who is there that can say his own heart never deceived him? Why, my friends, you have been deceived in yourselves more times than you have hairs on your heads.

In the 17th chapter of Jeremiah, at the 9th verse, are these words: "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know it?" The Gospel says Christ knew what was in the heart of man, and needed not that any should tell Him; and He said, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God." Paul tells us in the eighth of Romans the carnal mind is enmity against God; not at enmity, it is enmity itself. What we want is a new creation, so that we may look, and talk and act like new men. Some man says, "I have not strength to resist my appetite." Of course, you haven't; but the Scripture says it was just while we were without strength Christ died for the ungodly. God will not mend you, but He will make you over new. This old carnal nature cannot be mended or improved. What we want is to take the Lord Jesus Christ as our righteousness; not to put the patch on the old garment, or new wine into old bottles.

If you read your Bibles carefully you will find that God does not expect any thing good from the flesh; and if He does not, surely we need not. Give it all up, and let Christ be all and in all, there is not a poor drunkard reeling through the streets of Chicago to-day, but might be saved if he would stop trusting in himself and come to Christ. There are many who have come here to-day who are saying, "Oh that I might have power over my appetites and lusts." Well, just take Christ, and you will have it. Get the new incorruptible nature, and you will hate strong drink with a perfect hatred.

Man has three mighty enemies that are too strong for him: the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. But he has three mightier friends: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Our expectation is from God and not from ourselves.

Mr. Moody then offered an earnest prayer on behalf of those for whom requests had been made, and Mr. Sankey sung the Gospel song, "Rescue the Perishing."

MR. MURRAY,

of the Chicago Board of Trade, was then called on to repeat his experience, which he did very effectively, taking as a starting point the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of Romans: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation unto every one that believeth." In addition to the account of his own remarkable conversion and deliverance from the appetite for strong drink, under which he had labored for twenty years, the substance of which has been already given in these columns, Mr. Murray referred again to that kind of intemperance which is the result of the use of fancy cordials, Aromatic Bitters, and the like, saying that from his own observation, as well as from the boasts of the men who manufacture these vile alcoholic poisons, he knew that drunkard-making was carried on by these processes to an alarming extent. He spoke gratefully of his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, whom he had met on the street at a time when he was ready to die of despair, and in answer to whose prayers he had been happily converted.

Brother Murray closed with an earnest appeal to the ministers from the country to go home and hold up Christ in their various communities as the way by which drunkards were to be saved. "The Gospel temperance is the kind of temperance for me."

Mr. Moody then called on

MR. KING,

who confessed, to his own shame but the glory of Christ, that he had been a miserable drunkard for thirteen years; had left the home of his childhood, where his father and mother were praying for him, had married a wife, and broken up half a dozen homes for money to buy liquor, had tried every means to reclaim himself, and at last had been brought to Christ through a remark by Mr. Moody, in which he quoted the text: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life."

This man testified that in answer to his prayer not only his desire for liquor but also his appetite for tobacco had been taken entirely away. He closed with an earnest exhortation to moderate drinkers, saying, "You may have control over your appetite now, but the time will come when it will have control over you."

The next speaker was

MR. LATIMER,

another trophy of grace, won by the Gospel from the lowest depths of intemperance. He said: "It is not pleasant to think of the past—thank God it is past. I have been a drunkard for sixteen years; I never was a moderate drinker, but from the day when I drank my first bottle of ale in the back room of a country store, sixteen years ago, till the time of my conversion, a few weeks ago, the strongest passion of my life was the love of strong drink. I used to laugh at the temptation at first, and despise those whom I found in the gutter, thinking I could control my appetite as I pleased. I have heard the bullets of the enemy whistling about me; a pistol has been placed at my head, but I never felt such a sinking in my heart as I felt that day when I first came to realize that my appetite was my master. I came to this city drunk. I had no hope. I fully expected to go down to a drunkard's grave. I sometimes took thirty or forty drinks a day, and was soaked full of liquor, like a sponge. I used to sit up all night and drink and play cards. I was full all the time, so that however much I drank it produced no effect upon me; and while in that condition I came to the Tabernacle, out of curiosity, without one thought that I should ever be anything else than a miserable drunkard. I sat up there in the gallery, and looked over the happy faces of the congregation, and it only made my heart harder.

By and by Mr. Sankey sung that hymn, "What Shall the Harvest Be?" and when he came to the third verse—

> Sowing the seed of a lingering pain,
> Sowing the seed of a maddened brain,
> Sowing the seed of a tarnished name,
> Sowing the seed of eternal shame,
> O, what shall the harvest be!—

the words went through me like an arrow: my memory went back to the time when, a boy of 18 years, I was commissioned an officer in the army. I thought of all the high hopes blasted; of my wife and family made wretched; of my old mother, who did not know whether I was alive or dead, but who I felt sure was still praying for me. I could not stand it, and hurried out to fill myself with liquor, and drown my convictions in beastly intoxication. But in my dreams I kept hearing the words, "What shall the harvest be?" When I woke in the morning those words were written on the walls of my room. Everywhere I went they were staring at me. I felt myself driven to the inquiry-room, though I could not believe that even the power of Almighty God could save a man like me. But after a while I began to pray: "Jesus, Thou canst save me,—no one else can." And He answered my poor prayer, and saved me, body and soul. Now, my friends, if the Lord could give me a new heart and take that appetite away from me, He surely can do it for every one of you; and I pray that the Spirit of God may come and save you, and take away your appetite and lusts, and make you over into new men in Christ.

MR. SAWYER

spoke a few words of encouragement to those who had just started on the good way; after which Mr. Moody called for a season of silent prayer. At this point a clerical brother in the gallery desired to add a special request for prayer, it being the case of a young man on whose behalf he had received a telegram asking him to look him up. He had found the young man, and pulled him out of a saloon, and with an overwhelming sense of his need of Christ he wished to add him to the list of requests for prayer. A season of silent prayer was then held, after which Mr. Moody gave out some notices for Sunday, and the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst pronounced the benediction.

The men's temperance meeting in the north inquiry-room was one of unusual power and profit,—a perfect revelation to the brethren from abroad, who had never seen the work of grace after this fashion.

WOMAN'S MEETINGS.

LARGE NUMBERS OF WOMEN

came to the city to attend the Christian Convention, hoping to hear something that would help them in their religious work at home. They were not disappointed, for there was a directness and plainness in the Scriptural teachings of Mr. Moody and his associates that was helpful alike to men and women. Beside that, there were meetings each day for prayer and conference, among themselves, upon their specific duties.

The first afternoon the south inquiry-room was filled for a meeting of ministers' wives. A fervent spirit of consecration to Christ's work was manifest, and a determination to seek a renewal and increase of spiritual life that the work committed to them might be more faithfully wrought in days to come. The spirituality of a church depends largely upon the pastor, and his religious earnestness may be greatly helped or hindered by his wife's influence. So it is a matter of no small consequence that women in this position be thoroughly consecrated to the work of God. Fervent prayer was offered for them, and for all Christian women, that they may understand the needs and opportunities of the time. The meeting in the interest of the

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK

was held the second day of the Convention at 1 o'clock p. m. The south inquiry room was crowded, scores standing during the service. In opening the meeting, Mrs. Willing remarked that "complete consecration to Christ is absolutely necessary to the permanence of our work. When we come to the hard places, as we do inevitably, only consecrated women can be relied upon for patient, steady, self-denying work for missions. Consecration and the religious power that comes in response to the prayer of faith leads us to make our dress, our home and social life simple and plain. It gives us to know the uses of time and money in God's work. It helps us in faith for the Lord's help."

After prayer by Mrs. Prof. Bartlett, requests for special prayer were presented for the Bulgarian missions suffering so severely from the brutality of Turkish soldiers; for a new mission in South Africa; for the Executive Committee of the Board for the Interior, just entering upon a new year of work; for the Presbyterian Board and the Northwestern Branch of the Methodist Society, preparing for their annual meeting; for the Baptist Boards, East and West; for the Methodist State Meeting about to be held in Kalamazoo, Mich.; for the women of India, the Mahratta Mission in Southern India, the women of China, the Chinese women in California, for churches destitute of interest in this work, and for the outpouring of a spirit of missionary interest and benevolence upon the churches. After silent prayer, Mrs. Hoge led in presenting these petitions before the Lord. Mrs. Ray, of Persia, and Mrs. Morehouse, of China, stirred all hearts profoundly by their appeals from the missionary's standpoint.

After this meeting came one led by Miss Dryer, who has had care of the

DISTRICT VISITING WORK

of the Ladies' Committee of the Moody and Sankey meetings. Mrs. Case gave a *resume* of the work among outcast women, showing faithful effort on the part of the visitors, and an earnest purpose to reform expressed by many of the wretched inmates of houses of prostitution. Some have attended the Tabernacle services. Some have been converted, and will be most gladly and kindly cared for by Christian women.

The district visitors reported. One German lady had conversed with 500 persons about the religious life, distributing over 1,000 leaflets and tracts.

Mrs. Evans reported 760 religious visits, finding many people so busy upon the eat, drink, and wear question they know nothing of the revival interest in the city, and had not heard of the meetings, giving little or no thought to their own spiritual needs or those of their children. She and the ladies associated with her had established four cottage prayer-meetings in their district.

Mrs. Martin, herself converted only three weeks ago, had made in one day 121 calls, conversing upon religion with seventy-eight persons, nineteen of whom attended the Tabernacle, four of them prostitutes. Of this class she found many held to their wretched life only by despair of being forgiven by society if they tried to reform, and because they had never been taught to do anything by which they might eat honest bread.

FOR THE CHURCHES.

THE SECOND PRAYER-MEETING

in behalf of the churches of the Northwest was held in Farwell Hall at 3 o'clock. The attendance was again large, and the proceedings were characterized by an unusual amount of religious feeling. A large number of clergymen were on the platform with Mr. Moody.

The meeting was opened with the 131st hymn, "Did Christ o'er sinners weep?" After prayer another season of song was held, and two country clergymen followed with fervent prayers for the churches of the Northwest, and also offered an appeal for their especial charges.

The hymn, "Jesus keep me near the Cross," was next sung by the audience with good effect.

Mr. Moody said: I think before going further we ought to thank God for what He has done. We have had a great many blessings during the last few days, and perhaps there are some here who would like to give thanks, and let us devote the meeting for a few moments to that purpose. There is one verse I should like to call your attention to. It is Philippians, iv., 6:

> Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.

Now, let us keep that in mind; let us be thankful for what we have got. It seems to me the best thing we can do this afternoon is to come here and present the churches in prayer to God. Make your requests known, and let us keep the other end in view,—that is, to prefer them with thanksgiving. Some one has given us three divisions of that verse: first, to be careful for nothing; second, to be prayerful for everything; and, third, thankful for everything. And it is a good motto for every Christian to adopt to be thankful for anything. If we are all the time giving our children presents they are never thankful; and a good many people are always taking gifts from God and never thank Him for what He has done. Let us have a little thanksgiving meeting. I want to thank Him from the bottom of my heart for the success of the meetings this week. Let us pray that all the churches may be governed by the same spirit of union and harmony as has been shown in the Convention. Notwithstanding the large number of ministers present, there has not been a single discord; the meetings have proceeded as though we were swayed by one mind and spirit. Let us just express thanks to God for this before we hear Brother Spencer's report.

A large number of ministers expressed thanks briefly for individual blessings, and praised God for the interest in spiritual matters in this and neighboring States. The solemnity of this part of the meeting was at times detracted from by two or three eager, grateful pastors trying to speak at once.

Mr. Brunell thought they should be devoutly thankful for the extensive and excellent reports of THE TRIBUNE, which, he remarked, were exercising a powerful influence for good on the people of the Northwest. He hoped the outcome of the meetings would be a sanctified daily press in Chicago. [Cries of "Amen."]

All the ministers who expressed thanks referred to some particular phase of the meetings which had most impressed and improved them.

Mr. Moody said there was a great deal of difference between being in the work and the work getting into them. He was convinced, from what he had just listened to, that most of the pastors had now got the work into them, and would soon work great havoc with the army of sin. They had entered into a covenant to pray for each other collectively, and he was glad to see that the miserable sectarian walls which had hitherto kept many of them apart were crumbling to the ground. ["Amen."]

MR. SPENCER

then made his report of the number of churches that had joined the Alliance, stating that the list would be published in the papers, and that any inaccuracies which might occur would be speedily eradicated when they were pointed out. Altogether 264 churches had registered their names. Of those, 27 were in Michigan; Wisconsin, 30; Iowa, 20; Indiana, 20; Ohio, 13; Minnesota, 5; New York, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; Nebraska, 1; and Illinois, 133. Mr. Spencer thought this result was something wonderful, and urged pastors who had not handed in the names of their churches to do so as early as possible.

Prayer was then offered for those 264 churches by the Rev. Mr. Davis.

Mr. Moody also prayed fervently that those churches may be quickened into new life, and that a pentecostal revival of pure religion should be one result of this prayer-alliance.

After few moments of silent prayer, the meeting closed in the usual manner. A great many additional names were handed to Mr. Spencer after the close of the meeting.

EVENING SERVICE.

BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD.

The Tabernacle last evening was nearly full. The opening prayer was by the Rev. N. A. Prentiss, of Aurora.

Mr. Sankey then sang the solo which did such good service for the inebriate whose experience was given at noon, "What Shall the Harvest Be?"

In giving the notices Mr. Moody mentioned the case of a man who, at the men's meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday, arose from prayer saying he had not been inside a church for forty-three years. Another man, who was written to by an acquaintance, was startled to receive a note commencing, "My Dear Friend." "What does that mean?" said he. I haven't any friend." But he kept the appointment, and was invited to go to the Tabernacle. He refused, saying his clothes were too ragged, and that he was too badly cut up about the face, —he had been on a spree, and in a fight, and had his eye blacked and his face cut open,—but he was told that everybody was welcome there. Then he had another reason for not coming; he was afraid he couldn't stand it till 9 o'clock without going out to take a drink. "I don't know," said Mr. Moody, "but that is what ails those people who get up and go out while I am preaching. [Laughter.] But at last he came and was converted,—people seem to get converted so easy,—and then whey get a taste of the new wine of the kingdom, they don't want any more cheap Chicago whisky."

After some instructions to the canvassers, who are to visit the city by districts next week to distribute invitations to the revival-meetings and hold religious conversation and prayer, another hymn was sung, "There is life for a look at the Crucified One."

Mr. Moody then read selections from the sixth chapter of Isaiah and the fifty-first Psalm, and then entered at once upon his

EVENING'S DISCOURSE

on the one word, "Behold!"

First—"Behold I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me." Men are slow to find out that none are pure in the sight of God, but the nearer they get to Him the more they see their own sinfulness. Job could argue with his friends and make himself out to be a very good man, a benevolent man, such a man as you would like to have for an Elder, or Church Warden, or Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions. If there was an endowment to be raised for a theological seminary his name would be the first one put down, but the moment that God said to him, "Gird up thy loins and answer me if thou canst," and then began to put him a few questions, Job saw his sinfulness and cried out, "I am vile. I abhor myself." No man is fit to come into God's Kingdom till he learns this first letter of the alphabet, but there are a great many who want to begin with Z instead of A. If a man don't believe he is lost to begin with, what does he want of a Gospel or a Savior?

Then there are some who think that Christ has come to condemn them because they are sinners. No; Christ came into the world to save sinners. Dr. Arnd, of Glasgow, said he heard of a poor woman who was distressed for money to pay her rent. So he took some money and went to see her. He knocked and knocked, again and again, but could not get in, and finally was obliged to go away without seeing her. But a few days after he met her and mentioned his visit and his errand.

"O, was that you?" said the poor woman, in surprise; "I thought it was the landlord come to demand the rent, so I locked the door and kept as still as I could."

Sinner, that is you. You are afraid of Christ, lest He should demand something of you, make you give up something. On the contrary, He wants to give you something. He asks for your rags and gives you a new suit of clothes; He takes away ashes and gives you fine gold. Ask those that have found Christ here in the inquiry-room, and they will tell you that they never were so blest in all their lives before. God dealeth with us as with sons, but you are afraid like the man in the tombs, that Christ is come to torment you before the time. When Jesus began His ministry and preached His first sermon, He began, "Blessed are the poor in spirit; blessed are they that mourn; blessed, blessed." He had more "blesseds" on top of His heart and He couldn't get on with His sermon till he pronounced them.

Mr. Moody then related the story of Mephibosheth.

You remember what a hard time David had when Saul was hunting him to kill him, but his son Jonathan was looking out for a chance to save him. It had been revealed to him that David was to be King after his father, instead of himself; but this did not hinder his love for David. Jonathan says to him, as they were taking a walk in the field one day:

"David, it has been revealed to me that you are to be King after my father. Now, I want you to promise me one thing: when you come to the throne, if any of the house of Saul are alive, I want you to be good to them, for my sake."

"I'll do that, of course," said David. So he made a solemn covenant to that effect, and then he went off to the cave of Adullam, to get out of the way of Saul.

About four years after that, David heard that there had been a great battle over by Mount Gilboa, and that the Philistines had beaten the Israelites with great slaughter, and that Saul and Jonathan were both dead. So he got his men together, and went out after the enemies of the Lord and of Israel; and it was not a great while before he had turned the tables on them and set up his Kingdom at Hebron, where he reigned seven years and a half.

It must have been pretty near fourteen years after that before David remembered his promise to his old friend Jonathan. It is a great deal easier to make promises than to keep them. But one day the King was walking in his palace at Jerusalem, where he had removed his Capital; and all at once he happened to think of that promise.

"That's too bad!" said David. "I forgot all about that promise. I have been so busy fighting these Philistines, and fixing things up, that I have not had time to think of anything else." So he called his servants in great haste, and said, "Do any of you know whether there is any of Saul's family living?"

One of them said there was an old servant of Saul's by the name of Ziba, and maybe he could tell.

"Go and tell him I want him, right away."

When Ziba came David said, "Ziba, do you know whether there is anybody of the house of Saul in my Kingdom?" Ziba said there was one he knew of—a son of Jonathan, by the name of Mephibosheth.

Oh how that name, Jonathan, must have smitten the heart of David! One of the sons of his old friend living in his Kingdom for as much as fourteen years, and he had never known it! What would Jonathan think of him for forgetting his promise that way!

"Go, fetch him!" says David; "go quick. Tell him I want him. I want to show him the kindness of God."

Now, my friends, where do you suppose Mephibosheth was all this time? Why, he was down at Lo-debar. Did you ever hear of that place? There may be some here who have been round the world; did you ever come across that port? When you have traveled on the railway, did any of you ever stop at that station?

Ah! yes: that is where the whole human race are until they come to Christ for salvation; away down at Lo-debar,—which means, *a place of no pasture*.

The King is in haste to keep his promise now. I seem to see them hurrying off; maybe they take the King's own chariot, and rattle away to find this son of Jonathan.

When they reached the little out-of-the-way place, I fancy there was a great commotion. "Where's Mephibosheth? The King wants him."

Poor fellow! when he heard that he hung down his head. He was afraid the King wanted to kill him, because he was of the house of Saul, his old enemy.

Ah! my friends; that's just the way sinners receive Christ's offer of salvation. They think God hates them, and wants to cut their heads off. But that is a great mistake.

"Don't be afraid," said the servants. "The King says he wants to show you the kindness of God. He is in a great hurry to see you; so get ready, and jump right into the chariot. Don't you see the King has sent his own chariot to fetch you?"

It did begin to look as if the King meant no harm to him. But poor Mephibosheth had another difficulty. He was lame in both feet. He was a little fellow when David came to the throne; and an old servant, who was afraid that all the house of Saul were going to be killed, took him up and ran away to hide him. Somehow he dropped the lad, and lamed him in both feet.

And now I can see poor Mephibosheth looking down at his feet. Maybe the toes turned in,—or he was club-footed. And he says to himself, "I am not fit to go to the King. I am a poor cripple. I am not fit to be seen among the tall, handsome servants of the palace in Jerusalem."

That's just the way with a convicted sinner. He is all the time thinking of his own unworthiness, and saying to himself that he isn't fit to be saved.

"Never mind your lame feet, Mephibosheth; so long as the King sends for you, it's all right." So they take him up, and put him into the chariot, and start for Jerusalem on a run.

As soon as the King sees him he cries out,—

"Oh, Mephibosheth, the son of my dear old friend Jonathan! you shall have all that belonged to the house of Saul; and you shall live with me here in my palace and sit at the King's table."

What a happy man he must have been to hear that! Sinner, that is just what God says to the soul that comes to him in Jesus Christ. He gives us a great fortune of love and grace; and He promises that we shall live with Him in His heavenly palace forever.

That is grace. David don't say, "Let him come up to Jerusalem when he gets ready," but he sends away to fetch him. Jerusalem means the City of Peace, and Christ invites you to his Jerusalem.

Another "Behold."

"Behold the Lamb of God!" Behold means look! Then followed exhortations to look at Christ in the different events of His life; at the spotless purity of His character; at His sorrow, His suffering, and His death.

Another "Behold."

This is one of Paul's: "Behold now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation." He followed a call to sinners to come immediately to Christ, urged by the fact that the present only is ours.

Another—"Behold, I stand at the door and knock." Christ knocks the first time pretty loud, but if the sinner does not open the door, and let Him in, He knocks again. It does not seem so loud as before, for the heart has grown harder. Every time He knocks it sounds fainter and fainter, until at last the conscience is dull, the heart is hard, and it is not heard at all. When the next call may be death, you cannot keep Him out. When He comes He enters in spite of all your efforts. What, then, will you do with Christ to-night? You must either accept or reject Him. Which shall it be?

One more "Behold,"—"Behold he prayeth." How was it known that Saul of Tarsus was praying? Those brethren down in Damascus didn't tell of it; it came down from Heaven to Ananias.

Let us all pray silently while the word is being preached; let the men and women pray; let the children pray, for the prayers of a child sometimes reach heaven first.

After relating a pretty incident of a lad whose infidel father had turned him away from home for praying, and then had been so overwhelmed with remorse that he ran after him and brought him back, and asked him to pray for him, Mr. Moody led in a brief and earnest prayer, in which he asked that there might be "hundreds found in the inquiry rooms to-night."

THE AFTER-MEETINGS.

When the after-meetings were called, he desired all inquirers to meet him in the south rooms; and from the subsequent call for 200 Christian workers to assist him, it is presumed that his remarkable prayer was answered.

There was also the usual meeting of the reformed men, which, since the Convention, has nearly doubled in numbers and much increased in interest.

There was also the meeting of the young men under the east gallery, in charge of Mr. Morrison, a Christian worker, who used to be regarded as one of the most dangerous men among the sailors' boarding-houses in Chicago, but who, since his conversion several years ago, has given up his life on shipboard, and become one of the most active and successful members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

These able meetings have been doing much good in a quiet way, and all young men, strangers and others, who are in danger from bad associates and who want to find some brethren of their own age to help them into the Kingdom of God, would do well to go into the young men's meeting, in the room under the east gallery at the Tabernacle, after the sermon every evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-day the noon meeting at Farwell Hall is to be devoted as usual to the study of the Sunday-school lesson.

On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock Mr. Moody will speak to Christian workers at the Tabernacle. Subject: "The Use of Scripture Texts in Instructing Inquirers."

Praise meeting at 9:30 at the First M. E. Church, conducted by Messrs. Parkhurst and Spencer.

At Mr. Moody's North-Side church the Rev. Mr. Erdman will preach at 10:30 a. m., Mr. Sawyer at 7:30 p. m.

The usual meetings at the Tabernacle at 4 and 8 p. m.

Mr. Moody announced that on Tuesday evening next he would preach to parents, and on Wednesday to young men, with a view to organizing a work among that class of persons.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SCARLET FEVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Your notice of the unusual prevalence and malignity of scarlet fever in your editorial columns was timely and necessary. But unless the laws relating to contagious diseases are better enforced, the people can do but little to arrest or modify its extension. It is conceded that scarlet fever is contagious, infectious, and also epidemic. It is necessary, therefore, that the inmates of infected families be prohibited from school, or other public places. It is important that people should know that infected clothing should be destroyed or subjected to a degree of heat over 200° before it is used again.

Various preventive measures have from time to time been recommended, but none are certain and infallible. Neither balladonna, carbolic acid, camphor, nor other disinfectants can be said to have any absolute preventive action. In general, good warm clothing, plenty of fresh air, wholesome food, and general hygienic attention are the best prophylactic measures.

There is a method, however, which may be adopted as a means of prevention or modification which, though comparatively new, bids fair to be of great value. This is the "inunction" method. It consists in rubbing into the skin of any pure oleaginous substance. It was first recommended as a means of treatment of scarlet fever by Dr. Schuerman, a German physician. He made use of bacon fat. The patient is to be rubbed with this as soon as the nature of the case is evident. It is rubbed in from head to foot, excepting the face and scalp, every morning and evening. In the latest and best treatise on diseases of children (by Dr. Meiggs) it is stated by the author that, "We order the ointment for external use just as regularly nowadays as we do cold drinks and proper food." At present the use of bacon fat is rejected, as the salt is of no particular value, and as there are other fatty substances less unpleasant and equally useful. Dr. Meiggs recommends the use of the following mixture: "One teaspoonful of glycerine mixed with an ounce of cold cream." A little of this ointment is taken in the palm of the hand, and with this rub gently the various parts of the surface, first one limb, then another, and then the body. This can be done so as to avoid greasing the clothing, as it is readily absorbed by the skin. Any excess should be wiped off.

This plan has been adopted by all the principal physicians of the world, is used in all the large hospitals, and has been attended with uniform success. It places the skin in such condition that it favors the development of the eruption upon the surface, and prevents the blood-poisoning, which is the element of danger in all malignant cases.

But it is not alone in the treatment of scarlet fever *during* the attack that this method is valuable. It is equally valuable when adopted as a means of *modification*.

During my visit to some of the hospitals of Paris, particularly those devoted to children, I was informed that "inunction" was practiced upon all the inmates so soon as a case of scarlet fever appeared in the wards. It was alleged that such practice rendered the majority of cases milder in character.

I would therefore recommend in all cases where parents have reason to suppose that their children are likely to be, or have been, exposed to scarlet-fever contagion, and even in cases where the disease is in the neighborhood that the following plan be adopted:

(1). Suspend all general bathing with warm or cold water.

(2). Rub into the skin, thoroughly, every evening when the child is put to bed, some pure oily substance. Pure olive oil, almond oil, glycerine, or sweet lard may be used, or the mixture recommended by Dr. Meiggs.

But there is another substance, recently brought into notice and extensively used for many other purposes, that appears to me preferable. I allude to Cosmoline. This is the purified oily principle of petroleum, and possesses certain qualities which are not possessed by any of the above oils. It is perfectly bland, is rapidly absorbed by the skin, is to a certain extent a disinfectant, never becomes rancid, has no odor, and is perfectly unirritating. It resembles glycerine in not being "greasy," and is easily washed out of clothing.

When used as a preventive, it may be used in its pure state, but may be medicated with camphor or carbolic acid in the proportion of five grains to the ounce.

The inunction of fatty substances has another influence which should not be forgotten. It prevents the tendency to "catch cold," which is always a dangerous factor in the progress of any eruptive fever. The inunction should be continued for a week or two, either alone or combined with the administration of belladonna or iodide of arsenic, as above recommended. The latter medicine especially if the child is scrofulous.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

"THE TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Will you permit an unbiased reader to express through your paper his opinion regarding the treatment which this now-famous play of Bret Harte has received at the hands of the majority of professional newspaper critics and professional theatre-goers in this city and New York? In a single word, I think that treatment has been outrageous, not to say infamous. As the first effort of an unprofessional dramatist, of course we might expect some conventional defects or blemishes in this production; but the idea of crying down by wholesale condemnation a play that has the amount of merit in it that this has, is simply absurd, besides being grossly unjust. The character of *Col. Culpepper Starbottle*, every fair mind must admit, is not only an original, unique, but very powerful, creation. And the same can be said of *John Oakhurst* and *Sandy Morton*. It is also very rare that one finds interwoven in a comedy of this nature a better character than the schoolmistress, or a better scene than occurs at the school-house in the gulch of Sandy Bar between this pure, tender, yet strong-minded teacher and *Sandy*. And when we come to *Hop Ling*, the Chinese laundryman, who but Bret Harte has begun to give us any such truthful and mirth-evolving delineations of Oriental and Celestial peculiarities?

It might, perhaps, be thought that the author has given too great a prominence to the part of *Col. Starbottle* in this play, but one could hardly have too much of such superb acting as this prominence enables Stuart Robson to give us. Besides, does not the example of *Hamlet* afford a sufficient precedent for such monopoly, if such it can be called? Again, it might be objected that the denouement was too weak for the preceding acts, and such a criticism, we confess, would have a slight basis of fact to rest upon. But blemishes of some sort every play must have, and this is no more, nor no worse, than many others in plays that pass unchallenged.

An evening of more intense enjoyment could hardly be afforded one than is to be found in witnessing the performance of "The Two Men of Sandy Bar," as rendered by Stuart Robson and his company. And I devoutly hope that in spite of all adverse criticism he will cling to his protege until he sees it conquer, and silence all opposition, and take its place where it belongs, in the front rank of American comedy. B.

THE WEST-SIDE TABERNACLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—I saw it stated in a late number of THE TRIBUNE that there is a movement towards building a Tabernacle on the West Side for the preaching of the Gospel to all the people,—the poor and the ignorant, the wealthy and the cultivated,—all alike. It is much needed. And let the only question asked those who desire to enter its membership be, "Do you love Jesus?" Let the love of God and of our neighbor—the direct teachings of Christ—be its only creed.

I have had it brought earnestly to my heart within the last five years that I fear God's people do a great wrong when they require the young, uncomprehending mind to give assent in reply to, "Do you believe in the Holy Trinity of the God-head, incomprehensible," etc.

They admit that it is a mystery to themselves; then how absurd to require others to subscribe to what they know nothing of as a certainty.

For fifteen years I was an unquestioning member of the church, but then in reading the Gospel, my mind began to ask, "Is Jesus, who is the Son of God,—the Lamb that taketh away the sins of the world,—is this Savior *God* Himself?" Does the Savior so teach?

We want a church of love,—of perfect faith and trust in Jesus,—but not one that requires us blindly to subscribe to beliefs about which there is so much doubt, and which are not essential to the soul's eternal salvation. TRUTH-SEEKER.

COURT-HOUSE STEAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—I notice in this morning's TRIBUNE that Farmer Harms has submitted his bill for extra work. As an old Chicago builder and taxpayer, I would like the public to know what such work is worth. He charges $1 per yard for excavating, worth 50 cents; $30 per cord for rubble-stone, worth $16; $12 per thousand for brick, worth $7; 60 cents per foot for dimension-stone, worth 30 cents; 75 cents per yard for cement-plastering, worth 20 cents. For the above work on his bill I claim to be as well acquainted in regard to the prices as any builder in the city. The rest of his bill I am not so well posted on. I suppose that it is in the same proportion. If so, his bill of extras is almost double what it ought to be. Will the Ring allow it? Very respectfully, BUILDER.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—We have a corrupt County Board, and how can we remedy it? is the question. First remove the cause of its corruption, which is a too-long term of office,—the election of its members at different times, thereby leaving a ring majority holding over. I would purify them by legislating them all out of office this winter at Springfield, and re-electing a full Board next April or November; and, in addition, shorten their terms to one year, for a year is long enough for a bad man, and a good man can be re-elected.

If THE TRIBUNE would lead off in this matter, and have the Citizens' Association prepare the necessary bills to be presented to the Legislature, they can be put through.

A DEMOCRAT.

CANOVA IN NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Nov. 24.—The *Times* editors are as unreliable in art as they are in history. "Poliuto," in one of his recent slushy letters from New Orleans, tells about the wonderful ornamentation of one of its hotels—from the "brush of Canova," and all that sort of rot. There was a Canova, whose remarkable tomb is in Venice, who was a sculptor of eminence about the beginning of this century, and who used to be heavy on a bust—in marble, but he did not brush.

There is no record of any other of the name who was sufficiently eminent in art to receive notice from a writer so *learned* as M. Wilkie. He was probably stuffed by one of those white 'niggers." Yours, DEKALB.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A further general reduction of rates between all points lying east of the Missouri River is announced by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, to take effect Dec. 1. A circular issued by the Company denies that it is not earning its current working expenses, and states that it is *free* from debt, except for construction material now in process of erection. It has more than $3,650,000 of its own authorized capital stock its treasury, and owns more than three-fifths of the capital stock of the Franklin Telegraph Company.

FENIAN COMMEMORATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The ninth anniversary of the Fenian Manchester martyrs—Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien—was commemorated under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood at Cooper's Institute last evening. Addresses were made by Col. John O'Mahoney, Gen. F. F. Burke, Thomas C. Luby, J. O'Donovan-Rossa, Gen. F. F. Millan, and others. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Irish brigade and Irish volunteers were present.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., Nov. 24.—The banking firm of Charles Secor & Co., of this city, has this day made an assignment of all its property, credits, and accounts to E. Golden Filer, in trust for the benefit of creditors, without exception.

THE COURTS.

The Sexton Contract Matter Postponed Until Next Wednesday.

No Receiver Yet Appointed for the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

A Chap Who Married in a Joke Wants a Divorce in Earnest.

The Bankruptcy Mill--Divorces, Judgments, and Confessions.

The motion for injunction in the case of N. S. Bouton and the Union Foundry Works against the Board of County Commissioners and P. J. Sexton, which was up before Judge Williams yesterday morning, was postponed until Wednesday morning next. Mr. Woodbridge, on behalf of the complainant, asked leave to amend the bill so as to show that the contract for the iron and masonry work on the new Court-House, which, when the bill was filed, was about to be given to Sexton, had since that time actually been awarded to him. Mr. Rountree also wanted time to answer the bill, and the whole matter was postponed until next Wednesday, the defendants agreeing not to do anything prejudicial to complainants' interest. Judge Williams, when the motion for injunction was made before him Thursday morning, only declined to grant an injunction without notice to the defendants, and did not pass on the merits of the case, merely postponing the argument until Mr. Rountree had had an opportunity to read the bill. The statement in yesterday's paper that he had absolutely declined to grant an injunction was therefore too broad.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Nothing has yet been done as to the appointment of a new Receiver for the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and the whole matter is in Judge Drummond's hands. The parties who are advocating a new Receiver represent a large number of the bonds, and claim they have the largest interest and should have been consulted in the appointment of a Receiver. Gen. Wright, the present Receiver, offered to resign if the parties could agree on his successor, but they have failed to do so, and it rests now with Judge Drummond to continue the present Receiver or appoint a new one. A number of new papers, arguments, and exhibits were filed yesterday, but the matter will remain as it is until the return of Col. Ingersoll, who desires to say something on the subject.

DIVORCES.

Ida M. Wilson yesterday filed a bill charging her husband, L. Frank Wilson, with unfaithfulness to his marriage vows, and asking for a divorce from him.

And Robert W. Butter or Butler wants a divorce for no cause at all. He states that in September, 1875, while he was in Wayland, Mich., he was, in company with one Elizabeth A. Kinney, present at the marriage of a Mr. M. M. Richardson. On that occasion Richardson dared him to go to a Justice and get married, and, as he says, without reflection he did so. He was at that time 20 years old, while Miss Kinney was only 17, and neither had obtained the consent of their parents. The same day he left his wife and came to Chicago, where he has since lived, while she remained in Wayland. The marriage has therefore never been legally consummated, and complainant asks for a divorce on the ground that he was under age, that the whole proceeding was a joke, and that neither party ever made any serious contract to marry.

Lastly, William E. Edwards filed his bill asking for a divorce because of the desertion of his wife Martha Ann.

ITEMS.

Judges Jameson and Booth will hear motions to-day; Judges Rogers and McAllister, motions for new trial; and Judges Moore, Farwell, and Williams, divorce cases.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Edward Hendricks and Claes Soderberg, owners of the schooner Florence, filed a libel yesterday against Denton Gurnee to recover damages for the loss of their vessel. Libellants state that the respondent is the owner of a pier known as "Free-Soil Pier," on the east shore of Lake Michigan, in Mason County, Mich., nine miles south of Manistee, which was used as a place for loading vessels with wood. The Florence on the 3d of July last took on a load of cord-wood, but in clearing for Chicago, and unmooring from the dock, she ran foul of a sunken spile, and had to be abandoned as a total wreck. It is claimed that the loss was owing to the negligence of the respondent in not cleaning the channel properly.

Quincy A. Shaw filed a bill against the First Universalist Society of Chicago to foreclose a mortgage for $50,000 on the south ten feet of Sub-lot 2 of Lot 8, Block 7, all in Fractional Section Addition to Chicago, together with the buildings thereon. There is now due the sum of $2,325 back interest, and by the terms of the mortgage the complainant has elected to declare the principal due.

Charles M. Reed began a suit for $2,000 against Edwin Walker.

Adam Cottrill, of New York, filed a bill against Hannah Sperry, in her own right and as administratrix of the estate of Sheldon Sperry, Ruth Groesbeck, and James E. and Jessie L. Sperry, to foreclose a mortgage for $1,000 on all that parcel of land in McHenry County described as follows: 121 60-100 acres, commencing at the N. E. corner of Sec. 6, 46, 7, thence running west 160 rods, thence south 121 60-100 rods, thence east 160 rods, thence north 121 60-100 rods to the place of beginning.

The same complainant filed a bill against Ann Adams and C. B. Wright, as administrators of the estate of John Adams, deceased, Cornelius, Charles S., William H., Ellen E., Emily L., Albert H., Martin H., Cyrus L., and John H. Adams, William H. Adams, second, Emily Goodrich, Rebecca Goodrich, and Lucinda Boutell, to foreclose a mortgage for $1,000 on sixty acres of land in McHenry County, off the south part of the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 46, 6.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John S. Fifield and Frank W. Brainard, partners at Freeport under the firm name of Fifield & Brainard, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Their debts, all unsecured, amount to $4,987.52. Their assets consist of bills and notes to the amount of $43.64, stock of merchandise and musical instruments, such as are usually kept in a country store, $2,000; two old horses and one wagon, $90; fixtures, $300; and debts due on open account, about $200. The petition was referred to Register Crain.

John H. Kassing, a grocer at No. 280 North Market street, also succumbed yesterday to his creditors. His preferred debts foot up $6,166.55. The secured debts amount to $27,992, the securities being worth $40,500, and the unsecured to $12,498.66. Of this amount $1,706.20 is liability as guarantor of the composition notes of Christian Kassing, his brother. When the debtor guaranteed these notes he was supposed to be responsible, but evidently somebody blundered. The assets consist of land worth $41,500, but heavily incumbered; bills and notes, $79.74; stock of groceries at 280 North Market street, $100; two horses and one cow, $100; wagon, harness, etc., $45; one-half interest in schooner T. Y. Avery, worth $300; fixtures, $100; debts due on open account, $1,274.13; policies of fire insurance, $4,000; and other claims, chiefly against divers parties, $5,421.97. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard, and R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee.

A petition was filed against Henry Bartels by the following parties who are unfortunate enough to be his creditors: Warren, Lamb & Co., who claim $387.30; John Lee & Co., $75; Frank G. Cass, $204.65; W. C. Van Alstyne, $95.50; Louis Chatroop, $340; Mattie King, $212.55; and E. B. Lowell, 199. They charge that on the 26th of October Bartels gave a judgment note for $1,140.89 to Frederick Deke with intent to hinder the operation of the Bankrupt law; that on the 14th of November he, being insolvent, confessed judgment on the above note in Deke's favor, and allowed an execution to be issued under which his stock of boots and shoes was taken by the Sheriff and advertised to be sold to-day. The amount due is stated to be much less than the amount of the note. The value of the stock is about $1,500. A rule to show cause Dec. 4 was issued, and an injunction against Deke from selling the bankrupt's property under the execution.

In the case of Patrick Harkins, the Provisional Assignee, George W. Campbell, was authorized to remove the bankrupt's stock from 89 Clark street to some store the rent of which should not exceed $150 a month. A composition meeting will be held Dec. 8 in the same case.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of Hoffman Bros.

In the case of Kopsell & Whitely, on petition of the Assignee, J. M. Moriarty, an order was entered directing the sale of the bankrupt's stock of trunks, etc., to C. W. & E. Pardridge for $835.28, or 40 per cent of its inventoried value, they being the best bidders for the same. The Assignee was also directed to sell the fixtures, tables, chairs, etc., etc. of the firm at public auction, after giving due notice.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of D. A. Casheman.

A meeting for the election of an Assignee will be held to-day at 10 a. m. in the case of James S. and Cornelius V. Anderson.

A third general meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of the Equitable Insurance Company in the United States Circuit Court room.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Nathaniel Mead began a suit yesterday for $3,000 against David I. Mead.

Evan Morris and C. W. Mendenhall sued J. S. Barnes, Edwin Kimball, and Mary K. Barnes for $1,500.

Margaret Dornan began a suit to recover $2,000 damages from the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Ora Howard sued L. G. Tuttle, W. G. Thompson, and C. L. Wetmore for $1,500.

Angelo L. and Julien L. Myers filed a bill against Eben F. Runyan, R. E. Jenkins, Joseph Wilson, G. W. Stanford, Flora R. Runyan, J. G. Read, C. S. Waller, George H. Warner, A. M. Miller, The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, S. S. Preble, Peter Kolting, and Ivon Bauwens, to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,556 on Lot 19, Block 10, of Union Park Second Addition to Chicago.

Stearns, Dana & Co. brought suit for $2,000 against John N. Staples.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William Keys filed a bill against Annie C. and Chester C. Harbridge, Bell Harbridge, Mary A. Harbridge, and W. S. Babcock, to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,000 on Lots 10 and 11, in Block 4, of Mary Smith's Subdivision of Lot 3, in the Circuit Court partition of the S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of John Duchler, the will was proven and letters were granted to W. Voltman and Andrew Wachter, under bond for $5,000.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—120 to 200, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—297, 299 to 311, 313 to 316, inclusive. No. 264, Boller vs. Gastfield, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—37, 39, 40. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2,977, McDonald vs. McCauley, and calendar Nos. 458, 461 to 481, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 1,843, Hatheway vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, and calendar Nos. 571 to 584, inclusive, except 574. No. 2,080, Maher vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases 5,474 and 5,475, in re Village of Hyde Park; also passed cases term Nos. 1,081, 1,090, 1,157, 1,165, 1,186, 1,191, 1,214, 1,261, 1,288, 1,292. No. 459, Greenebaum vs. Reynolds, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 719, O'Callaghan vs. O'Callaghan.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set case 786, Bonner vs. Illinois Land and Loan Company.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—William Presley vs. The Pennsylvania Company; verdict, $1,500, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Stephen Arnold vs. E. Ashley Mears, $252.16.—D. M. Tucker vs. E. D. Tucker, $7,812.50.—Janet Smith, administratrix, vs. Obadiah Jackson, $32,412.—Stearns, Dana & Co. vs. John N. Staples, $297.57.—Same vs. William Raleigh, $75.14.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—D. W. Eldred vs. Grant P. Robinson and Stephen A. Hilliard, $78.10.

JUDGE ROGERS—C. C. Freeman et al. vs. D. H. Miller; verdict, $114.28.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Daniel Langenbucker vs. Ferdinand Herzog; verdict, $60, and new trial given.—Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago vs. Augustus and John M. French, $357.

THE PHŒNIX GLASS COMPANY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LASALLE, Nov. 23.

LASALLE, Ill, Nov. 21.—The Phœnix Glass Company, of this city, to-day reduced the wages of their blowers 10 per cent. They have hitherto received 60 cents per 100 feet. The Company also discharged the boys employed as helpers.

The above dispatch is entirely untruthful. We have not reduced our blowers' wages 10 per cent, nor any other per cent. Neither have the Company discharged any of the boys employed as helpers, the blowers hiring and discharging them at will, as they pay them out of their own earnings. Our blowers have not been paid 60 cents per 100 feet except for one bracket, the wages running from 45 cents to $2.25 per 100 feet, according to quality and size, with 10 per cent off. Our blowers, gatherers, flatteners, and cutters, all work by Pittsburg wages list, and no change can take place here unless generally adopted there. We have asked a small reduction on the wages paid our other employes, who are now getting the same wages paid three years ago, and have allowed them until Dec. 1 to consider and better themselves if they can, but have reason to believe that they will accept without a dissenting voice. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES LANING, Superintendent.

IRISH CLAIM ON TILDEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Your remarks in an article in this morning's TRIBUNE, headed "The Irish Claim on Tilden" (in case Tilden should be counted in), suggest the most serious consideration upon the part of cool-headed, cautious, and candid men. The John Morrisseys, the Kellys, and the O'Briens are not in sympathy with the free institutions of this country. On the contrary, they are altogether selfish in matters pertaining to both Church and State. They do not believe in our system of Government, and they neither subscribe to nor tolerate our religion. With Tilden as President, placed in that position by Irish votes, and subject to Popish influences, the country will stand in danger of even a greater internal commotion than that produced by the Slaveholders' Rebellion. E.

Anecdote of President Grant.

This neat bit of humor of President Grant's appears now for the first time in print:

Just before the close of the last session of Congress, while riding out one day, he was struck with the appearance of a horse that was driven before a butcher's cart. The butcher was sent for, and asked if he would sell. The butcher would do so for a proper consideration. The proper consideration was estimated at $250, which was paid. Subsequently, after driving out with Senator Conkling, the President said, "Come to the stable and look at a new horse I've bought."

Mr. Conkling, who is something of a judge of horses, looked him over thoroughly, poked him here, punched him there, and did all that a first-class Senator and horseman should do in such a case.

"Where did you get him?" asked the Senator.

"I bought him of a butcher," replied the President.

"How much did you pay for him?"

"Two hundred and fifty dollars," answered Gen. Grant.

"Well," responded the Senator, "he may be a very good animal, and doubtless is, but if it were my case, I *think* I should rather have the money than the horse."

"*That is what the butcher thought,*" replied the President.—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

A Stage Fire Nowadays.

In a piece by Victor Sejour, entitled "La Madame des Roses," there was shown a spacious hall in a palace, with a terrace and staircase at the back, which were consumed in the flames. The effect of the servants and others flying through the flames to make their escape, of the falling rafters, the sparks, the lurid red which filled the whole scene, was so complete that the spectators rose from their seats in alarm. Nothing was more simple than the agency employed. The ordinary lime-light, turned on to the full, suffused the stage with a flood of light, and seen through crimson glasses imparted a fierce glow of the same tint. Any vapor of the whitest kind moving in such a medium would at once give the notion of volumes of lurid smoke. Accordingly, a few braziers filled with a powder known as "lycopodium" are placed at the wings, each fitted with a sort of forge bellows, each blast producing a sheet of flame and smoke. The lights in front being lowered, rows of little jets, duly screened, are made to follow the lines of the beams, rafters, etc., and thus make these edges stand out against the fierce blaze. The view, therefore, from behind has thus an almost prosy and orderly aspect, but the effect is complete. There is all the literal form and surface, as it were, of fire, without the material of fire.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

No Telling Who Is Elected.

New York World.

Barney O'Toole and Patrick Moran stood before the bar of the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court. Barney had a black eye and Patrick a damaged nose. Barney delivered a plain, unvarnished tale:

"Yer Honor, it was all on account av the election. Pat, he said that Hayes wuz elictid, an' I said that Tilden wuz elictid.

"Thin sez Pat, aggravatin' loike:

"'Hooray for Hayes!'

"'Hooray for Tilden!' sez I.

"'Yer mishtakin' intirely,' sez Pat.

"'Yer one yerself,' sez I.

"'Whoop!' sez Pat.

"'Hooray!' sez I.

"An' thereupon we agreed to settle it loike gintlemin an' decide the eliction at wanst. I had got one in on Pat's nose, an' Pat had landed firninst my eye, an' everythin' wuz illigent, an' Tilden's prospects wor niver broighter, whin a polaceman came interferin' loike, and now there's no tellin' who would hev been elicted at all, at all," and Barney and Patrick stepped down, murmuring against armed interference of the law.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Congressional Commission Investigating Ah Sin in San Francisco.

Views Regarding His Morals and Usefulness---Some Like Him, Others Don't.

San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 18.

Frank M. Pixley, appearing as a witness, read a letter to Dr. Thomas Logan by Dr. Stout, condemning the Chinese on every hand, and adducing an argument to show the danger of such a race remaining in the country.

Francis Avery, who said he had been connected with various enterprises, testified that he would trust a Chinaman unhesitatingly; he had one or two in his family and would not hesitate a moment in leaving the house with them. He was in favor of receiving the Chinese with open arms, for as the State progressed it would need more laborers. In all his experience with the Celestials he had always found them honest and trustworthy. He inadvertently said that in his opinion the Chinese did not displace white servants.

Col. Bee here produced a newspaper account of the anti-coolie mass-meeting on Wednesday evening, and the witness read from it concerning the inscriptions on the transparencies carried by the clubs, and also the burning of the Rev. Gibson. He was then asked what he thought of people who would burn a respectable man in effigy, and he said his opinion of them was that they belonged to the lowest class. Burning anybody in effigy was not generally indulged in by respectable people.

A MERCHANT'S OPINION.

Frederick Macondray, a member of the mercantile firm of Macondray & Co., testified that in his experience he did not know of any class of merchants who were more honest and trustworthy than the Chinese. His firm had never lost a dollar by them. He had lost, however, considerable money by rascally white men. All the contracts with the Chinese were merely verbal, but they never break them. He had lived in China, and had many opportunities for studying the Celestials, from which observation he gathered the opinion that as business-men they were an exemplary class, and, as far as honorable dealing went, they were superior to any other merchants. He had never heard of men being brought here in bondage, nor had he ever suspected that any Chinese were brought here under servile labor for contracts. Upon being asked his opinion, he said he thought there were at present enough Chinese here, and believed that if the matter was left to them alone the demand for their labor would at all times regulate the supply. He believed, however, that the people were generally opposed to the introduction of Chinese. There are large numbers of Chinaman returning to China on every steamer. This was partly owing to the public sentiment aroused against them, and partly to the fact that this season was the one in which the Chinese usually go home. In the spring the tide, if unobstructed, would turn the other way. The witness testified regarding his experience in China, which confirmed those advanced by other witnesses.

CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE.

Frederick L. Castle, a member of the firm of Castle Bros., merchants, engaged in the importation of Chinese goods, such as rice, oil, etc., testified that he had never lost a dollar in his dealings with the Celestials, extensive though it had been. His opinion regarding the other attributes of the Chinese were flattering to them, and savored greatly of the previous testimony. In some respects they had been beneficial to the community, and in others detrimental. To the agricultural interests they had been valuable, but in throwing workingmen out of employment they had been injurious. In his business he employed several white boys in packing teas, and found them an excellent substitute for Celestials. This statement led to the expression of his opinion in relation to "our boys," and he said he had never failed to get good boys when he wanted them, and he found San Francisco youths, as a general thing, as good as the boys of any other city.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

Dr. Stout, whose views on the Chinese question in 1862 were materially different, as read by Mr. Pixley, from what they were now, was here recalled and given an opportunity to explain why he had changed his mind. The burden of this was that his greater experience since then had convinced him of the injustice he was doing to the Mongolians. He believed that instead of Chinese emigration being destructive to our interests, it had been beneficial. They had assisted materially in furthering many great enterprises, and would assist in other and greater enterprises in the future. The Chinese do not, in his opinion, conflict with the white labor, and therefore there was no necessity of restricting the emigration.

The Rev. Hiram W. Read, an evangelical minister who had some experience with the Chinese, was sworn after recess. He was aware of the conversion of one Christian female, who was now, in his opinion, a good and sincere Christian. He had been engaged in the conversion of Chinamen in Sacramento and elsewhere, and had been rewarded with considerable success. He knew of Chinese attending the public schools being universally anxious to learn, and paying taxes like other people. Many of the Chinese converts to Christianity were sincere, and on returning to China became missionaries, and never, to his knowledge, had renounced their new-found religion. Some of them merged into very excellent preachers. Where the Chinese were employed in families, they were very generally esteemed. In reply to a question by Mr. Pixley, the witness said that the female Chinese convert was formerly a woman of bad character, and that such emigration was undesirable, and also that the moral aspect of the Chinese men who came there was bad. With 100,000 Chinese in the State, he admitted that the dominance of Satan would be much more difficult to overrule. He knew very little concerning the habits and customs of the Chinese, and therefore he was unable to speak authoritatively on several points.

CHINESE EXPERIENCES.

Henry Hart, formerly a resident of China, and for several years the agent there of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, testified that he had always found John a man of exemplary character, and that he had never had any indignities heaped upon him. He was familiar with the manner of shipping Chinese from Hongkong. The American Consul examined all the coolies applying for passage, for which he charged $1. He recollected that the Consul had refused passage to several Chinese on account of physical disabilities. Regarding the shipping of women, he could state positively that no woman could leave China without a certificate from the American Consul,—at least not at that time; the law, however, may have been changed since. The examination was only a physical inspection, conducted by medical men, and if he was an invalid in any respect he was refused passage. This was done to prevent sickness on board ship. The ship's surgeon, harbor-master, and Consul were always present at the examination. His opinion, made up from his observation while in China, was that the Chinese were not a bad people. He did not think that the Chinese were by any means the lowest class of people in the world. There were different grades of society in China, and he did not think that the most corrupt came to this country. The coolie trade had been stopped while he was in China, and the class that now came here were

NOT PIRATES NOR THIEVES

any more than agricultural laborers. He would prefer to be in a ship with a cargo of Chinese, and thought they were fully as clean and well-behaved as a steerage full of European emigrants. He knew very little of any class of Chinese except the merchants, and those he had always found honorable and intelligent men. The Pacific Mail Company had experienced some difficulty with stowaways, who attempted to get rid of the Consul's fee and examination. Some of these had bribed the officers of the ship, but all that had been stopped now. While agent of the Company he had protested against the payment of the Consul's fee, and had been instrumental in bringing the fact of his charge to the attention of Secretary Fish, through Edwards Pierrepont, at that time solicitor of the Company, but nothing was ever done about it. The witness had examined the law and found that the charge was unjustifiable. He did not wish to intimate that Mr. Bailey, the Consul, did not pay the money into the United States Treasury. His protest was only made in the interest of the Company.

Charles Sonntag, Chief Deputy of the License Collector, testified that his office receives from basket-peddlers about $11,820 per year, and from storekeepers, for selling liquors, etc., $12,000 per year. There are 501 storekeepers licensed, and the rate is $10 per quarter. On account of the

DIFFICULTY IN COLLECTING LICENSES

from vegetable peddlers, each man has a metallic tag on his basket. There are forty-six retail whisky dealers among the Chinese, paying about $64 per year, and about as many more who evade the license. He had not found that the Chinese regarded an oath with any respect, and many of them came into the License Office with a sworn statement that was subsequently discovered to be false. There is no discrimination between the Chinese and persons of any other country. There are only three Chinese merchants who pay the highest license, $23, they doing a business of less than $20,000 per month. There were multitudes of white merchants who pay $150 per quarter. He never had experienced any trouble with the sworn statements of white men, as there did not seem to be the same disposition to evade the payment of the licenses.

Mrs. Anna L. Smith, who has had experience with the Chinese as domestics, always found them fair and honorable. In Colorado there were a few Chinamen employed as servants. There was no opposition to them there, and they received the same wages as white servants. She had kept a laundry in Colorado, and here she had been a nurse, therefore did not come in competition with the Celestials. Here the workingwomen had been thrown out of employment by the Chinese. [Senator Sargent read from a petition sent to the Commission by fifty-nine San Francisco women, and submitted the statements to the witness. The argument was that the Chinese had

RUN THEM OUT

of lucrative business, and kept them out by their capability to live on and work for less.] The witness said, in controverting the statement, that it showed a lack of humanity in employers. The price mentioned in the petition for making chemises was 20 cents, which she said was not much lower than for the same work in the East. She agreed with the Senator, however, that no woman could live on such a price for her labor. In case of starvation, she thought a woman with five children could go into the country on a ranche, and thought as long as women herded in the city there would be a plethora of their labor.

Benjamin S. Brooks, one of the Chinese counsel, was sworn, and testified that he was not employed by the Chinese to advocate their cause, but had appeared before the Commission merely as a volunteer. At the time Messrs. Roach and Pixley went to Washington as Chinese Commissioners he had sent a communication to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate suggesting that before taking action on Chinese matters they ought to inquire into the facts. Having done this much, he felt in duty bound to appear before the Commission. His opinion was that Chinese emigration had

MATERIALLY ENRICHED THE STATE.

As an instance of the value of cheap labor, he said the wheat crop as at present raised would not pay for transportation did the farmers not practice the utmost frugality and avail themselves of cheap labor. He had not perceived any immoral effect of the Chinese influx, and he had always found the Chinese honorable in keeping contracts, and truthful in all things. He had never known of a suit brought against a Chinaman for non-performance of contract, and never for the non-payment of debt. Comparing the populations, the number of arrests for crime were about equal in the whites and Chinese. He did not think there was a general public sentiment against the Chinese; but in this city the foreign voting population were violently opposed to the emigration. Nearly all the Catholic Irish bummers and hoodlums were opposed to the Chinese, but the native population were not interested as a general thing. This prejudice was founded on the depreciation of wages, and was very like the opposition in early times to labor-saving machines, and that which used to prevail against the Irish and Germans when they first began coming here. He thought there was no danger of the

CHINESE BECOMING NATURALIZED,

and it would require many years for them to desire it even. There is a provision in the United States Code preventing Chinese naturalization, and that question was settled. He believed it would be unwise to restrict the emigration. The reasons were various—political, moral, financial, and sentimental, in all of which could be found plausible reasons why the Chinese should not be excluded. There is no apprehension among educated people that the Chinese will overrun the State. He thought the demand would regulate the supply, and that the white laborer had nothing to fear, as he was, and always would be, superior to the Chinese in every respect.

Mr. Piper—Now, Mr. Brooks, you say the principal opposition to Chinese emigration comes from Catholic Irish and bummers?

Mr. Brooks—Yes, sir.

Mr. Piper—Now, what is a bummer? I would like to know.

Mr. Brooks—A bummer is a shiftless hanger around, who professes to want work and does not; who hangs around a saloon expecting some one to invite him to drink, and who is always asking for two-bits to get something to eat.

Mr. Piper—You say that the opposition comes from the Catholic Irish. What is your religion?

Mr. Brooks—I really don't know.

Mr. Piper—The whole drift of your examinations here has been prejudicial to the Catholics; now, have you any feeling against that religion?

The witness hesitated, and before he had answered the question Mr. Piper's impetuosity caused him to ask if the witness would prefer Chinese here or an equal number of New England Protestants, or Catholic Irish, Germans, and Americans, to which Mr. Brooks said he had not thought of it. In being examined by Senator Sargent, the witness gave it as his opinion that a Chinaman could not get a fair jury trial in San Francisco. In reply to Mr. Piper he said he did not think jurors were a fair representation of the intelligence of this community. His opinions were the broadest in the precept of the "brotherhood of man."

THE MONSTER DEMONSTRATIONS,

with the presence of the leading men of the State, was no indication of public sentiment, as they went there from a fear that there would be violence, and that they could prevent it. In his opinion the movement in a political way was to catch a certain vote; one party did it and the other followed. He knew the witnesses were reluctant to testify in favor of the Chinese before the Commission, because they feared an injury to their business from the anti-Chinese people. Witnesses before the Commission had been treated discourteously, and had expressed their dissatisfaction at it. The signing of the petition sent to Senator Sargent in Washington, containing 27,000 signatures, was no indication of popular opinion, as the merchants were afraid of violence. He instanced a case where a few days ago the Secretary of the Anti-Coolie Union sent a letter to a prominent man in the city, threatening him with loss of business if he testified in favor of the Chinese. In this way the anti-coolies keep the intelligent portion of the community in constant fear, some men having even been threatened with violence if they did not discharge their Chinese employes.

George W. Anthony, formerly Vice-Consul in Siam, and afterwards in China, testified that the Chinese in character were equal to the Japanese. His other testimony confirmed that of previous witnesses.

The Commission then adjourned until to-day, which will be occupied by testimony in rebuttal, when the investigation will probably be concluded.

"Wishing to Know."

Charles Marie La Condamine was member of the Academie des Sciences, of the Academie Francaise, of the Royal Society of London, and the Academies of Berlin and St. Petersburg. His success in life, in science—everything, in fact—was attributable to his never-ceasing curiosity; at times the cause of much good, imbuing him with ardor, and courage, and constancy in the most difficult enterprises; at others being the cause of sore trouble, and at last costing him his life. When he left college he became a volunteer in the army, where, at the siege of Roses, his dominant passion was almost fatal to him at the outset. He had ascended some elevated spot, without there being any need for it, in order to examine the place, and was busy watching through a telescope the working of a battery. He wore a scarlet cloak, which made him an easy target for the bullets and balls whistling round him, without even perceiving the danger he was exposed to. Fortunately he was warned in time. Peace having been proclaimed, his activeness did not brook the slow advancement and monotonous life of a garrison soldier. He was appointed Assistant Chemical Director of the Academie des Sciences. He undertook many journeys in the heart of Africa, always prompted by the same indefatigable craving for "wishing to know." He made another journey to the equator; and then he traveled in Italy, where again he got into numerous scrapes trying to find out. One day he sees in a fishing village a candle burning before the image of a saint. Upon inquiry the inhabitants tell him that, should the light be extinguished, the spot would immediately be submerged by the sea. "Are you sure of what you are saying?" asks La Condamine. The answer being in the affirmative, he there and then blows it out. The rage of the superstitious people may easily be imagined. With difficulty he is saved from being torn to pieces. His curiosity ought to have stopped here one would say. *Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.* Attempt to drive nature away by violence, she will still return. At that time it was a commonly received notion, not quite exploded yet, that intermarrying brought on lunacy in the issue of such unions. Condamine thought he would try that next. With difficulty he obtained sanction from the Pope to marry his niece. The union was fruitless, to his great regret. "He should have liked to see," he said, "whether he, with his head so well screwed on his shoulders, could become the father of an idiot." He became very infirm at last, and then his master passion was entirely confined to his sight. One day being in the apartment of Mme. de Choiseul, while that lady was writing a letter, he could not withstand the temptation to look over her shoulder. She, noticing him behind her, continued as if nothing had happened. Suddenly Condamine catches sight of the words: "I should tell you more about it, if M. De la Condamine were not behind me looking over my shoulder." "Ah Madame!" cries the accused, "I assure you I was not looking." At the execution of Damiens no one could drive him away from the scaffold. But at last he was taken ill. A young surgeon had proposed to the Academie some new mode of operation in the disease Condamine was suffering from, and during the whole time the experiment lasted the patient was more concerned with watching the handling of the instruments than with his own sufferings. In vain did Esculapius implore him to keep quiet. "I want to see," he repeated. The wounds being bound up, and the patient left alone on a fair way toward recovery, he could not lie still; in spite of the injunction not to move he persisted in taking off the bandages to find out the effects; and when his friends burst into the room they found him dying, shouting out lustily, "I am glad I inquired into this. It has had the result I anticipated; that's a clever young man."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Norristown Herald: "If you want good servants," says some one, "you must treat them more like members of the family." A Second street man says this is good advice. He has a comely servant, and he always kisses her in the morning, the same as he does his wife and children, and they get along first rate; but his wife, who never kisses her, is always finding fault.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Emery A. Storrs is to take W. W. O'Brien's place as attorney for Sullivan in his second trial.

Prof. Rodney Welch lectured last evening on "Faraday," at the Chicago Homeopathic College.

An inquest upon Fannie Kessler, who died recently at the County Hospital, will be held by Coroner Dietzsch to-day.

The Rev. S. W. Duffield, lately pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church of this city, has received and accepted a call to Auburn, N. Y., at a salary of $3,500.

Alexander Geddes, Esq., one of the most prominent merchants on 'Change, and local agent for the Allan Line of ocean steamers, is now lying dangerously ill at the Chicago Club-House.

Otto Peltzer has resigned his position as Chief of the Map Office of the City Government to become Chief Deputy in the Recorder's office under Maj. Brockway, the newly-elected Recorder.

State's Attorney Reed and Mr. Birch, his assistant, anticipating their surrendering to L. L. Mills and his assistant, yesterday secured rooms at No. 91 Dearborn street for the practice of their profession.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a. m., 32; 12 m., 36; 3 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.08; 8 p. m., 29.90.

A representative of the Globe Nail Company of Boston was in town yesterday, and was fortunate enough to secure twenty cases of nails, about one-half of a consignment recently shipped by his firm to the snide firm of W. Young & Co., about whom so much has been said recently.

The County Clerk yesterday arranged the official vote of the county as required by law, and last evening forwarded the same to Springfield. The only fact shown by the official count to which publicity has not already been given is that the monstrous Greenback party received 300 votes in the county.

Lena Sootz, 4 years of age, residing at No. 625 West Fourteenth street, was badly bitten upon the head and over the left eye by a mad dog at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Dr. Keller, who dressed the wounds pronounces her condition extremely critical. The animal was shortly afterwards killed by Officer Britzki.

Bernhard Roth, 21 years of age, residing at No. 121 North avenue, was struck between the eyes last evening upon the crossing of Clark and Twenty-second streets, by the pole of a wagon belonging to some unknown party, and was so badly injured that Dr. Keller, who attended him, says his right eye is forever lost, and his left eye very badly damaged.

McNeil & Son, contractors for the cut-stone work on the new Court-House, are in trouble already. Their workmen at Lemont, to the number of 150, struck Wednesday, demanding a reduction of hours rather than an increase of wages. The trouble has been temporarily bridged over, however, but the end is not yet, for, being defeated in gaining a reduction of hours, they are determined on securing an increase of pay, and are liable to renew the strike at any moment.

The case of the State vs. Dement, growing out of the attempt of the latter to short-hand a play being performed at the Museum, was called before Justice Summerfield at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and Mr. Hardy, for the defense, made application for a change of venue. Mr. D. J. Lyon, for the prosecuting witnesses, said that they had become convinced that the law would not sustain the charge, and they had accordingly made up their minds not to appear. Defendant was accordingly discharged. The second act in the drama was begun last evening, when Mr. Dement had James O. Kaler arrested on a capias charging him with false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Mr. Dement lays his damages at $2,000. The case will have special value, since it will determine whether a man running a place of amusement has a right to eject a person who has bought a seat, because he sees him doing something which is not in itself an unlawful act—short-handing the play.

A somewhat mysterious accident was reported yesterday morning by the police of the West Chicago Avenue Station. At about 8 o'clock Thursday evening Officer Henry Walper found a young man named W. C. Ohlendorf lying on the Northwestern Railroad, near the Division street crossing, in an insensible condition. He was removed to the Chicago Avenue Station, and thence to his father's residence, No. 282 Huron street, where he was yesterday examined by Dr. Schaller, who pronounces his injuries very severe and dangerous, his skull having been fractured in some unknown manner. Ohlendorf was 19 years of age, and was in the employ of J. C. Goebel, a druggist in Evanston, but visited this city daily to attend medical lectures at Dearborn College. He was free from all bad habits, and never carried any wealth that would be an incentive to highwaymen, and the supposition which seems most correct is that he accidentally fell from the platform of a car while the evening train was outward bound, and in this manner received the serious injury which caused unconsciousness.

"BEATING" A SUPPER.

The Rev. S. M. W——, of R——, had for two days been in attendance upon the Moody meetings, and in that time had invested no small amount of his money in luxurious living at the Palmer House. Yesterday, just before dinner, the reverend gentleman paid his bill at the desk settling for dinner which he took. Now, strange to relate, Mr. W. "happened" to go up to supper, not having left town as the clerk supposed, and in the course of the meal managed to break a water-pitcher the cost of which was about $2.50. He was informed by the head waiter that pay for articles broken was expected, whereat he flew into a state of wrath and refused to pay. He protested so loudly and long that he finally stepped down stairs to the cashier's desk and there protested against the outrage of having to pay "for a little accident of that sort, an every-day occurrence." He threatened to send for Mr. Palmer and be relieved of his responsibility, when the cashier remarked: "How is it, Mr. W——, that you happened to be at supper when you settled your bill to include only dinner, and you are not registered again for supper?"

The reverend gentleman looked nonplussed, scared, and embarassed. He quickly paid for his supper, and $1.50 (all he had left) for the $2.50 pitcher, and slunk out of the hotel and away from the curious gaze of the bystanders.

It is the custom at the Palmer House when a man is caught trying to "beat the house" to take from that individual several garments, such as coat, hat, vest, shoes, in fact almost all his covering, leaving him just enough to make the man presentable in a corn-field, and then turn the individual into the street. The Rev. S. M. W——, of R——d, M——, may thank his lucky stars that the attaches of the Palmer House have in their hearts enough respect for "the cloth" to allow even an unworthy and erring represantative thereof to be relieved of public disgrace.

A. H. PIEQUENARD.

At a special meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held at the Tremont House Nov. 23, the Secretary was directed to make the following entry upon the minutes:

The Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects having heard of the death of A. H. Piequenard, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, hereby makes the record of this sorrowful event.

The Institute has lost one of its most talented members; the public one of its most conscientious and devoted servants. Mr. Piequenard was respected alike by the profession to which he belonged and the community that enjoys the fruit of his labors in many public buildings which he was chosen to erect. He was a gentleman, an artist, and a scholar, a husband and father, and a public-spirited citizen. His own works will be his best monument.

We mourn his death as a brother lost, and extend our condolence to his afflicted family.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SESSION OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

was continued yesterday at the Palmer House. There were present the following-named gentlemen: President Laws, Missouri State University; President Moss, Indiana State University; President White, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; President Welch, Iowa State Agricultural College; President Folwell, Minnesota University; President Bascom, Wisconsin State University, Madison; President Thacher, Iowa State University; President Gregory, Illinois State Industrial College. President Marvin, of the Kansas University, sent a letter of regret on account of being unable to attend the sessions. The object of the meeting was to exchange views between leading educators, and was entirely informal. There was no intention to make a public affair, but to endeavor to benefit the general cause by the Presidents coming in closer and social contact, and obtaining such experience and information as each was ready to give.

As before stated, the sessions were entirely informal. The morning was consumed in the discussion of the relations of Regents, Faculties, and Professors, financial affairs, dormitory systems, college societies, appointment of college officers, and tenure of office, college statistics. At this session the Rev. Dr. Laws presided, and President Folwell acted as Secretary.

The matter of a permanent organization was discussed, but left for future meetings to determine. President Folwell was appointed a committee on calling future meetings.

Prof. Laws and the Chairman of the Special Committee on Education of the National Grange held a brief conference, but owing to the pressure of business of the Grange it was considered impracticable at present to hold a joint session. During the afternoon the matter of the management of agricultural college farms was discussed, after which the conference adjourned.

"CONFIDENCE."

SOME CHEAP ADVICE TO THE BUCOLIC STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

The examination into police affairs, and collaterally into the extent of robbery, and thievery, and "confidence" practiced in this city, has opened up a degree of development in the latter branch of industry appalling to contemplate. It has shown Chicago to be the Mecca of confidence thieves, not through any inherent wickedness of the city, but through the avarice and grasping nature of its country visitors. The town attracts from a radius of 200 miles,—i. e., one or more innocents from every village within that distance will make a trip to the city during the year. Given 1,500 villages and hamlets (a small proportion of the actual existence), sending a delegation of twenty each (even a smaller proportion), and we have an annual flow of 30,000 innocents. Average amount of money carried say $25, over and above actual expenses, making a total of $750,000. Average amount absorbed by confidence operations, $10 per innocent, total, $300,000 per year. Innocent never so much as peeps over his loss; result, Chicago ranked as wickedest city in the universe. Now and then the fact that some fellow has been bunkoed crawls to light and finds its way into the daily papers. Victim goes home on next train, sees editor of his county weekly, secures suppression of the item. Neighbors never hear of it. No one benefits by his experience. Come to town, fall into same hands; presto, broke. County weekly again subsidized, and victims increase.

Upon this state of affairs, and no class of people understand it better than the operators, "confidence has been restored" (in financial and panic parlance), until the City of Chicago has become a nest of thieves. Countryman reads long-winded advertisements of "our enterprise," "our resources," "our destiny," and comes to take a look. Man at the depot or on the street corner offers to show him "enterprise," "resources," and "destiny." Countryman falls in, takes full twenty-eight-inch step, is marched off to the "enterprise," develops his own "resources," and takes all the way from twenty minutes to an hour and a half to learn his own "destiny." It is useless, and, more than that, wicked, to enumerate the various modes. Can't convince countryman they are thieving games. He would try every one of them on his next visit, get bitten at all, and likely as not stop his paper. Better let him find out for himself how the old thing is worked, after suggesting a few precautions, by which, if he follows them thoroughly, he may save enough to get home with. Nor is this done in his interest particularly. It is more in the interest of the city, for there is nothing so disreputable as the streets of a huge city filled with

STRAPPED COUNTRYMEN.

Countryman, attend! At every depot you will see a number of men with huge metal badges ready to send you in a 'bus to some other depot. Shun them. They represent railroads. Railroads make "pools." So do gamblers. *Ergo*, railroads are gamblers. The men with badges and the 'bus-drivers are in the employ of the railroads. The hackmen are not. They operate on their own hook. Therefore, take a hack. Not long ago a countryman, wiser than the children of two lights (one on each side), spurned a hackman and employed an expressman to drag him to a hotel. Express charged $2. Countryman raised a row, and had to pay it. Policeman put him in a hack (licensed). Hack charged $4 for half the distance. Countryman paid it. If he had taken hack in the first instance he would have saved $2. Moral, trust a policeman, if he really be a policeman, but first make sure of this. All is not gold that glitters, especially buttons, particularly stars. Every duly authorized policeman has a special writ of appointment pasted inside his vest. It is signed by the Mayor. On demand he must show it. The law provides it, and the ordinances award it unto the least of countrymen. If approached by a policeman, compel him to display the appointment. If he fail, collar him and drag him before the constituted authorities. It is a duty you owe, and its performance will be its own reward.

If man or woman accost you on the street, call "Watch!" holding the offender meanwhile. Be assured no stranger will speak to you for your good. Gather around you the cloak of silence if some old friend of somebody in your town addresses you. Hear him through patiently, and when he has finished, tell him your name, occupation, and hailing point. Then when a few steps further on another shall grip you by the hand and call you familiarly by your cognominal appellation, and say he knows the most influential man in your village,—nay, more, is a nephew thereof. Trust in him implicitly. Tell him about yourself, and especially concerning your finances. Cling to him with hooks of steel. He will put you in a condition of safety. After you have left him, banish uneasiness from your mind. No one else will rob you.

If perchance a small boy offer you a pocket-book, which he has just found, never disclose to him that your own is still in your pocket. Take it, and reward him (in good money). It will encourage him in honesty. And when you have discovered that the contents of the pocketbook are counterfeit, pay your subscription to your county weekly with it. It will be a poetic retribution upon the editor thereof for suppressing news of the wiles in which "Queen Cities" abound.

Street-cars are a mockery (not always hollow), and the conductors thereupon delusions. Abide not with them, for do not even their proprietors lament that they "knock down"? If you would save intact the cuticle of your bodies, flee from them as from a pestilence, for their punch rings a death-knell, and those who go down among them fare hard.

Garner to your heart the words of the man who sells the watch with loud cries and many upon the virtues thereof. Mark the avidity with which the customers bid upon your approach. See how gayly the value increases. But you have more money than they, and with bewailings they see you secure the property. Be patient with the watch after you have got it. Beshrew it not if it fail to go. Let the guard hang a little further out at the pocket. So. It will go fast enough, as will the fellow who grabs it.

If you fear for the safety of the money you have left ask a policeman (first demanding his authority to act as such, as before suggested) the way to the nearest faro-bank. He will point it out to you, and will secure admittance for you.

At the hotel a clerk will smile and offer you a brass check for your baggage.

BEWARE OF HIM.

That check is symbolical. It represents a portion of the clerk. Nothing more. Call in your experience of the day. Tell him there is that in those eyes which he does glare with that methinks you of dungeons deserved (by him). Say unto him that to this day men are carrying brass checks, men who have carried those checks since as far bace as the fire, but they bring no baggage back from the Plutonian shore, nevermore. Tell him you want a warehouse receipt, a bill of lading, an invoice, and some collateral security. If he hesitates, hint at the diamond on his shirt-front. Mark his actions and then bless your Creator for the foresight you have shown. Give the trunk to your hackman, and make an appointment with him, and all may yet be well.

If you have come to do business, hunt up Young & Co. and see their Mr. Lonergan, or if you would dispose of the cereal product of your industry, seek Ramble & Co. Be as wise as a serpent that embraceth all opportunities to squeeze, and as harmless as the dove that squawks not till it is choked.

Country papers, if ye have any hopes for fruit and vegetables when subscriptions are due; if ye would again describe the rotund tomato that groweth to a hundred weight, and the turnip that shameth the ton, and the pumpkin that suggesteth a tabernacle, give these hurriedly-sheaved grains of advice to the readers that clamor at thy doors, and save them from the wrath to come.

THE GRANGE.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

The National Grange resumed its session at the Palmer House yesterday morning, Master Jones in the chair.

The Committee on Co-operation presented a partial report, defining the difference between co-operation and competition, and giving the views of Mr. Holyoke, a noted champion of the system in England. The Committee believed that the world had never seen so full and broad an illustration of true co-operation as was taught in the Grange. The lack of knowledge of the true principles of the Grange had heretofore been the greatest obstacle in the way of applying the principles to the business wants of the members. To enable them to practically adopt and apply co-operative principles, they must be made perfectly plain and comprehensible. The Committee recommended the publication by the National Grange of the necessary explanation, blank books, etc. Neither the National, State, nor Subordinate Granges should manage the business of the Trade Associations; they should merely supervise them, and require stated reports from them. The Committee also recommended that members of the Order proceed without delay to establish the local, State, and inter-State co-operative associations needed to meet their wants; also, that New York, Boston, New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Baltimore, and Chicago be designated as important trade centres; that the plans be matured for a system of general State Agents at certain important business centres to supply the immediate wants of the Order—these agents to be put under the bonds necessary to secure the members against loss; that the means be adopted to keep the members thoroughly posted on the condition and trade of these general agencies.

The report was made the special order for 3 p. m.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Education submitted their report. They called attention to the great need for a more practical education, urging that the youth must be educated to esteem labor as honorable, and discussing the use to be made of the lands appropriated by Congress for agricultural and mechanical colleges.

The evening session was devoted to debate.

MICROSCOPICAL.

A PAPER ON BLOOD.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Microscopical Society was held at the Academy of Sciences last evening, President H. W. Fuller in the chair. There were about fifty ladies and gentlemen present.

The donations reported were copies of the *American Journal of Microscopy* by Mr. Lagguth, and seven micro-photographs by Dr. O. C. Olliver.

Dr. R. U. Piper read an able and exhaustive paper on the use of the microscope in the detection of crime. It had particular reference to the human blood as contradistinguised from that of the dog, whose blood was most likely to be confounded with that of man, on account of their close association. While there was apparently very little difference in the size of the corpuscles of the two, and some claimed there was none, he had demonstrated a difference by an original measurement. Placing a human corpuscle in the angle of a square and building up ten or a dozen, and then, besides this column, putting another of dog's corpuscles, there was an appreciable difference in the height of the columns, that containing the dog corpuscles being the smaller. To show the difference between hair he related the facts brought out in a murder case in England. A little girl was found dead with her throat cut. Her mother was suspected of having committed the crime on account of her actions. A knife was found in her pocket, on the handle of which were several hairs, and on the blade were several spots of blood. Her explanation was that on her way home she saw a rabbit in a trap and cut its throat. A microscopical examination of the hair showed that it had come from a squirrel; and, as the little girl wore a squirrel tippet, the evidence of guilt was considered conclusive.

Among the exhibits of the members were binocular microscopes with improved concentric stage, by W. H. Bullock; a new student's microscope, by J. G. Langguth; an immersion objective, constructed on a new principle by Gundlach; a photograph of the amphipleura-pleusida,—a test object,—by R. B. Toles, of Boston; a drawing from a microscope and mounted specimens of diatomacea, by Willie Hoskins, aged 14.

TEMPERANCE.

WORK OF THE WOMEN'S UNION FOR THE MONTH.

The members of the Chicago Women's Christian Temperance Union held a regular monthly meeting yesterday forenoon. Mrs. O. B. Wilson presided. After the usual devotional exercises, the resignation of Mrs. C. M. Hanchett, Recording Secretary, was received and accepted, and Mrs. Greenby was duly elected Recording Secretary of the Union in her place.

The Recording Secretary read the report of the business transacted during the month. A letter had been received from Miss Frances E. Willard, the President of the Union, in which she said that the work that she had been assigned to in New York was being blessed, and the results were encouraging.

Mrs. George Rounds, the Treasurer, read her report for the months of October and November. On the 1st of October there remained in the Treasury $3.58. During the month there was received, from different sources, $50.15, making a total of $53.73. The expenditures during the same time were $53.65, leaving the sum of 8 cents in the treasury at the first of the present month. During this month the receipts have been $67, and this sum, together with the balance from October, made a total of $67.08. The expenditures have been $27, leaving a balance of $40.08 on hand to-day.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Corresponding Secretary, read her report for the month. The cause of temperance was never in so prosperous a condition as at present. The question of intemperance has become the question of the day. At the Union's headquarters scarcely a day passes but some person walks into the room and signs the pledge. Twenty-two have signed the pledge during the month in the headquarters. At the daily meetings the average attendance during the past month has been 200, and 174 have signed the pledge, and 400 requests for prayers have been made. The report was very interesting, and was accepted. Then followed the reports of the Burr Mission and the Bethel Home. The work in both institutions has been in many respects very encouraging. The average attendance at the Burr Mission meetings has been about 100, and twenty-five have signed the pledge. At the Bethel Home the average attendance has been 169. During the past month forty-two persons signed the precious document. Mrs. C. H. Case read the revised constitution, which was accepted and adopted. Adjourned.

HOROLOGICAL.

A REMARKABLE CLOCK.

The most remarkable specimen of the clock-maker's art ever seen in this city has just been placed in the window of the office of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company in Oriental Building, No. 124 LaSalle street. It is a large timepiece, presenting a dial about three feet in diameter to the observer, and showing at a glance the time, not only in Chicago, but in the principal commercial centres in a circuit of the globe. The clock is circular and has a diameter of three feet two inches over all. It is cased in mahogany and has quarter-inch glasses. For the accommodation of the office as well as the street, it has precisely similar dials on both sides. The large centre dial, taking up perhaps a third of the face, has the Chicago time, and around this, in a circle which may represent the globe, are twelve smaller dials giving the time at the cities whose names they bear. Following is a list of the cities for which time is given, with their longitude and the time which each would have when it was 12 noon in Chicago:

	—Longitude.—		Time.
	Degs.	Mins.	
Chicago	87	32 W	12:00 m.
London	00	00	5:50 p. m.
Paris	2	20 E	6:00 p. m.
Berlin	13	25 E	6:43 p. m.
Constantinople	29	00 E	7:46 p. m.
St. Petersburg	30	16 E	7:51 p. m.
Calcutta	88	30 E	11:44 p. m.
Hong Kong	114	10 E	1:26 a. m.
Melbourne	145	00 E	3:30 a. m.
New Orleans	90	00 W	11:50 a. m.
Philadelphia	75	07 W	12:50 p. m.
New York	73	55 W	12:55 p. m.
Valparaiso	71	15 W	1:05 p. m.

The working parts of the clock are beautifully finished, and are equal in accuracy and polish to the works of a fine watch. All the steel work is hardened, ground, and glossed in beautiful shape. Like all fine English work, this clock is made with the chain and fusee, which are not so much used in America. It has the Graham escapement, and is in finish, accuracy, and beauty one of the best pieces of work ever shown in the city. It was made by Messrs. Lund & Blockley, of No. 42 Pall Mall, London, and is commended by them as one of their best pieces of work. The cost of the clock was £108 10s 10d, or $575, to which something over $200 for duties should be added.

The people who have occasion to pass along LaSalle street will be obliged to the Liverpool & London & Globe for setting up "the time o' day" for them, and the new clock will be of aid to merchants and others who have occasion to have telegraphic communication with any of the dozen cities for which it gives the banking hours.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector yesterday had placed in his hands fifteen warrants for new special assessments. The work of collection will be begun immediately.

The only building permit issued yesterday was to J. B. Williams for two 2-story and basement stone-front dwellings, 19½x50 feet, on West Washington street, near Hoyne.

According to the intelligence received at the Health Department, scarlet fever is fast on the decrease. There were but few burial permits issued yesterday, and the reported casess are few and far between.

"Deacon" Freeman, whose beaming face has been for the past ten or twelve years familiar to all who have had any business with the bookkeeping office of the Department of Public Works, was away from his post yesterday, owing to a severe though not serious indisposition.

The Finance Committee is earnestly requested to meet in the City Comptroller's office to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. to consider bids for city property. Five bids have been received, and, as the city is not in an enviable condition financially, the Finance Committee is anxious to dispose of all the unused real estate.

Since the city began suits against those grocers who have no saloon license and still sell bottled ales, beers, and wines, about a dozen grocers have taken out the necessary papers. The license costs $52, and, as there are a good many such liquor-dealers in the city, it is expected that quite a sum of money will be realized from them; at least enough to cover the cost of the work expended in obtaining it.

The Mayor is inclined to coincide with the idea that there will be hard times here this winter for the reason that the fiscal year ends Jan. 1, and, as Mr. Heath thinks, the Council will be fully three months after that in making up the annual appropriation bill; and as no appropriations can in those months be made in anticipation of the tax-levy, and as all the money which the city has to carry it through that three months is $500,000,—appropriated to make up delinquencies,—the prospect for any of the employes receiving salaries when due is very discouraging, to say the least.

When Dan O'Hara retired from the office of City Treasurer, he had upon deposit in the Hibernian Bank about $80,000, and the bank held city certificates to the amount of $62,000. When Daniel would fain draw out the cash and pay the city, the bank said "Nay," but offered him $18,000 in cash and the certificates. The paper the city would not accept, and now it rests with Mr. O'Hara to pay up. To obtain the money the city has commenced suit against the ex-Treasurer's bondsmen, but service upon all of them has not yet been obtained, and the suit is being delayed. Probably as a base of action, an opinion of the Law Department was yesterday asked for by Comptroller Farwell, who wanted to know positively, and once for all, whether the city could accept anything but cash for O'Hara's indebtedness, and if the debt bore interest. The Law Depaatment answered that the city could not accept the certificates, nor anything but legal-tender, and that the debt certainly did bear interest.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. F. Jacobs will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day noon at Farwell Hall. Subject: "Peter's Vision," Acts, tenth chapter.

The "Philosophical Lecture Society" will be addressed this evening at 107 State street by E. S. Holbrook, Esq. Subject: "The Harmonial Philosophy."

All persons wishing to join a Zouave company now being organized on the South Side will meet at No. 960 Wabash avenue at 8 o'clock this evening.

To-morrow afternoon the new and elegant Railroad Chapel is to be opened. The services will be afternoon and evening. In the afternoon they will be led by C. M. Henderson, Esq., the Superintendent of the Sunday-school. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church, will preach. The public is invited.

CRIMINAL.

J. K. Van Duser was under temporary arrest yesterday for debt. He escaped imprisonment by giving bond, etc.

Detective Henry Osterman yes terday arrested Robert Thomas, a dishonest clerk in the employ of the Lake-street clothiers, Griesheimer Bros., and at the same time recovered about $100 worth of goods stolen by him.

The prosecution of the Turner forgery trial concluded the examination of their witness, Henry T. Patton, yesterday morning, and called a fourth witness, George W. Hill. It is probable that the trial will not be concluded before the close of next week.

Sergt. Simmons and platoon of police last evening swooped down upon a gambling den at No. 87 Halsted street, but the doorkeeper, Charles Brown, held them at bay until the inmates had made good their escape, wherefore Brown was locked up as an inmate and for resisting an officer.

James Simon and Jack Downey, two of the men supposed to have been implicated in the recent robbery of $400 worth of jewelry from D. W. Pomeroy's store, No. 163 Madison street, were captured by Detective Simmons yesterday, and were lodged at Central Station. A third and fourth person are yet to be captured.

A very nice young man from Kankakee, whose name is withheld by the police since it was his first offense, was arrested at Burke's Hotel yesterday by Detective McGarigle, upon complaint of the father, who alleges that his son ran away from home last week, appropriating to his own use a trunk full of clothing, a watch and chain, and $40 in cash.

J. F. Miller was yesterday arrested at the instance of C. E. Quinlan, agent for the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, and taken before Justice Haines, where he gave bail in $300 for his appearance this morning. It appears that Miller had bought a billiard-table, paying for it in monthly installments. Quinlan thought he was about to dispose of the table and jump the town, therefore he caused his detention.

Detective Bauder has for some days past been in search of F. W. Mack, well known in this city, for alleged complicity in the death of Mrs. Dumont, a rather noted soothsayer of Cleveland, who was formerly known in this city as Miss Agnes Matthews, and whose parents are still residing on West Twelfth street in this city, but yesterday received notice that Mack has jumped this city to return to Cleveland, and had there been captured. Evidently there is not so much in the case as the Cleveland police at first suspected.

Casimo Vatroso, the Italian who was recently arrested for complicity in the murder of Salvator Pitereso, appears to have been more deeply implicated than was at first supposed, and may indeed be the real murderer. When arrested he was booked for carrying a concealed weapon, in the shape of a gigantic pistol of ancient times, and upon this charge was tried yesterday. In this connection it was proven that Vatroso, instead of being an entire stranger to the murdered man, as he repeatedly asserted, was in his company Saturday and Sunday evenings, and Petereso's wife states that both men left the house upon the morning of the murder, quarreling about domestic matters. Upon these representations Vatroso was bound over without bail to the 25th, and in the meantime the police are trying to make the most possible out of the evidence.

CHEATING THE COMPANY.

The eternal war between the street-car company and the street-car conductors as to how the money received from the passenger shall be divided, has received a fresh impetus by the efforts of ingenious conductors to get more than their share of the plunder. The officers of the West Chicago Company have caused the arrest of P. H. and M. C. Kavanagh on a charge of altering the registers provided by the Company so that they were able to steal $2 per day. The registers on which alteration was made are those slung over the back by a strap. They are made originally to register on three different sets of wheels inside; the cash fares, the tickets, and the half-fares received. The registers run up to 1,000 and then turn back to one by self-action. The Company has taken no record of other than the cash fares, and accordingly they caused to be placed in the stem of the ticket and the half-fare knobs a rivet which prevents them from being pushed down, and consequently from either ringing or registering.

It is considered all right among the conductors if the bell sounds every time a cash fare is taken, and no "spotter" would suspect that any wrong was going on. But it came to the knowledge of the officers that some of the punches had been fooled with, and the man at the depot who unlocks them and takes down the number registered on the cash wheels which were used was instructed also to take down those on the ticket and half-fare wheels to see if they were not used also. After doing this for a fortnight regularly, it was found that in the 250 punches used two of them showed that the ticket-punch was used every day. These two were withdrawn and examined, when it was found that the rivet in the stem had been taken out, hollowed, a neat little screw fitted in, and put back again. As soon as the conductor handed in the punch and the cash fares registered at the office, he might remove the screw, take out the rivet, and leave the ticket-punch to be worked as much as he pleased.

The case was taken before the Grand Jury yesterday, and the punches produced and explained. After hearing all the testimony, the jury, by a vote of 12 to 11, refused to find a true bill, but adopted a resolution to hold both brothers Kavanagh over to the next Grand Jury.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Town Hall last evening; present, Trustees Bogue, Farrell, Powell, Schlund, Taylor, and President Bensley.

A resolution passed by the South Park Commissioners, in relation to the Oakwoods boulevard, was accepted and adopted.

Mr. D. S. Taylor, the Chairman on the Committee on Drainage and Sidewalks, reported that he had consulted with the engineers of the village and of the Committee, and that they deemed that centrifugal pumps were the best, and submitted the lowest bids.

The report was received.

An amendment was made by H. B. Bogue, as follows:

Resolved, That the plan of a conduit under the Calumet River be left out, and that the plan of pumping for the east side by use of vacuum pumps with pneumatic connections with the engines on the west side be adopted.

Mr. Bogue thought that the vacuum pumps were good, and would do the work.

Mr. Bogue thought that the water might overflow the west side and not give it its due share of benefit.

Mr. Clarke stated that gates could be put in which would stop it.

Mr. Alfred Guthrie stated that the vacuum pumps were no new thing, and that he could pump the water out.

The vote was called on the amendment, and was as follows: Yeas—Bogue, Farrell, Powell, and President Bensley. Nay—Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Schlund was excused from voting on account of an ignorance of machinery.

The plan was then accepted.

Messrs. John P. Wilson and R. S. Thompson were then employed to assist Mr. Willett to draw up an ordinance for the plan agreed upon.

The Board then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The third performance of the Kellogg troupe was that of "The Bohemian Girl," given last evening to another densely-crowded house, every seat being full and the lobbies crowded, showing that this familiar opera, whose ballads are as common as household words, still retains its hold upon opera-goers. Its representation by this troupe has been so frequent here that we need not go into details. In point of fact, criticism is very largely precluded since it was given in a manner deserving of praise rather than of censure, in which respect it is in very decided contrast with the wretched fiasco of the Strakosch troupe in the same opera recently. There were an excellence upon the part of the leading artists, orchestral effects, choral superiority, and elegance of costuming and mounting, and a general spirit of vivacity of action, which made the performance complete, and harmonious, and enjoyable throughout. The prominent features of the representation, vocally considered, were Miss Kellogg's singing of the "Marble Halls" ballad, Mrs. Seguin's admirable interpretation of the interpolated ballad "Bliss forever past," also by Balfe, Mr. Conly's effective and very pathetic delivery of the favorite "Heart Bowed Down," all of which were encored, and the unaccompanied quartette "From the Valleys," all of which were encored. Mr. Conly made his first appearance here as the *Count*, and made a very decided success of it, although in his principal number he sang false upon the encore, probably owing to the rather unnecessary strain upon his voice in singing the second stanza. Mr. Turner, the new comer, had the small part of *Floresta*, and did it very acceptably, and Mr. Seguin, as usual, acted his favorite role of *Devilshoof* in his own unequaled, gypsified manner. This afternoon "Martha" will be given.

GILLOTT AND TURNER.

How the Pen-Maker and the Artist Came to Be Friends.

James E. Freeman in the December Appleton.

"You have heard of Gillott, have you not?" questioned he—"Gillott, the inventor of steel-pens, and who amassed a fortune by them? When he had acquired wealth, desirous of possessing those objects of art which denote the presence of refinement as well as money, he went up to London to ask his banker what a rich man should do to furnish a grand house, which he had just built, best in accordance with good taste. Sitting with his legs under his banker's mahogany, he said, 'Now, what do you advise me to do?' 'Pictures, statuary, and other objects of *vertu*, together with a library,' suggested his host. 'But I don't know anything about these matters; I wish you would tell me how I am to go about it. Now, for pictures, for example; what's up in the market?' 'Ah! to what clever artist I can recommend you? Well, there are Mulready, Ettie, and Leslie, for figure-pieces, and some of the Royal Academicians besides, well enough, in that department; but, if you prefer landscape, I should advise you to try and secure some of Turner's works. I think him superior to Claude himself, even.' 'Well, well, I can try them both. Will you please to give me their addresses?' 'I can give you the address of Turner, but Claude Lorraine's address lies beyond the grave.' 'Oh! I shan't try him; but give me t'other fellow's whereabouts, and I'll go to him to-morrow—him and any other picture-maker you can counsel me to employ.' The pen-maker had a large deposit with his banker, who smiled graciously at his rough customer's want of refinement, and wrote down Turner's address and the usual number of Royal Academicians. The next morning Gillott went off in search of England's famous landscape-painter. He found the house, on the upper story of which the artist had his studio. A female servant was sweeping down the stairs when the square-built, podgy little man presented himself, and asked if the *painter-man* was at home. 'Yes,' said Peggy, 'but he don't want to see nobody, and I'm not to allow any one to go up—them's his very words.' 'Stand out of the way, young woman,' said Gillott; 'stand out of the way!' and, pushing her aside, stumped defiantly up-stairs. Finding the painting-room door at the top, he knocked with vigor, but got no reply; he then pushed it open, and walked into the sanctum. There sat the great painter, wholly absorbed upon a small sketch in water color, ignoring the presence of his visitor and his blunt 'How do you do, sir?' waiting a moment to see if the artist would notice him, and meeting with no recognition, he walked about the studio, turning the pictures (which had their faces to the wall) around, and putting them in shocking bad lights, enough to drive a painter frantic. After examining them for some time, he once more tried to attract the artist's attention. 'I say, Turner,—that I believe's your name,—what's the figure of this picture?' (turning it as if it were a dried codfish toward him). The painter raised his head an instant from his board, and said, very carelessly, 'Four thousand guineas.' 'And this other to the right,' pursued Gillott, 'what's the price of that?' 'Three thousand pounds,' was the answer. 'And this one on the left?' 'Fifteen hundred guineas.' 'I'll take the three,' said Gillott. Then Turner rose and laid down his pencils. 'Who the devil are you,' he said, 'who take the liberty to intrude into my studio against my orders? You must be a queer sort of a beggar, I fancy.' 'You're another queer beggar,' was the reply; 'I am Gillott, the pen-maker. My banker tells me that you are clever in your business, and recommends you, and I have come here to buy some of your pictures.' 'By George! you are a droll fellow, I must say.' 'You're another, *I* must say.' 'But,' pursued Turner, 'rough-and-ready though you are, I rather like you. Do you really want to purchase the canvases you selected?' 'Yes, of course I do, or I would not have climbed your blessed stairs this morning.' 'Well, Mr. Gillott, I must be frank with you. When I noticed you in my studio without permission I thought it a piece of impertinence, and when you asked the prices I thought you did so, as many vulgar people do, for mere curiosity, having no intention of buying, wishing only to know what valuation I put upon my works, and I gave you a price which suited my humor. Two of the pictures are already disposed of; the other, the first one you spoke of, is at your acceptance for a thousand pounds.' 'I will take it,' said the princely Gillott; 'and I want you to make me three or four others at your own price.' Thus the pen-maker and the eccentric artist became friends, and warm friends, too."

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—Mr. Dixon, at whose farm near Sherman, in this county, Mullin and Hughes called early the morning after the violation of Lincoln's tomb, was in town today, and visited and fully identified the prisoners as the same who accosted him and Mr. Keagle, at the time and place stated.

The funeral of Hon. Jesse K. Dubois took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended by Springfield citizens generally, as well as by many distinguished persons from other parts of the State. The Sangamon Circuit Court adjourned during the funeral, and addresses eulogistic of the deceased were made by prominent members of the Bar. The obsequies were conducted by the Knights Templar, of which the deceased was a member.

The Holland Wind-Mills.

Our special delight for once was not "the Cathedral." We got close to a wind-mill, and were happy. We entered, and our joy was full. We had no conception of the magnitude of these labor-saving devices. We counted not less than six stories in the tower of the one we were permitted to examine. It must have been as high as an average church-steeple. The arms or fans were of enormous length, and carried 3,000 feet of canvas. And this is the machine that literally makes Holland. It pumps out the ocean, when the ocean gets in. It saws and grinds. It does the lifting and the lowering. A family lives in the mill. In Holland there are full 10,000 of these mammoth structures. In London and Liverpool and New York there is a forest of masts. In Holland there is everywhere a forest of wind-mills. Some are built of brick, others of stone, many of wood; of course, we mean the tower part. They turn slowly, yet with great power; and we learn that, so flat is the country, that there is seldom a serious or long-continued lack of wind.—*Correspondence Universalist.*

STRUCK HARD-PAN.

An Immense Reduction in the Price of the Ætna Sewing-Machines.

The most oppressive tax that has ever been levied on the people of any country is that imposed by monopolists on articles which are absolutely necessary in household economy; and on no article has a greater tax ever been levied than that exacted by the sewing-machine companies. The poor sewing-girl will be glad to learn that the entering wedge has at last been driven home, and that no longer will they be compelled to pay tribute to the soulless corporations who have been pressing their noses against the grindstone. The royalty on sewing-machines will soon expire, and the patents covering the material points of the invention will in a short time be worth no more than the copyright of Shakspeare. In view of this coming consummation, the Chicago office of the Ætna Sewing-Machine Company have reduced the prices of their sewers from 50 to 60 per cent. The machine which formerly sold at $65 is now placed on the market at $30; the $85 sewer has been reduced to $40. The plain cabinet, which used to be marked at from $105 to $120, can now be had for $50. This reduction is in consonance with the decline in all other values, and the Ætna Company should reap the reward of their shrewdness by a largely increased sale for their machines.

A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—Miss Georgiana Wilson, daughter of the Rev. George Wilson, of this city, has mysteriously disappeared, and much anxiety is felt by her friends. It is not known why she should leave her home, or where she has gone. A woman answering her description was seen endeavoring to make an engagement with Billy Pastor's Variety Troupe. She is aged 18, is good-looking and attractive.

BIRTHS.

ORCHARD—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., the wife of John Grant Orchard of a son.

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—On Thursday, Nov. 23, at 87 Miller-st., Thomas O'Brien, plumber, aged 32.

Funeral Sunday, Nov. 26, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Holy Family Church, thence cars to Calvary.

☞ Peoria papers please copy.

UMLAUF—In this city on the 24th inst., of membranous croup, Bessie Beatrice Umlauf, aged 6 years and 9 days, daughter of Lewis Umlauf, Esq., of this city.

Funeral from 1289 Indiana-av. on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 1:30 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., papers please copy.

ELZAS—At the residence of his brother, Louis Elzas, 880 State-st., at 1 a. m. 23d inst., Samuel Elzas, native of Amsterdam, Holland.

"Requiescat in pace."

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SULLIVAN—Nov. 24, of scarlet fever, George Edward, second son of Dennis J. and Mary C. Sullivan.

Funeral from corner Ogden-av. and Harrison-st. at 10 a. m., Nov. 25.

REGENSBURG—On Friday morning, Norman, son of Henry and Adelheid Regensburg, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Funeral Sunday morning, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock from residence of parents, No. 610 Wabash-av.

BURRILL—The funeral of Mrs. Laura V. Burrill will be held at her late residence, No. 63 West Van Buren-st., at 11 a. m. Saturday, Nov. 25. Carriages from residence to Northwestern depot and thence by rail to Rosehill.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD.

The regular meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at the Club Room, 960 Wabash avenue.

LITERATURE.

American Public Libraries—Capital and Labor.

Religious Books from a Unitarian Standpoint.

Stories for Juveniles—Johnson's Cyclopædia.

Scientific Explanation of Spiritualism—The Carlyle Anthology.

Erckmann-Chatrian—Foundling Hospitals at Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The Sirex and the Epeira—Longevity of Eels—Antiquity of the World.

LITERATURE

AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: THEIR HISTORY, CONDITION, AND MANAGEMENT. SPECIMEN REPORT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1876. Part I., pp. 1,187; Part II., pp. 800.

Since 1870, the Commissioner of Education at Washington, recognizing the important function of public libraries in the general system of education, has collected and annually published their statistics. These reports have imparted much useful information, and have aided in stimulating that deep interest in the establishment and support of libraries now manifest in all parts of our country. This new and awakened interest has called for more extended information respecting methods of organizing libraries, plans of buildings, schemes of library economy and administration, and rules for the selection, arrangement, cataloguing, binding, and distribution of books. The special report of the Bureau of Education, now before us, imparts the information, together with a history of all the principal libraries in the United States, and complete statistical information concerning all classes of libraries. It is a bulky octavo volume of about 1,200 pages; and its typography, executed in our National Printing-Office, would be creditable to the best printing-house in the land. The Commissioner, Gen. John Eaton; his Chief Clerk, Dr. Charles Warren; Mr. Samuel R. Warren and Maj. S. N. Clark, under whose joint editorial care the work has been done, and the intelligent collaborators in the office, are entitled to much praise for the inception and faithful execution of the undertaking. The papers on library-economy have been contributed by the leading librarians of the country; and several gentlemen outside the profession have written on the history of libraries, and allied subjects.

One hundred years ago there was, in all the Thirteen Colonies, no library which, with the meaning now attached to the term, would be called a "public library;" but, using the term in a wider sense, to include subscription, society, and college libraries, there were then existing twenty-nine such libraries, having an aggregate of 45,623 volumes. In the year 1800 the number had increased to forty-nine, with 80,000 volumes. At the present time there are, excepting common and district school collections, 3,682 libraries in the United States, having in the aggregate 12,276,964 volumes and 1,500,000 pamphlets. The statistics of all these libraries are included in the volume before us.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin was the founder of the library-system of this country. Soon after he had settled as a printer in Philadelphia, he raised a subscription of £100, which was the foundation of what he later called "the mother of all the North-American subscription-libraries." "So few were the readers," he says, "at that time in Philadelphia, and the majority of us were so poor, that I was not able, with great industry, to find more than fifty persons, mostly young tradesmen, willing to pay down for this purpose 40 shillings each, and 10 shillings per annum. On this little fund we began." This effort, made in 1731, has developed into the Philadelphia Library Company, now possessing 104,000 volumes.

Before 1870 very little was known of the statistics of public libraries. Before 1850 nothing was known. At that time a committee of the British Parliament was investigating the subject of supporting libraries by local taxation, and addressed a letter to the Secretary of State at Washington for information as to American libraries. The Secretary of State replied, after some delay, that "An attempt was made to obtain the information desired, but without success; and that, with every disposition to do so, the Department finds that it has no means of gratifying the wishes of her Majesty's Government in this respect." The following year Prof. C. C. Jewett prepared, and Congress printed, his "Notices of Public Libraries." He reported 694 public libraries, exclusive of school libraries, with 2,200,000 volumes. In 1859 the Rev. W. J. Rhees published his "Manual of Public Libraries," in which he reported the names of 2,902 libraries; but from 1,338 of the small ones he could get no account even of their number of volumes. He reported 4,220,686 volumes in the libraries he could reach. There was then no library in the United States having 100,000 volumes. There are now nine, ranking in volumes as follows:

Library of Congress	300,000
Boston Public Library	299,867
Harvard College Library	227,650
New York Mercantile Library	160,613
Astor Library, New York	152,446
Philadelphia Mercantile Library	125,660
Yale College Library	114,200
Boston Athenæum Library	105,000
Philadelphia Library Company	104,000

Of libraries having more than 10,000 volumes, Prof. Jewett, in 1851, reported fifty-nine; Mr. Rhees in 1859, ninety-seven; and this report of 1876, 266. Of these, forty-four are in the State of New York; forty-three in Massachusetts; twenty-nine in Pennsylvania; fourteen in Ohio; twelve each in the District of Columbia and Maryland; ten in California and Maryland; eight in New Jersey and Virginia; six in Illinois, Indiana, Maine, and Missouri; five in Kentucky; four in Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Carolina; three in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin; two in Delaware, Minnesota, and Texas; and one, its State library, in each of the States not named.

In this elaborate report the following subjects are treated, and, where no authors are named, it will be understood that the papers were prepared by the editors: Public Libraries a Hundred Years Ago, by H. E. Scudder; School and Asylum Libraries; College Libraries; Theological Libraries; Law Libraries, by S. B. Griswold; Medical Libraries, by J. S. Billings; Scientific Libraries, by T. Gill; Libraries in Prisons and Reformatories; Professorships of Books and Reading, by F. B. Perkins and W. Mathews; Libraries of the General Government; Copyright, Distribution, Exchanges, and Import Duties; State and Territorial Libraries, by H. A. Homes; Historical Libraries, by H. A. Homes, W. I. Fletcher, and editors; Mercantile Libraries, by F. B. Perkins; Young Men's Christian Association, by C. Brainerd; Free Libraries, by J. P. Quincy; Public Libraries in Manufacturing Communities, by W. I. Fletcher; Public Libraries for the Young, by the same; How to Make Town Libraries Successful, by F. B. Perkins; Reading in Popular Libraries, by Justin Winsor; Art-Museums and Their Connection with Public Libraries, by H. S. Frieze; Free Town Libraries; Free Reading Rooms, by W. C. Todd; Library Buildings, by J. Winsor; Organization and Management of Public Libraries, by William F. Poole; College Library Administration, by O. H. Robinson; Library Catalogues, by C. A. Cutter; Catalogues and Cataloguing, by Melvil Dewey, S. B. Noyes, J. Schwartz, and J. J. Bailey; Indexing; Periodical and Miscellaneous Literature, by O. H. Robinson; Binding and Preservation of Books, by A. R. Spofford; Periodical Literature and Society Publications, by the same; Works of Reference for Libraries, by the same; Library Memoranda, by J. Winsor; Titles of Books, by O. H. Robinson; Book Indexes, by F. B. Perkins; Library Bibliography, by A. R. Spofford; Library Reports and Statistics; Public Libraries of Ten Principal Cities, by various contributors; General Statistics of all Public Libraries in the United States; and Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalogue, by C. A. Cutter. The subject last named is treated in a separate issue called Part II.

No publication so thorough, practical, and exhaustive, on the subject of libraries and library-economy, has ever appeared in this country or Europe; and it will be as much sought for abroad as at home. There was a significance in its appearing simultaneously with the recent Librarians' Conference at Philadelphia; for it so happened that the first copies issued were distributed to the members of the Conference while in session. If all the Departments at Washington were doing as good work and making as good books as the Bureau of Education, there would be less prejudice against what are called Government publications.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

TALKS ABOUT LABOR, AND CONCERNING THE EVOLUTION OF JUSTICE BETWEEN THE LABORERS AND THE CAPITALISTS. By J. N. LARNED. 8vo., pp. 162. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author of the above-named little book, in his preface, expressly disclaims any ambitious attempt or endeavor to make proselytes; and he thus, in a measure, disarms criticism. He has, he states, simply tried to investigate the relations between capital and labor, and to show how, if at all, those relations may be changed for the better. And his success has certainly been quite satisfactory. So many foolish and worse than foolish articles have, within the past few years, been written on the wrongs suffered by labor, so many chimerical remedies have been offered by hare-brained philanthropists or ignorant communists, that it is a pleasure to read the calm, thoughtful essay of a writer who has evidently studied the subject carefully. The familiar form of a dialogue has been adopted, to the advantage of the reader, though at the expense of a logical and philosophical development of the argument.

Capital is defined as everything derived and accumulated from past labor which enables present labor to be employed in any way by which the beneficial results from it have to be waited for. It is divided into five general classes, according to the mode of acquisition,—whether by economy and industry; by superior business capability in the exercise of unexceptionably great energy and talent; by speculation or shrewd bargains; by inheritance or other passive methods; or, lastly, by outright swindling and robbery.

That acquired by the first method, as giving a full equivalent for what is received, is declared to be entitled to the greatest respect, and allowed the most liberal use of the power which all capital exercises; while that acquired by dishonesty should not, as the author thinks, be granted any rights. The argument that any capital can rightfully exercise all its power is very successfully refuted. The whole question is so complex, and its effects so widespread and so important, that it can neither be embraced within nor explained by any set of rules; and the author, seeing this, has wisely declared that he will not be bound by the limitations of utility prescribed by political economy, and seeks the wider range of that large, social philosophy, or ethical economy, in whose domain only can the labor question be embraced.

Without following his chain of argument, it will be sufficient to give the conclusion at which he arrives. This is, that there are only two ways in which labor can hope to be benefited by its contest with capital. The first and most immediate in its results is by the co-operation of these two opposing forces in proprietary industrial establishments, where the workmen receive a proportion of the profits. The author takes special care to show that a mere aggregation of workmen, who unite to pool their earnings, is not sufficient. Capital is necessary, and business-energy, or, as it is popularly termed, "brains." No workman, simply from occupying the position of President of a company, will thereby become endowed with the shrewdness and business sagacity necessary to make such an association profitable. Mere muscle is not sufficient capital to produce other capital. The second hope for labor is in the advance of public opinion. But the author sadly admits that ten centuries may elapse before the enlightened judgment of mankind will be sufficiently cultivated to overcome its selfishness, and award to labor any higher compensation than sharp competition and crying want may fix. A power or cause, however, which will not operate appreciably for generations at least, can be no factor in resolving the question for the laboring class of to-day.

Some of the statements in the first part of the work are materially modified in the latter. The mode in which the tyrannical exercise or extravagant use of capital may be restrained, is not explained; no criterion is given or suggested by which to distribute wealth more equitably; the rights of capital are sometimes underrated, and those of unskilled labor overstated; some factors in the great problem have been omitted; yet, with all these faults, the work is a valuable and moderate statement of a vitally important question, and especially to be recommended to those who expect to overturn existing society, and override all the laws of human development, by a few legislative enactments, or, worse yet, by an appeal to physical force. A few timely remarks on the evils of public indebtedness, and their remedy, will be appreciated thoroughly by the tax-ridden people of this country.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

ORTHODOXY AND REVIVALISM. SERMONS ON VITAL QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BETWEEN POPULAR EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY, ESPECIALLY AS REPRESENTED BY THE REVIVALISM OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY, AND THE RATIONAL RELIGIOUS THOUGHT OF THE TIME. By the Rev. J. T. SUNDERLAND, Pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church, Chicago. 12mo., pp. 236. New York: James Miller.

THE RELIGION OF EVOLUTION. By M. J. SAVAGE, Author of "Christianity the Science of Manhood." 12mo., pp. 253. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Price, $1.50.

LIGHT ON THE CLOUD; OR, HINTS OF COMFORT FOR HOURS OF SORROW. By M. J. SAVAGE, Author of "The Religion of Evolution." 18mo., pp. 176. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Price, $1.25.

The volumes of sermons and essays whose titles are given above are by clergymen of the liberal faith denominated Unitarian. Both are accounted, in the Church to which they are united, as young men of singular mental power, and these discourses prove the estimation to be well founded.

Five out of the thirteen sermons forming the collection by Mr. Sunderland were delivered in this city during the present year; the remainder, we may presume, are of an earlier date. The greater part of them have a more or less close relation to the topics included in their main title, yet bring within their scope the vital questions involved in our daily living. They are aglow with the warmth of a fervent spirit, which kindles a responsive enthusiasm. And still the clear, calm reason underlying their ardor of feeling has a force that of itself creates a profound impression.

The two discourses on the revival movement led by Messrs. Moody and Sankey set forth candidly the evil and the good that grow out of excessive religious excitement. They appear at the right hour for effect in Chicago, and all who are interested in the existing revival work would do well to give them a serious perusal. The dissertation on "The Life that Now Is" is a strong plea for the forgetting of self in the duty of serving others. Charles Kingsley, in his novel "Two Years Ago," makes the hero, who is devoted to healing the sick during a terrible visitation of the cholera, reply to some evangelist anxious to convert him by the orthodox method: "I have no time to care about my soul. I must work to save these poor creatures who are dying all about us." So Mr. Sunderland relates "of one of the most eminent of English philanthropists, that he was interrogated by one of the evangelical preachers of his day, who was his friend and felt a deep interest in his welfare, as to whether he had taken care to secure the salvation of his own soul. The philanthropist, surprised by the query, replied that really he had been so busy working for others that he had forgotten that he had a soul. And, strange and startling as the reply may seem to us, who have been accustomed all our lives to hear the salvation of one's own soul pictured as the highest object of human effort and thought, I, nevertheless, for one, believe that the position taken was essentially the right and Christian one. I believe that there is no nobler man or better follower of Jesus in this world than the man who comes nearest to forgetting even that he has a soul, in his earnest care to be faithful to his daily trusts, and to do good as he has opportunity."

In the essay on "The Religion of Evolution," Mr. Savage traces the gradual development of the world's belief in God, the Devil, the Bible, Prayer, Conscience, Immortality, etc., etc. He shows the origin and growth of the leading doctrines common to the purest religions, and adduces the testimony to their continual progress upward in the past, as evidence that they must increase in morality and spirituality through the future. His argument is cool and impartial, making an appeal to the judgment rather than to emotion or sentiment. Nothing is claimed as a postulate that is not rational, that has not a foundation in absolute truth or in the irrepressible instincts of the human soul. Nevertheless the conclusions weigh strongly in support of religious tenets which it is feared by many that Science will eventually overthrow and exterminate.

In reasoning upon the hope of immortality, which is the dearest possession of man, Mr. Savage makes several sound points sustaining its probability. Immortality, he argues, so transcends all man's experience that it is not strange he knows nothing of it while in a state of humanity. But, the more his life broadens and his knowledge expands, the deeper is his longing for the infinite still unattained. The most natural explanation of this longing is, that it is created by, and represents, some eternal reality from which it has sprung. "No creature can think beyond himself. . . . That man, then, can think of God and the infinite, proves that there is something of the divine and the infinite in man. If a horse could sit down and meditate; if he could study his own structure, even the universe, put noble thoughts into noble verse; think and speculate about the nature and destiny of horses,—it would be held to prove that he had capacities that lifted him out of the plane of the equine, and gave him brotherhood with the human. If man, then, can think, and study, and speculate beyond his present self, it indicates that there is in him the possibility of overstepping his present limitations, and emerging upon a higher plane of existence."

The planet on which we dwell is surging and sweeping through space with tremendous velocity, and yet we are totally unconscious of the movement. Why, asks Mr. Savage, may there not exist a world of spirits immediately about us, in close connection with us, although we are unconscious of it? We can no more conceive of the one case, which is a fact demonstrated by astronomy, than we can of the other, which is a theoretical possibility. And it lays no heavier tax on the faith to believe in the first than in the second proposition.

The little book by the same author, styled "Light on the Cloud," is made up of short pieces in prose and verse, addressed to the bereaved and sorrowing. The comforts which Philosophy and Religion can offer to assuage human grief are here presented with gentle sympathy.

The three volumes, belonging to the same school of thought, have a wide field of usefulness among the hosts of men whose faith in Orthodox religion has been shaken or destroyed by what Mr. Mivart calls the "Pagan" influences penetrating the literature and science of the age. It is chiefly by an address to the intellect and understanding that men are to be reconverted to an abandoned faith in God and restored to a lost hope in immortality.

JUVENILES.

BITS OF TALK, IN VERSE AND PROSE, FOR YOUNG FOLKS. By H. H., Author of "Bits of Talk About Home-Matters, etc. 18mo., pp. 244. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, $1.

DAISY TRAVERS; OR, THE GIRLS OF HIVE HALL. By ADELAIDE F. SAMUELS, Author of "Dick and Daisy Series." 16mo., pp. 284. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, $1.50.

THE WINGED LION; OR, STORIES OF VENICE. By Prof. JAMES DE MILLE, Author of "The B. O. W. C.," etc. 16mo., pp. 323. Price, $1.50.

FLAXIE FRIZZLE. By SOPHIE MAY, Author of "Little Prudy Stories," etc. Illustrated. 18mo., pp. 182. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, 75 cents.

The "Bits of Talk," by H. H., whether large or small, for old or young, are universally interesting. They are aglow with a rich, warm vitality, and impress every nature coming in contact with them by their strong magnetism. The observations, the intentions, of an ardent, sympathetic woman's soul overflow in them, and impart to the reader their vitalizing force and impetus. There is great diversity in the little "Bits" fitted into the mosaic composing this last of her volumes. There are incidents of travel, sketches of people, short essays incorporating a moral, juvenile stories, and snatches of melody; and each is as bright, lively, and instructive as a real talk would be with their brilliant, many-sided author.

"Daisy Travers" introduces "The Maidenhood Series" with a story of a young girl's attempt to educate twenty-five orphan children rescued from the cold charity of the poor-house. Daisy had herself known the sufferings of indigent, neglected childhood, and, being allowed an opportunity through the generosity of a rich uncle, she resolved to furnish the comforts of a home and the benefits of a school to as many little waifs as she could provide for. Her experiment is happily successful, and its history is related with a vivacity that will please young people.

The book written for boys, and entitled "The Winged Lion," is one of the whimsical mixtures of fun, romance, and absurdity which we are accustomed to associate with the name of Prof. James de Mille. The story is located in Europe, and depicts the varied adventures of a party of travelers constituting "The Young Dodge Club."

The wee "toddles" whom Sophie May puts into her books are the most cunning and natural specimens of their kind ever met with in print. They are charming combinations of mischief, pertness, and innocence, without a suspicion of artificiality or exaggeration. "Flaxie Frizzle" is a twin sister of "Dotty Dimple," every bit as troublesome and bewitching, and that is saying a great deal for her.

JOHNSON'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

JOHNSON'S NEW UNIVERSAL CYCLOPÆDIA: A SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE. Illustrated with Maps, Plans, and Engravings. Editors-in-Chief: FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, New York; ARNOLD GUYOT, Professor of Geology and Physical Geography, College of New Jersey. Vol. III., 4to., pp. 1,759. New York: A. J. Johnson & Sons.

A careful examination of the third volume of "Johnson's Cyclopædia" enhances the respect for the work which the previous volumes have excited. The publishers have faithfully carried out their intention of sparing no pains or cost to secure its efficiency. The immense editorial staff employed in the preparation of the present volume includes upwards of 200 eminent specialists, and many of the articles they have contributed are of such extent and solidity as to merit the name of treatises. Among these may be mentioned the articles on Lightning, by Prof. Joseph Henry; on Magic Squares, by President F. A. P. Barnard; on Moral Philosophy, by Dr. Noah Porter; on Osteology, by Prof. E. Cope; on Philosophy, by Prof. John Fiske; on Paleontology, by Prof. Newberry; on Republic, by Carl Schurz; and on the Republican Party, by Richard H. Dana, Jr.

A commendable feature of the work is the publication of the name of the author at the foot of each article of importance,—thereby securing to it the influence it deserves, and also throwing the responsibility where it belongs.

In all departments of knowledge the book is surprisingly comprehensive. It is indeed wonderful how so much varied and extensive information has been crowded into so compact a space. The secret lies in the art of condensation, which has been skillfully practiced, and likewise in the thin paper, and small though clear type employed. The work needs only to come under discriminating notice to commend itself to universal favor.

GEORGE SAND.

IMPRESSIONS AND REMINISCENCES. By GEORGE SAND. Translated by H. K. ADAMS. With Memoir. 16mo., pp. 290. Boston: William F. Gill & Co. Price, $1.50.

The contents of this little volume embrace seventeen short papers, prefaced by a slight account of the author. Although affording but glimpses of the talent of George Sand, they yield some insight into her character. All the facts, however trifling, that can be learned about her, are important to the student of human nature; for they help to explain the career of a remarkable woman, exceptional by traits of heart and of mind. She was as notable for love of truth and for what she deemed the right, and for courage in conforming conduct to opinion, as she was for rare intellectual gifts. She defied law and custom, and yet preserved the respect and affection of a multitude of honorable men and women. Was she an anomaly or but a type made prominent by the circumstance of unusual strength of will and of genius?

These papers, which are informal in style, betray to us such significant particulars as that the author was fond of revery, and willingly gave hours of the day and night to the luxury of aimless meditation; that she had an intense affection for children, and was tenderly patient and judicious in her method of training those who came under her care; that she was given to the study of Natural History, especially of Botany, and, in her long daily walks in the vicinity of Nohant, was invariably accompanied by a green tin box hung by a leather strap, in which she stored flowers and plants, while her son Maurice was equipped with nets and traps for capturing and preserving insects. It seems a healthy, disciplined, earnest, and liberal nature which discloses itself in these pages, and, judged without prejudice or prepossession, attracts by its affectionate and elevated tone.

SPIRITUALISM.

THE PHENOMENA OF SPIRITUALISM SCIENTIFICALLY EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED. By the Rev. ASA MAHAN, D. D., First President of the Oberlin College, Ohio; Author of "Science of Intellectual Philosophy," etc., etc. 12mo., pp. 421. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, $2.50.

For the past twenty-five years Dr. Mahan has been investigating, as opportunity served, the phenomena of so-called Spiritualism. He has approached the subject with honest inquiries, and applied tests in the searching and judicial manner practiced by Science. The result of his experiments is a conviction that the property common to all objects, called the Odylic Force, is the cause or source of the phenomena of Mesmerism and of Clairvoyance, and of all the manifestations produced by Spiritual mediums which are not referable to the arts of necromancy and sleight-of-hand.

He explains his theory with great particularity,—defining the characteristics of Electricity, Magnetism, and Animal Magnetism, the properties of Odylic or Psychic Force and its relations to the phenomena under consideration; and citing a large number of the physical and intellectual manifestations of Spiritualism in illustration of his hypothesis. His elucidation of the mystery of Spiritual demonstrations is nearly identical with that of Mrs. Fairfield, whose able little book, giving the history of ten years' experience with Spiritual mediums, was published two years or so ago.

The serviceableness of Dr. Mahan's work would have been increased had he condensed it into two-thirds its present space, and used a more orderly method in its arrangement.

CARLYLE.

THE CARLYLE ANTHOLOGY. Selected and Arranged, with the Author's Sanction, by EDWARD BARRETT. 12mo., pp. 386. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, $2.

This compilation of choice passages from the writings of Carlyle may serve a useful purpose in attracting new readers to one of the few original authors of our century. Rough-cut jewels of thought flash from many a niche and plane surface in these paragraphs, and serve to tint the riches and grandeur of Carlyle's genius. And yet one thoroughly acquainted with the treasures of wisdom inclosed in his volumes, and with the magical effects of their splendor breaking through a granite matrix built, in a grim humor, of the hardest and craggiest phraseology, will scarcely be content that any brief selections severed from their context should be taken as a just representation of the work of the great master. A single unmutilated essay like that upon "Burns," or one of the papers comprised in "Hero-Worship," or, better still, "Sartor Resartus," the noblest of Carlyle's creations, would convey a full idea of the author's method and ability. It would afford a fair basis for a correct judgment.

Nevertheless, we do not mean to say a discouraging word of the present collection. Let it do all it can to win proselytes to the grand creed, that wholesome, helpful work is the sacred duty imposed on mankind, and that the reward to be sought is not happiness, but blessedness. "There is in man a HIGHER than Love of Happiness: he can do without Happiness, and instead thereof find Blessedness!"

POETRY.

THE SKELETON IN ARMOR. By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. With Illustrations. Square Octavo. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $5.

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD? By WILLIAM KNOX. Designs by Miss L. B. HUMPHREY, Engraved by JOHN ANDREW & SON. Square 12mo., Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, $2.

Longfellow's fine poem of "The Skeleton in Armor" has been treasured in an elegant casket by its adept publishers. The design of the book is artistic in its entire conception. It is simple yet rich, and harmonious in the sentiment of all its details. Each stanza, printed in German letters, is framed in an illuminated border and set upon a page of the heaviest laid paper, making altogether an exquisite picture. Interspersed among the leaves are full-page engravings completing the illustration of the text. The covers inclosing the whole adhere, in the figures and emblems stamped upon them, to the character of the work, and add to the influence of its signification. The book is a poem set to the musical strains of Longfellow.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have produced in diminished form, and with less costly appliances, a somewhat similar effect, in the publication of the favorite song, "Oh! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" The lines of this popular lyric are solemn and sweet, and merit the distinction of a volume to themselves. The designs heading the several stanzas are graceful and expressive, and the accessories added by printer and binder are in pleasing congruity.

STORIES AND SKETCHES.

TALES FROM TWO HEMISPHERES. By HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN, Author of "Gunnar," etc. 18mo., pp. 283. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

SEASHORE AND PRAIRIE. By MARY P. THATCHER. 18mo., pp. 239. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The half-dozen stories called "Tales from Two Hemispheres," by H. H. Boyesen, are a series of prose idyls, wanting no element of pure poetry except a rhythmic arrangement of the language. The author has acquired such control over the English, though a foreign tongue, that in his hands it is the most elastic and flexible of instruments. With delightful ease he causes it to express the most delicate shades of meaning, and always in cadences that have the soft, gliding movement of music. The theme of his stories is generally sad, as though the cold skies, and dark pines, and bald rocks of his native land had infected his soul with a haunting melancholy.

The miscellaneous sketches by Mary P. Thatcher are gracefully written. They combine pictures of inviting scenes on the Eastern seaboard and Western prairie, brief tales and legends, and chatty talks about current matters of interest. The book is a good one to slip in the pocket for a traveling companion.

A MILITARY WORK.

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: 1775—1781. HISTORICAL AND MILITARY CRITICISM, WITH TOPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATION. By HENRY B. CARRINGTON, M. A., LL. D., Colonel United States Army, Professor of Military Science and Dynamic Engineering, Wabash College, State of Indiana, United States of America. Square 8vo., pp. 712. Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

As a manual for military students this work seems to be particularly adapted, although its author expresses the hope that it may prove attractive to the general reader. It embodies a good deal of research among the historical annals of the American Revolution, and a painstaking effort to explain the tactics employed on both sides in the various engagements that befell during the war, and to criticise fairly the ability displayed by the commanding officers. The work is abundantly supplied with maps and plans of battle-fields and the region surrounding. An impediment in the way of the popular use of the book is its forced, pedantic style. It demands the expenditure of more brain-power to comprehend its simplest sentences than the average individual is able to exert; and we speak with a full realization of the quick wit of the American people.

ST. NICHOLAS.

ST. NICHOLAS: SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. Conducted by MARY MAPES DODGE. Vol. III.—November, 1875, to November, 1876. Square 8vo., pp. 807. New York: Scribner & Co.

It does not matter at what page one opens this magazine, the eye is sure to be caught by some spirited picture, full of action and life, and telling its story of mirth or pathos so vividly that it needs no help from words. If one were to declare offhand what is the most notable feature of the *St. Nicholas*, the decision would undoubtedly be in favor of the illustrations, which are remarkable for their originality and graphic expression. Yet, fine as the engravings are, a little examination shows that the literary contents of the work are of an equally high order. The best authors in our land are engaged in the effort to insure the greatest variety and excellence in the articles filling each number; and it need not be added that their effort is crowned with success. The *St. Nicholas* should be taken in every family where there are little folks, for there is no child's magazine in the wide world that so admirably fulfills its purpose.

DICKENS' WORKS.

THE ADVENTURES OF OLIVER TWIST. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Steel-Plate Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 438. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS. By CHARLES DICKENS. In One Volume. With Steel-Plate Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 412. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

These volumes are samples of an extremely neat edition of Dickens' works. The paper is cream-tinted; the type clear and pleasant to the eyes; the illustrations by Cruikshank, John Leech, and others; and the binding in plain muslin cleverly simulating morocco. The second number embraces the five Christmas stories, The Cricket on the Hearth, The Christmas Carol, The Chimes, The Battle of Life, and the Haunted Man. In this beautiful form the novels of Dickens will meet with especial favor among the holiday-books.

TRAPPING.

THE COMPLETE AMERICAN TRAPPER; OR, THE TRICKS OF TRAPPING AND TRAP-MAKING. A TRAPPER'S REPOSITORY, etc., etc. By WILLIAM H. GIBSON. Fully Illustrated by the Author. 12mo., pp. 300. New York: James Miller. Price, $1.25.

Mr. Gibson's book has a sound claim to the term "Complete." Every sort of trap and snare that could be devised for the delusion and capture of wild animals appears to have a place in it, and a clear, full description of the manner of making and working it. There are, in addition, directions for camp-life in the wilderness, with advice as to outfit and general management. The book is neatly published, and contains a multitude of finely-executed woodcuts.

A NOVEL PLAN.

"Wild Edgerton" (Brock L. McVickar) has adopted a novel plan for publishing the poems which have met with popular success from time to time during the last few years. He issues them singly every week to subscribers at the rate of 10 cents a week, very handsomely printed; and, at the close of the year, will present them in an elegant bound volume without extra charge.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PRIESTHOOD IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. THE CONGREGATIONAL-UNION LECTURE FOR 1876. By E. MELLEN, D.D. 12mo., pp. 423. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, $4.

SELECTED POEMS. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. New and Revised Edition. 18mo., pp. 218. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $1.50.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES. THE THEORY OF SOUND IN ITS RELATION TO MUSIC. By Prof. PIETRO BLASERNA, of the Royal University of Rome. With Numerous Wood Cuts. 12mo., pp. 187. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LEISURE-HOUR SERIES. NOBLESSE OBLIGE. By the Author of "Mlle. Mori." 16mo., pp. 386. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, $1.25.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston). Contents: "The American," XV., XVI., by Henry James, Jr.; "Interludes," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Municipal Indebtedness," by Charles Hale; "The Canvasser's Tale," by Mark Twain; "City Windows," by Edgar Fawcett; "A Colorado Road," by H. H.; "Too Fine for Mortal Ear," by Helen Barron Bostwick; "Daniel Deronda: A Conversation," by Henry James, Jr.; "The River Raldivvir," by John G. Wilson; "Crumbs of Travel," by J. W. De Forest; "Old Woman's Gossip," XVII., by Frances Anne Kemble; "Garden Statues," by Maurice Thompson; "Sir William Phips' Attack on Quebec," by Francis Parkman; "Characteristics of the International Fair," V.; "An Ode for the Fourth of July, 1876," by James Russell Lowell; "Recent Literature;" "Art," "Music."

GALAXY for December (Sheldon & Co., New York). Contents: "Madcap Violet," Chapters XL., XLI., XLII., and XLIII., by William Black; "After Long Years," by William Winter; "The Story of Aspasia," by George Lowell Austin; "Le Cure," by Amalie La Forge; "People and Pictures at the Fair," by Titus Munson Coan; "The Site of Constantinople," by George F. Herrick; "The Fall of Leaves," by George Houghton; "Prof. Hoffmann's 'Folly,'" by John Dangerfield; "A Chapter in the History of Art in America," by George C. Mason; "Macaulay," by A. H. Guernsey; "Laborare est Orare," by Mrs. M. L. Dickinson; "Oriental Legends: Rosy Morn and the Gold Mines of Siam," by Fannie Roper Feudge; "Mutual Criticism;" "Gettysburg: Reply to Gen. Howard," by Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; "Pride;" "Tit for Tat," by Francis Asheton; "Driftwood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Nebulæ," by the editor.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for December (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "The Century: Its Fruits and Its Festival (Concluding Paper)—Detached Exhibits," by Edward C. Bruce; "Walks and Visits in Wordsworth's Country" (Concluding Paper), by Ellis Yarnall; "The Marquis of Lossie," Part II., by George Macdonald; "Ceramic Art at the Exhibition," by Jennie J. Young; "How the Widow Crossed the Lines: An Episode of the Rebellion," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Smoke," by Charles de Kay; "Letters from South Africa," No. 11, by Lady Barker; "Love in Idleness," Part V., by Ellen W. Olney; "Tartar Love-Song," by Wallace E. Mather; "A Ghostly Warning: A True Sketch," by Ethel C. Gale; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

CATHOLIC WORLD for December (Catholic Publishing House, New York). Contents: "The Unitarian Conference at Saratoga;" "Six Sunny Months;" "Mivart's Contemporary Evolution;" "The Devil's Christmas Gift;" "Siena;" "Sir Thomas Moore;" "Testimony of the Catacombs to Prayers for the Dead and the Invocation of Saints;" "On Our Lady's Death;" "Amid Irish Scenes;" "Letters of a young Irishwoman to Her Sister;" "Aphasia in Relation to Language and Thought;" "Light and Shadow;" "Jean Ingelow's Poems;" "New Publications."

LIBRARY-TABLE for November (Henry L. Hinton & Co., New York).

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December (S. R. Wells & Co., New York).

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

FAMILIAR TALK.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

The new comedy "L'Ami Fritz," which has been accepted by the Theatre Francais, has aroused a fierce spirit of opposition among the Bonapartists, on account of the names of its authors, Erckmann-Chatrian. This violent animosity has called out a letter from Edmond About to the London *Athenæum*, in which he gives a pleasant sketch of the two writers whose books are favorably known to English-speaking people as well as to their own countrymen. About pays a generous tribute to the talent and the moral worth of the assailed authors, for both of whom he cherishes an honest friendship.

Emile Erckmann, the elder of the confreres, was born in Phalsbourg in 1822. His native town is little more than a garrison-post, and all its history is of a military character. Among these unique associations the boy grew up, received his education at the College of Phalsbourg, and applied himself to the study of the law. His father was a small tradesman, combining the sale of books with that of groceries, and made a comfortable living from his business.

Alexandre Chatrian is a native of Lorraine, where he was born in the Village of Saldatenthal, near Phalsbourg, in 1826. He is the descendant of a family of glass-blowers, and followed the same trade in his youth. Having a distaste for this vocation, he obtained a position as usher in the Phalsbourg College, and there made the acquaintance of Erckmann. A strong friendship was contracted between the two; and in 1848, at which time the one was aged 26 and the other 22, they established at Strasbourg a Republican journal called the *Patriote du Rhin*. At about the same period they produced a joint drama, entitled "L'Alsace en 1814." The play was brought out at the Strasbourg theatre, but was interdicted by the Censorship after the second performance. Their journal perished for lack of subscribers, and the young litterateurs then went to seek their fortune in Paris.

Their first novel, "Les Brigands des Vosges," was printed in the *Journal des Faits*, but was never paid for; and the two friends, says About, might have died of starvation had not the one possessed a little means and the other a humble occupation. Chatrian found a place in a railroad-office, which afforded him a salary of 1,500 francs a year, and Erckmann continued his practice with the pen. A few periodicals were induced to accept the stories of the young writers, but for several years their productions brought them little money or fame. Their first really successful work was the novel "L'Illustre Docteur Matheus," published in 1859; and this drew attention to the books which followed. Their tales, based on the events of the Revolution and the First Empire, sustained the reputation already acquired; while "The Story of the Plebiscite, by One of the 7,500,000 Who Voted Yes," created a lively sensation. The play "Le Juif Polonais," added to the popularity of the authors, who are now in the enjoyment of wealth and a considerable name.

Chatrian still holds a place in the Chemin de Fer l'Est, but it is much more lucrative than the one with which he began, yielding him an income of from 10,000 to 12,000 francs a year. He has a pretty house at Raincy, and a wife and three children.

Erckmann, at the age of 54, remains unmarried, and dwells with relatives in the neighborhood of Saint Die, in the Vosges. "He is the best liver in the world," writes About; "he adores the good wine of Alsace, sauerkraut, ham, the crayfish of the Zorn, the beer of Strasbourg; and he gladly loses himself in the clouds that rise from his pipe. What he loves, perhaps, still better, is shooting in the woods, long expeditions in the mountains, and discussions without end with a small group of friends. A most worthy man, in truth, is this Erckmann; and a droll fellow, too. He had decayed teeth, which gave him pain from time to time. So he had them all taken out at one sitting; and now, with a set of gums as fresh and rosy as an infant of 6 months old, he munches the most solid of food and the softest of crusts. With his cheeks a little hollow, his fat chin, his long mustaches, and this bourgeois country-dress, he looks like a Colonel on half-pay."

Erckmann and Chatrian meet but rarely now, and then it is to perfect the scheme of some new work. Once elaborated, Erckmann puts the plan into form, and Chatrian corrects it. The latter acts severely the part of critic, and, if he does not approve of the writing of Erckmann, it is peremptorily condemned. About states that the patient Erckmann is now composing for the third time a story which has failed in the first two versions to satisfy Chatrian.

"We have few writers so conscientious," concludes About; "and I do not suppose that you have many. We have none more sincere, more upright, more humane, more zealous in defending the true against the untrue, right against might. We have no better patriots, if patriotism consists in denouncing the follies of ambition, decrying false glory, not seeking a quarrel with any one, but wishing that a people unjustly invaded should defend itself to the last."

RUSSIAN FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

Among the largest Foundling Hospitals in the world are those of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The one in the last-named city was founded in 1762 by Catherine II., and in the first year of its existence received several hundred infant inmates. To accommodate the increasing number of children annually applying for entrance, a series of buildings have been erected, which, for magnitude and imposing architecture, rival the largest and finest structures in Moscow. Bayard Taylor estimates the size of the hospital at three times that of the Capitol at Washington, and the length of its front at 1,000 feet. Its construction is in every particular of the most substantial character; its walls are of brick or stone, its corridors are faced with marble or tiles, its staircases are of iron, and the apparatus for heating and ventilation are admirably contrived. Its management is most orderly and systematic; and an air of cleanliness, cheerfulness, and comfort reigns throughout.

The charity of the institution is not limited to illegitimate children, but the offspring of respectable parents are admitted without reservation. No information is asked with regard to the parentage of an infant; it is enough that it here seeks the fostering care of the State. The only question put is whether it has been baptized, in order that, if the rite has been neglected, it may be immediately performed by the priest connected with the Hospital. Children are brought from all parts of the Empire, even from remote Siberia and Bessarabia, and the doors of the great building are open night and day to receive them. In 1857 the number of children admitted was 14,000; and, between 1862 and 1864, it was 35,387. Within 100 years from its foundation the institution had taken within its sheltering arms about 400,000 foundlings.

The little ones are retained at the Hospital for six weeks or two months, and are then sent into the country, where they are reared in private families until old enough to be put in schools. About one-third of the children received die in infancy; and yet this death-rate is much lower than that among Russian infants cared for at home. A nurse is provided for each child in the Hospital, and her wages are about $50 a year, in addition to board and lodging. At the time of Bayard Taylor's visit, there were 1,200 babies in the nursery and 1,200 nurses. The expense of maintaining this immense institution amounts to $5,000,000 annually, and the management of it is given into the control of some great nobleman or distinguished person.

The foundlings are regarded as children of the State, and it provides for their education and trains them for a condition of usefulness. One department of the Hospital is appropriated to the orphans of Government officers. The boys of this better class are educated to some profession, and the girls to become teachers and governesses. If any among them manifest talent in a particular direction, it is given opportunity for a full development. The common foundlings are trained to various industries, and many of them enter the army, or are established as colonists on vacant crown-lands.

The system prevailing at the lying-in hospital is based on as generous a plan as that of the main institution. All women are received without question or reserve and are admitted a month before confinement, and retained until well. Those who wish to conceal their identity are carefully protected from observation. Many wives of poor men, and even of those in comfortable circumstances, take advantage of this opportunity to save themselves trouble and expense. When restored to health, they are at liberty to either leave or to carry away, their infants; and they may remain, if they choose, and take the place of nurses to their own offspring, receiving the usual pay accorded to one of the regular staff. Parents are allowed to visit their children at stated intervals, and may reclaim them at any time.

The Foundling Hospital at St. Petersburg was established in 1772. It exceeds in extent that of Moscow, and its buildings cover twenty-eight acres of ground in the heart of the city. It is divided into four departments, comprising the nursery; twelve country districts, to which the children are sent to be educated; a city hospital for the crippled and incurable; and a country institution for legitimate children. In 1859 it annually received 7,000 foundlings. Ten years later 30,000 were annually received at this and the Moscow Hospital. The institution at St. Petersburg employs upward of 500 teachers, and a corps of 5,000 nurses, servants, and other functionaries. The cost of the education of the children is more than $1,000,000 per year, and the property devoted to the support of this and the Moscow Hospital is above $5,000,000.

In considering the moral influence of an institution like these described above, the fact must be taken into the account that the crimes of fœticide and infanticide are unknown in Russia. It must also be remembered that the children of respectable parents swell the number of those received at the Hospitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE SIREX.

The insects of the genus *Sirex* deposit their eggs in living wood, which they perforate with a stout, horny awl or auger terminating the abdomen. The female of the *Sirex gigas* bores a hole about the size of a quill, and a half-inch in depth, for the reception of her eggs. The stem of the fir or the pine is chosen as the home of her progeny; and, in places where the insect abounds, its effect upon the forests is very damaging. As soon as the larvæ leave the shell, they begin burrowing in the body of the tree, cutting with their strong jaws channels in every direction. As the insect passes a considerable period in the larval state, the injury which it inflicts is very great. It often destroys the life of the tree, and so riddles it with tunnels that the timber is worthless. When the *Sirex* is ready to leave the larval state, it works its way near to the surface of the tree, and there undergoes the transformations from which it emerges a perfect insect. It now eats through the thin wall inclosing its burrow, and appears in the outer air fitted with wings, and prepared to complete its existence in the reproduction of its kind.

In its perfect state, the *Sirex* is a handsome insect, nearly as large as a hornet, and with much of the look of a wasp. It has wide wings, a black and yellow body, and a long ovipositor, and measures an inch and three-quarters in length. Often the larvæ of the *Sirex* are concealed in timber; and, when this has been used in building houses without being properly seasoned, the insects find their way out in due time, puzzling and sometimes frightening the inmates by their unexpected advent. Dr. Wood states that he has known the *Sirex* to appear in such numbers in the apartments of a house as actually to drive the inhabitants from it, through fright at the ferocious air its oviposition gives the wasp-like creature.

The *Sirex Columba* is an American species which loves the elm, buttonwood, and other trees. Mr. Harris relates that he has seen the females busy at their borings in the months of July, August, and the early part of September. Sometimes the insect drives her auger so tight into the wood that she is unable to extricate it, and so miserably perishes. Several species of ichneumon-flies prey upon the larvæ of the *Sirex*, thrusting their slender augers into the burrows where the grubs lie, and inserting their eggs into the bodies of their victims, which eventually are consumed by the young ichneumons.

The larvæ of the *Sirex* are capable of gnawing through metal with their strong mandibles. While the French troops were in the Crimea, in 1854, the leaden balls contained in certain packets of cartridges were found perforated by these creatures. On examination it was discovered that the larvæ were secreted in the wood forming the boxes in which the cartridges were packed, and, eating their way out of the wood, had penetrated the envelopes of the cartridges, and finally tunneled the balls themselves. In some of the galleries in the metal the insects were still at their work. In a report on this subject, M. Dumeril cited several analogous cases. One was brought to the notice of the Societe Zoologique in 1844, when samples of cartridges from the arsenal of Turin were exhibited, in which the balls were perforated to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The cartridges had been placed in barrels of larch in which the larvæ of the *Sirex* had made tunnels.

M. Bode writes to *Dingler's Journal* that he has observed the borings of the *Sirex* in the lead-chambers in sulphuric-acid works. The insects were burrowing in the pine used for the outer walls of the lead-chambers, and, meeting the lead in the course of their meanderings, puncture it with a perfectly round hole. The sheets of metal were three and five mm. thick, and, when the insect had cut it entirely through, they were of course killed by the issuing vapor and acid.

THE EPEIRA.

Hardwicke's Science-Gossip contains some interesting notes on the habits of the *Epeira*,—a common, web-making spider, well known by its globular body. The writer relates, among other incidents, that he once saw a small spider of the genus *Linyphia* or *Nereine* drop into the domicile of an *Epeira*, when the latter rushed out of its retreat at one side of the web, and came down upon the intruder with tigerish velocity. Unexpectedly it met more than its match in the attack, for the little fellow it meant to slaughter, with a sudden leap, fastened upon one of its fore-legs with a bull-dog grasp, and sank a pair of poisonous fangs into it. The wounded *Epeira* made no effort to fight back, but bent all its energies to the rescue of its limb from the enemy's hold. When this was accomplished, at the end of a few seconds, it fled to its corner and began a swift examination of the maimed member with its palpi, falces, or labia,—the movements being too quick for the observer to note which. "At first," says the writer, "I had the impression that it was trying to suck the poison from the wound; but judge of my surprise when I saw it pull the poisoned limb out of its socket and cast it away. On picking up the leg, I could see a small globule of poison glistening on the place where the small spider had fastened." This remarkable surgical operation indicated great heroism on the part of the amputator, and likewise no small degree of reason or instinct. It must have known that life was endangered by the retention of the poisoned limb, and may also have known that Nature would supply another when necessity compelled it to part with one of its organs of locomotion.

The same writer remarks that he has observed the *Epeira* laying up a store of food in its cocoon, for the nourishment of its young. In one instance he found a half-dozen larvæ-shells of the house-fly in a cocoon. The young spiders were just ready to leave the case, and there was a small hole in each shell, through which the substance of the larva had been extracted, doubtless serving as food for the infant spiders.

In the pursuit of his study of the *Epeira*, the observer invented a means of rendering the fine, invisible webs of the young spiders manifest to the eye, and also of securing copies of them. "Observing, one day in April last, a window-pane covered with small spiders just out the cocoon, and being unable to see any webs, even with an ordinary pocket-lens, they were so fine and free from dust, the thought occurred to me that, if the webs could be dyed some color, it would render them visible, and then the exact form of the circles could be seen. Others, examining them at the same time, thought that there were no webs, but that the spiders were all suspended by thin threads. Breathing upon them, however, produced a vibration in the spiders, and this convinced me that each was occupying the centre of an elastic and invisible web, and I at once began to try if they could not be dyed." The matter was accomplished by the use of a steam spray-inhaler, into the vial of which some aniline blue was introduced. The spiders were made, by a few puffs of tobacco-smoke, to vacate their premises, and then the spray was showered all over the web, rendering it distinctly visible. Sheets of white paper being afterward brought gently into contact with the web, a perfect impression was secured.

A SENSIBLE PLACARD.

The French Minister of Finance has caused to be posted in the crossways of the forestal domains a placard which it would be wise for the citizens of all countries to have before their eyes:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—This placard is placed under the protection of good sense and decency.

Hedgehog—Lives on mice, small rodents, slugs, and grubs,—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog.

Toad—Farm-assistant; destroys from twenty to thirty insects an hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—Is continually destroying grubs, larvæ, palmer-worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Does more good than harm. Don't kill the mole.

May-Bug and Its Larva or Grub—Mortal enemy of agriculture; lays from seventy to eighty eggs. Kill the May-Bug.

Birds—Each Department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them victoriously. They are the great caterpillar-killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Children will be paid 25 centimes for every 500 May-Bugs placed in the hands of the garde-champetre.

LONGEVITY OF EELS.

An inquirer, in one of the English science journals, wishes to know the supposed longevity of eels. He has had a specimen of the common sharp-nosed eel (*Anguilla acutirostris*) in an aquarium for above twenty years, and has a desire to penetrate into the future, and learn how much longer he may expect to retain the animal. It seems to possess extraordinary vitality, and is as lively at the date of writing as ever it was, notwithstanding it has frequently crept out of the aquarium at night in years past, and been picked up dry and stiff on the hall floor in the morning. Its meals, too have been extremely irregular, and very little attention has been paid to its diet. When it does get a morsel in the way of a worm, it retires beneath the shingle in the aquarium, and there lies quietly for a day or two, until the process of digestion is completed. The poor worm is always swallowed head first, and, after it has reached the stomach, its writhings can plainly be seen through the transparent tissues of the eel. The latter animal is twenty inches long, and weighs only two and one-half ounces; yet it will dispose of a worm eight or nine inches in length.

ANTIQUITY OF THE WORLD.

At the first annual session of the Liverpool Geological Society, which occurred in October, the retiring President, Mr. F. Millard Reade, read a paper treating of the yearly amount of solid matter removed from the surface of England and Wales by rain, or rather river-water. By elaborate calculations the writer estimated that it would require 13,000 years to remove one foot from the whole surface in the way indicated. The calculations were compared with others showing the denudation of the great river-basins of Europe, viz.: the Rhine, Rhone, and Danube. From these estimates Mr. Reade deduced the conclusion that the minimum amount of time which has elapsed since the first known sedimentary rocks were deposited is, in round numbers, 500,000,000 of years. This conclusion harmonizes with the views of Lyell, Hutton, and others, as to the great age of the world.

BRIEF NOTES.

During the last ten years the bridges built in this country are estimated to have cost $150,000,000.

Up to March, 1875, over £3,600,000 had been spent in maintaining the British Museum, and £1,070,000 in purchases.

The Ornithology of Heligoland is speedily to be published by Mr. Gathe, a German naturalist of distinction. An English translation will appear simultaneously with the German edition. The Island of Heligoland, lying in the North Sea, is one mile long, three-fourths of a mile wide, and three miles in circumference. Small as it is, it is the resort of many birds, and a report upon its Ornithology will be interesting.

A bronze statue erected to the memory of H. C. Oersted, the discoverer of Electro-Magnetism, was unveiled on the 25th of October, in the presence of the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the Crown-Prince of Denmark, and a large assembly of official, learned, and scientific men. Oersted was born in 1777, and died in 1851. His great discovery was made in 1819, and first published in a small Latin pamphlet in 1821.

Dr. Royston Pigott mentions a couple of examples of extraordinary acuteness of vision. In one case, a person unacquainted with the existence of Jupiter's satellites detected three of them with the naked eye; and their position, which he drew upon paper, exactly corresponded with that viewed through the telescope. In the second instance, an individual distinguished, at a distance exceeding half a mile, two children ascending the sunny side of a hill, and was able to tell the color of their jackets. A good opera-glass verified his sight. The same person could see bullet-marks at 500 yards.

A correspondent of the London *Garden* gives the following description of a gigantic fuchsia growing in Valentia, Ireland: "I believe that at this moment it is one of the finest sights in the shrub way that can be seen. It measures just 148 feet three inches round the extreme tip of its branches, and would have been considerably larger had it not been stopped at one side to form it into an arch to cross over a walk. The south side of it is one blaze of most beautiful blossoms,—a condition in which it has been for some time. It is now exactly twenty-two years since it was planted, and during that time nothing whatever has been done to further its growth. It has simply been left to itself."

By a recent census of the school-children in Prussia it appears that fair hair and blue eyes are characteristics of the German race. Out of 4,127,766 children reported, 42.97 per cent had blue eyes, and 24.31 per cent had brown eyes; 72 per cent had blonde hair, 26 per cent brown, and 1.21 per cent black hair; only 6.53 per cent had brunette complexion. In Bavaria the reports show 15 per cent brunette complexion, 5 per cent black hair, 41 per cent brown hair, and 54 per cent fair hair. From this it is argued that the darker complexions in Germany come from the south. Contrary to expectation, it was found that nearly one-third of the Jewish children are fair.

CHANGE.

The tide goes out,
And the tide comes in;
From good flows joy,—
From evil, sin;
And the seasons change,
And the days go by;
The world moves on,
With song and sigh;
And life to-day,
Though kingly proud,
May sleep the morrow
Wrapped in shroud.

CHICAGO, November, 1876. S.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Crook's Powder-River Expedition.

Will the "Sioux Contingent" Fulfill Their Promises of Belligerency?

The Column Too Strong to Suffer a Repulse from Any Possible Indian Force.

Thorough Equipment of the Command as Regards Clothing, Rations, and Transportation.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

FORT FETTERMAN, Wyo. Ter., Nov. 15.—Yesterday morning the Powder-River Expedition, with all its horse, foot, and artillery, crossed over the North Platte River into the Indian country beyond. The day was beautiful,—the bright sun, seated in a cloudless sky, reflecting its rays upon the snow-clad earth beneath, giving good augury of a fair future in store for this expedition, and inducing its participants to produce their green goggles as a preventive to that optical inconvenience known as "snow-blindness." With the thermometer ranging away below zero a few days ago, it needed something bright and pleasant to make the departure at all cheerful to those more immediately interested.

In my last letter I gave you the

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMAND

as far as then known. Since then, Maj. Townsend, of the Ninth Infantry, has been placed in command of the eleven companies of infantry, with First Lieutenant Morris C. Foote, Ninth Infantry, as Adjutant. Capt. James B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, has immediate command of the four companies of his regiment serving against the Sioux; and Lieut. Cummings, Fourth Artillery, has been assigned to Lieut.-Col. Dodge as Adjutant of the artillery and infantry commanded by that accomplished officer.

Frank Gruard is along as Gen. Crook's "Man Friday," "Factotum," or anything you may choose to call him; and will doubtless be of immense use to the command in ferreting-out the whereabouts of the enemy's villages. That is, if his shrewdness is not counteracted by the treachery of those Sioux who have joined Gen. Crook and promise to fight against their kindred. Of course, we have their wives and families in our possession, and they will act as hostages to prevent any overt act of double-dealing toward us, such as deserting bodily to the enemy, or turning their strength against our forces in battle; but it will not prevent them sending out a few chosen runners at the critical moment, to warn hostile villages of the approach of our troops. Nobody can wish more fervently and more sincerely than I that

THE "SIOUX CONTINGENT"

may prove that their promises are made in good faith. But there is a good deal of human nature even in the North-American Indian; and these people have been led to ally themselves with us, not through any friendly feeling toward our cause, but simply to procure food and raiment. The people whom they are expected to fight are their friends and relatives; and is it not natural that they should do all they can do, with safety to themselves, to prevent the doom of disaster from falling upon their kinsfolk?

If Gen. Crook succeeds in making even this small handful of Sioux earnest, hearty supporters of our cause, he will do more than he or any one else has yet done toward conquering that powerful confederation of tribes,—a confederation that has always acted in unison, and supported each other in war since a period far beyond our ken. With the Apaches, against whom he pursued this policy so sucessfully, it was different. They were split into different tribes, that had been warring one with the other long anterior to the arrival of the first white man in Arizona.

Napoleon filled his armies with soldiers from the little Principalities of Germany, because they were divided by petty jealousies; but he rallied no Russians to his standard when he invaded their country. They were a united people, and, to use a homely phrase, "pulled together;" and so it is with the Sioux. The question of sustenance will lead a few to act as our allies; but, in the end, it is to be feared that the alliance will be a source of weakness to us, and possibly of discomfiture. It is a bold stroke, and, if it wins, Crook will deserve all the credit for it; especially as, if it should not win, he will certainly come in for the blame.

Nothing even bearing the remotest resemblance to a disaster need be apprehended. The column is

TOO STRONG TO SUFFER A REPULSE

from any force that the Indians can possibly bring to bear at this season. The exciting rumors of defeat and massacre, so ripe during the last campaign, will be wanting in this. The chances were against us then; now they are largely in our favor, and nothing but the flight of all hostiles north of the Yellowstone, or their ignoble surrender, can or will prevent the Powder-River Expedition from being a success of magnitude, if not the crowning mercy of this infernal war.

WINTER-CLOTHING.

Perhaps no expedition has ever started on a campaign against hostile Indians better and more thoroughly equipped than this. Indeed, it may be said without reasonable fear of contradiction, none has gone forth so well prepared to withstand the severity of this climate. Every soldier has been provided with a sealskin cap with ear-laps and neck-protectors, sealskin gloves, and Arctic overshoes with patent snow-excluders. These latter are an immense improvement on the buffalo overshoe that has hitherto been looked upon as being the desideratum in the way of a foot-covering for troops serving in the field during the cold season in this latitude. Indeed, the Arctic is so far superior that comparison is scarcely possible. In the first place, the buffalo shoe was so clumsy that marching in it was about as comfortable as walking in shackles; and so large that the ordinary cavalry-stirrup would not hold the foot. In addition to this, and worst of all, as soon as it became wet it was not only useless, but a positive nuisance. The Arctic has no such objections, and the troops are much pleased with it.

Besides these comforts, the troops here had warm clothing issued to them,—blanket-lined overcoats and heavy blouses. In fact, they are in a shape to bid defiance to even one of our Fetterman cold snaps, when the thermometer becomes disgusted with Nature and sinks down into the bulb.

RATIONS, ETC.

In accordance with Gen. Sheridan's original plan of a cantonment of 1,500 men on Goose Creek, which was made futile by Crook's swinging around the circle into the Black Hills last September, a large quantity of supplies had been gathered here, and on Powder River at the site of old Fort Reno. Half-a-million pounds of grain and about 60,000 rations are now at Reno, whilst large quantities are still in store here awaiting transportation forward. The lesson of the last campaign has evidently been well conned by those in authority, for nothing seems to have been left undone to make officers and men as comfortable as possible. A Sibley stove is allowed to two common tents; and when the tents are pitched close together and facing each other, with the stove between, no danger from the cold, or even much hardship, need be apprehended. Capt. Furey, Chief Quartermaster of the expedition, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has carried out these arrangements for the comfort of the men, and will doubtless receive his reward in Heaven, even if Congress don't give him a brevet.

LIEUT. WEBSTER,

of the Fourth Infantry, Post Quartermaster here, has also done yeoman service in his Department,—performing not only his legitimate duties as Quartermaster of the Post, but Depot Quartermaster as well; connected with which latter is an amount of work and responsibility absolutely astonishing to a civilian unacquainted with such matters.

Ever since the beginning of the present war, this has been the point of concentration for all the troops en route for the front, and for their supplies. Bull-trains have been constantly engaged in hauling supplies from Medicine Bow, the nearest point on the Union Pacific Railway, to this point, where they are unloaded, and their cargoes stored to await transportation to the troops in the field. When it is understood that this officer not only has the actual work incident to this huge forwarding business,—as it might be called,—but is made *personally* responsible for the safe delivery of every pound of freight that passes through his hands, to the extent of his pay, and all this for the pay of a First Lieutenant of Infantry, I think your readers will admit that the officers of the army are by no means overpaid.

And, aside from this, every company of troops arriving invariably wants something from the Quartermaster; everybody wants iron tent-pins, and everybody seems to expect to get them here; the cavalry want shoes fitted for their horses. This officer wants additional clothing for his men; another wants shelter-tents; a third is anxious about Sibley stoves. For several days before the expedition marched, the Quartermaster's office was filled with officers, each one with a pressing message to the A. A. Q. M., beginning invariably with "I want."

In addition to other supplies, 150 head of fine beef-cattle accompany the command; a good thing, as bacon, from the beginning until horse-meat came into vogue, was not found to be a good thing for the command last summer.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

is well supplied, not only with the usual "doctor's stuff," but canned fruits, meats, and soups, to be used in the hospital for the sick and wounded. Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Gibson is in charge, assisted by Assistant-Surgeon Wood and Acting Assistant-Surgeons Pettis, Price, and LeGarde, all of whom are experienced and educated physicians.

THE TRANSPORTATION

of the expedition consists of 176 six-mule teams and 308 pack-mules,—having a carrying capacity of 3,000 pounds to the wagon and 250 pounds to the pack-mule,—thus aggregating 604,500 pounds. Almost all the mules in the train are new stock. The old ones, that came through the last campaign, being too thoroughly used up to stand another trip just now, are being recuperated at the corrals of the different posts. Many of the wagons are also new,—the supply on hand in the department not being sufficient to meet the requirements of the occasion.

All of the posts have been absolutely denuded of transportation by the necessities arising from the War, until at some stations there are not enough animals left to haul wood and water. Fort Russell and Cheyenne Depot, for instance, have nothing left but a water-wagon, to which is attached six forlorn mules, too badly "played" to be of service in the field.

TOM MOORE, THE PACKER,

has recovered from the sadness incident to seeing his pet pack mules playing out on the Heart-River march, and is now with the expedition as happy and jolly as ever, having a kindly word and piece of "lash-rope for a lariat" for everybody. The morning the expedition pulled out, Moore was heard to express the opinion that "if the good Lord tempered the wind to the shorn lamb, he must think this country is very woolly;" which was made all the more pointed by the fact that, the day before, the thermometer registered 14 degrees below, Fahrenheit.

Maj. Stanton, of the Pay Department, reached here last evening, and left for old Fort Reno to-day, after paying the troops at this post. He will pay the troops in cantonment at Reno, and those comprising the expedition; after which, unless Gen. Crook concludes to take him along, he will return to his station at Cheyenne. The Major rendered good service last summer, and is anxious to try his hand at Indian fighting again. It is a pity that the line of the army cannot get the benefit of his belligerent spirit, which seems so lost and uncomfortable in the comparatively peaceful pursuits of a Paymaster.

THE HOME.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—No doubt there are many among the readers of THE TRIBUNE who, like "Mrs. Lester" and myself, have but limited means, and yet desire to furnish our homes and tables in as tasteful and generous manner as possible. We would like to try all these recipes that the good cooks give us through the Home Department, but the most we can do is to read and enjoy the Barmecide feast, then lay away the papers for use "when our ship comes in." But few of this class have "spoken out in meeting," hence I felt a little hesitation in writing as I did before, for I felt as though the contributors to the Home were all of the class who could spend $4 per capita each week for table expense alone. But I find one at least who has the same problem to solve that I have. Here's my hand, "Mrs. Lester"; come and we will sit down together and talk over this matter, and the rest may listen or not as they please.

I keep my table expense within the limit of $4 per week. "How do I do it?" I am governed by three rules in my expenditures. First—old Ben Franklin's, too—"Spend every day one penny less than thy clear gains." If I have but $4 to spend, that is all I do spend. Govern appetite by reason and judgment, and have regard to the health and strength giving qualities of food material rather than to those which appeal merely to fancy. Second, buy by the quantity as much as possible. But just here is where many can say we are too poor to economize. Yet it is better to even go on short allowance for a time, if by so doing the means can be had to purchase wholesale. There is a difference of nearly $2 a barrel between buying flour by the pound and by the barrel. The third rule is, "Pay as you go." I've been behind the scenes and know how the grocers tuck on a cent here, and a half-cent there, when a bill is run from month to month. Nor is it altogether unreasonable that they should in some way reimburse themselves for waiting.

So much for general principles. As for particulars, we do not use either tea or coffee (replacing them with water or milk), because we have better health without. But I always keep them in the house to set before my friends who do use them. In meats, we limit ourselves to beef and mutton, and of these we do not buy the fancy cuts, nor do we consider it necessary to have meat every meal. But it must be perfectly fresh and of good quality. I make our own bread. Cake and pie are dainties reserved for special occasions.

Fruit and various plain dessert dishes answer for ordinary days. Perhaps some of the dishes we use most would not be relished by many, but fortunately for us we like them. Corn meal mush and milk is a favorite dish with us. At the mill twenty-five pounds of meal can be had for forty cents. This lasts us about a month. I make a kettle of mush for supper, and the remnant cut in slices and fried furnishes a nice breakfast dish. I think there are many who do not know how to make good mush. It must be properly salted—about two teaspoonfuls of salt to three quarts of water. The water must boil when you begin to stir in the meal, and boil steadily until done. Sift in the meal slowly through the fingers, stirring thoroughly to prevent lumps; let it boil twenty minutes or half an hour, and you will have good mush. Just here let me say that I won my first and last lover by my proficiency in making mush when I was but 10 years old, thus early proving that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Then there is nothing nicer for breakfast or dinner than hot corn bread, for which so many good recipes have been given that I will not give mine, though it is different from them all. There are nice dessert dishes, too, in the shape of baked and steamed puddings made of corn-meal, and, for those who can eat it, corn meal is cheaper living than wheat flour, and quite as healthy. Understand, we use it as an adjunct to wheat, not a substitute.

Now for my Sunday dinner. Cold boiled beef sliced; baked Irish potatoes, or steamed sweet potatoes; good home-made bread and butter; fruit of some kind, and usually some plain dessert dish that can be prepared with the least labor and trouble, and eaten with sugar and milk for sauce. This bill-of-fare is for this season of the year. At other times we have other dishes. If we wish a salad with the cold meat, a dish of crisp cabbage chopped fine, seasoned with salt, pepper, and vinegar, answers very well.

I go on Saturday to the market, and buy five pounds good beef, either a neck piece or that piece of the round that is left after the steaks are cut. This costs me just 25 cents. I put the meat into boiling water properly salted, and boil steadily until tender, which requires about four hours. Then I let the water boil out, and roast, or rather fry, the meat in the pot, taking care that it cannot burn. This gives the meat a good flavor and an inviting look. Usually I have this pot-roast hot for dinner on Saturday, sliced cold on Sunday, and there is enough left for hash on Monday morning. As for the fruit, I have the fresh fruit in its season, and I take care to provide canned fruit and preserves for the winter. For the dessert, an apple and tapioca pudding made on Saturday, and eaten cold, is a favorite with us. Soak a teacupful of tapioca in a warm place until clear. Pare and core three or four tart apples and place them in the bottom of the pudding dish. Cover them with the tapioca, bake in a moderate oven until the apples are done, and eat with sugar and milk. There are other desserts I use, simple, economical, and easily made, but my letter is already so long I must leave them for another time.

One principle may be laid down here, viz.: The plainest fare may be made tempting by care and skill in dressing and serving, and with a clear conscience and good appetite the simplest food will be inviting.

Many thanks to "Aunt Lucy" for her instructions in making pie-crust. I may be a good pie-maker yet.

"Cora Lee" asks for a baker's recipe for ginger-snaps. The following I obtained from a practical baker. For a family the recipe could be halved, using one quart of molasses instead of two, etc.: One-half gallon of molasses; two pounds of butter; two pounds of sugar; one pint of water; four ounces of soda; four ounces of ginger; two ounces of ammonia; and nine pounds of flour. Bake in a not very hot oven. The ammonia can be had in crystals at any druggist's.

In regard to the rug, I would say to "Jennie N." that it can be made either way. For mine I made five strips ten stitches wide and fourteen inches long; these sewed together made a rectangular piece fourteen by twenty-six inches. Around this I sewed a strip five stitches wide, gathering enough at the corners to make it lie smooth. I know nothing of the Franz & Pope knitter, but I do know that the "Lamb" will knit any and every thing from a man's undershirt to a doll's stocking.

If those who wish information in regard to Christmas presents will look in the December number of the *St. Nicholas* for 1875 they will find there described 100 presents, all of which are easily made and pretty.

"Mrs. Jane B." should write to Miss Ticknor, No. 9 Park street, Boston, and she will receive full instruction, advice, and counsel in any course of study she may wish to pursue, besides an opportunity of becoming a member of an association formed for the very object she has in view. Or if she only wishes a course of reading, "What to Read," published by Harper Bros., and for sale at any bookstore, will tell her what to read on any subject.

I would not have written so much only I was asked for information. MARY MOORE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Good morning, dear ladies. But, as I see so many new faces and so few old ones, I feel like a stranger stepping into the Home. What a good, informal place to come to talk; but I think I would rather be taught than teach; still the cry of Amber, and of the other housewife who asked for a bill of fare that would enable her to limit her expenses within her means, has constrained me to talk a little about servants and economy. Amber, I do not agree with Mrs. B. in doubting your experience, or judging you inefficient, by any means, for I think those women who know how to work, and have kind hearts, have the hardest time of it when they get ugly, inefficient servants, of whom there are legion. My heart responded to yours when you spoke of the little bald-headed stranger, and being forced to keep an obnoxious element in the kitchen. Perhaps you know what it is to lie with your heart full of mother-love, *helpless*, and see the other baby with its nose out of joint, needing the tenderest care, unmercifully snubbed, dirty and neglected; dust accumulating, and extravagance reigning, and this not only where one, but two servants are kept. Perhaps you are, like myself, never sick,—always able to stand at the household wheel except at such times. Now, I am not talking to Mrs. Shoddy, who can live care-free in a fine house with mortgaged furniture, and with unpaid butchers', bakers', and servants' bills by the score, for she knows not what a true home feeling or anxiety is; but for ladies whose income ranges from $1,000 to $2,000 a year, and who must avoid waste, and practice economy, to live nicely and honestly. Among this class you find those who have been just as tenderly reared, and often have more refinement and education than among the wealthier classes. Alas! some have been too tenderly reared to become the wives of clerks and young professional men. I am very thankful that my mother, though an intellectual and cultivated woman, taught me to work, for not only through reverses, but more prosperous days, I find much labor of my hands necessary to the keeping of a home.

There are good servants, and I know such girls are pained when they read a wholesale denunciation of the whole class. I have been doing my own work for about a year, with the exception of having an Irish virago about two weeks during the summer; but having moved to a house farther west, requiring more work and an earlier breakfast for my husband to get to office, I have secured the services of a plain, honest, little girl. In her neat gingham dress and dark skirts, not corseted so that she is ready to faint over the washtub or ironing-table, she makes the kitchen a sunshiny place. She has had a good deal to learn, passing out of the ways of others to my own. Now good servant-girls, or you who are but one step to the good, do you know you throw stones in the way of your advancement when you will not learn anything new, and set up your will in opposition to your mistress? It is *her* work you are doing, and you are paid for it just as much, when your board is considered, as if you were behind a counter or in a dress-maker's shop. Besides, if you are a fast worker, where the mistress does the light housework, or part of it, you will have time of your own. But I assure you you can never get ahead of your work if it takes you two hours to wash the dishes and two days to iron. I have been justly incensed in having my pretty white wrappers lay over till Thursday, so that Bridget's unnecessary amount of white skirts and light suits could be ironed first. It is my practice when I do my own washing to do the roughest ironing Monday evening, and finish on Tuesday, often in the forenoon; besides this I have all the other housework and the children to care for, which the girl has not. Besides the waste of fuel and the introduction of flies, I like to see the housework done up nicely all over the house, and the servant resting once in a while; but no, in most cases

The flies buzz,
And the wheel goes round,
Though but little is ground.

Now, girls, you know this is a fact. You should have ironing done on Tuesdays, and Wednesday you should make the house shine from top to bottom. I know that a great deal depends upon the mistress, but a great deal also upon the servant. How different my present girl meets my suggestion of order and advice in cooking from former ones! I was touched when she said, "I do hope I will please you; I want to stay." I tell her that I will provide her with the best of everything, and expect not a particle of waste, not even that of a potato. That it is not sufficient to have her bread light and properly baked, but that she must have it thoroughly kneaded, to have it white and fine-grained. Till the last piece is eaten it will keep moist,—that is, if they do not bake much at a time. I think large, poor bakings are the greatest friends to the swill-barrel there are. Thick peelings of fruits and vegetables are other friends. So many housekeepers practice this—old housekeepers—that I find it difficult to teach a girl any other way, hence it takes as much more as when I do the work myself. If you buy apples by the barrel, don't wait till a quarter of them decay, but look them over, and use the specked ones first; then towards spring when apples cannot be kept, I find it a good way to cook and can them for pies or sauce. As for pie and pudding, make them good; I do not think pie-crust very injurious if rolled thin and baked quickly, so that it is light and flaky. A good housekeeper should judge of what is needed for one meal—that is enough to bake at one time; keeping such things for children to "piece" at is abominable. I never stuff an infant with anything, but when they are old enough to sit at table we let them partake of the dessert, and they seldom know what sickness is. We never employ a doctor or give them a drop of medicine, except our baby who died. Hundreds of children were dying then, and we were afraid to trust ourselves.

I always have to teach a servant how to make French coffee and gems. Now, about those gems. We think we can't breakfast without them, except during cold weather, such times as we use buckwheat cakes raised with yeast. I will give the recipe right here.

Graham Gems: To one quart of Graham flour add a half pint fine white flour, and enough milk or water, a little warm, to make a thick batter; no salt or baking-powder. Have your oven hotter than for biscuit, and your gem-pans standing in the oven till you get ready. Beat batter thoroughly, grease your pans, and drop in while the irons are smoking hot. Bake quickly a nice brown. I have had them so light they would pop out of the pans.

To the lady who asked for information regarding economical table management, I would say, though I can give her no bill of fare, I hope she will find herein a few hints, though, perhaps, there is nothing new. Though the lady who said she supplied her table for $12 a month has not responded to her inquiries, I feel she has not exaggerated, because I know when the necessity exists it can be done; but people feel a delicacy in parading plain dishes among so many rich ones. Remember, don't encourage a fat swill-barrel. Some people who keep these set rather a poor table. It is no economy to buy poor, cheap flour, and make long pies and tough cake. If you can't afford pie and cake, do without it, and you will be just as well off. I do not think the lady does well to slight entirely Mrs. Sarah L.'s bill of fare. I do not believe in the use of pork, or wine, or brandy in cooking, still I think many of her dishes good and economical, especially her soups. One thing I believe: that if Mrs. Sarah L. is a true woman, and believes in good cooking, she knows what is necessary for the wants of her household, and encourages no waste, and herein lies mostly the secret of much in little. I would like to say something on this question, but must forbear and step aside. AUNT EMMA.

INFORMATION IMPARTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Nov. 20.—I was pleased to see by the Saturday issue that one more woman was interested in knowing how to make good bread. I think it better worth attention than any other branch of cooking. I have seen the time when it would have been a great pleasure to me to cook and eat my way through most of the recipes that have appeared in your paper of late. But that time has gone by with me forever. I now consider that food good which gives us the most strength instead of that which many think tastes the best. It has been said of Americans that they are most all dyspeptic by the time they come of age, and I do not think it surprising. When I remember the mixture of sour, sweet, and highly-seasoned dishes, many of them creating a taste for stimulants of a different kind, that two-thirds of our housekeepers set before their families, and of which young children are allowed and often urged to eat, I wonder that as many live to be men and women as do. Then if they become sick they are given some nauseous drug to make them sicker. It is my earnest desire and hope that at no very far distant day mothers in this land will study the laws of hygiene and so apply them in their families that we may have a healthier class of people. If each one would do her best in that respect, there would be little occasion for women crusaders or women suffragists. It is my own thought that our Creator made the products of our own country sufficient for our maintenance. Although foreign imports may be a benefit commercially, in a physical point of view I think them a detriment.

I send a few recipes which I had supposed were familiar in every household.

Graham Gems: Take three teacups of soft water or boiled well-water, and four and one-half teacups best Graham flour; beat together about ten minutes. Have cast-iron gem-pans on the stove sissing hot; put in each pan a tiny piece of butter, and fill even full with the batter; have the oven very hot when you put them in, and then gradually allow the heat to decrease. This makes the pans twice full. Bake twenty minutes. We have to vary the flour a little at every fresh bagful, or it does not all swell alike.

Oat-meal Cakes: One cup rather fine oat-meal; three cups water, stirred together, and allowed to swell. Butter a pie-tin, and turn the batter in, and bake a half-hour, or until a rich brown.

Graham crackers are made of flour and water, mixed as little as possible, and rolled out and cut with a biscuit-cutter, and pricked well with a fork, and baked in a quick oven. MRS. M——.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Some lady asked a few weeks since for a good doughnut recipe. I thought when I read it she must have mother's, so I sent to that dear woman for it about a thousand miles away. The recipe came safely to hand a day or two ago, on top of a box filled with a "sample of the goods," as merchants say, and good they were. I only wish in sending this that I might inclose one apiece all around to those who enjoy a doughnut with coffee. They awakened so many pleasant memories of "home" that I could send you a poem similar to "The Old Oaken Bucket" did space and wit permit; but I forbear, feeling as a lady friend of mine said she did when she remained away from the Tabernacle on Sunday, "as if she was performing a deed of charity by giving her place to some one better calculated to fill it."

The Recipe for Doughnuts: Measure four pounds of flour in a bowl or pan large enough to mix them in; make a hollow in the centre of the flour; put in one and a half pounds of sugar, three beaten eggs, half a grated nutmeg, one teaspoon essence vanilla, one teaspoon salt; then wet it altogether by stirring in one quart of warm milk, with three-fourths pound of melted or softened butter. When about half mixed, put in half teacup of yeast: set it in a warm place to rise covered over with a towel. If set at night, the next morning knead them smooth, adding one quart more flour; let them remain through the day to rise again: at evening knead them once more, and, if very light, leave them in a cool place till morning. In the morning turn them out on a kneading-board and roll about like thick biscuit; cut with a knife in strips, then across in diamonds. The lard must be hot enough for them to rise to the top as soon as they are dropped in, letting it cool off as they become brown. Take them out with a skimmer, allowing them to drain a moment; place on a large platter and sprinkle powdered sugar over them. When they are all fried and cooled place them carefully in a jar.

If you have any little "Jack Horners" in your family, a raisin put in the centre of each doughnut is a pleasant surprise. I hope some one will try this recipe (I can assure them it will pay) and let me know of their success. Yours interestedly, "DOROTHY FOX."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KANSAS, Nov. 20.—I have not contributed to the Home for nearly three weeks, and I feel it is now one of my duties when I receive such valuable information from so many excellent housekeepers. The young housekeepers feel very grateful for information in that line. I will add a few recipes. Parker-House rolls: Two quarts of flour; make a hole in the centre; put in butter size of an egg, a little salt, a tablespoon of white sugar; pour over this a pint of milk previously boiled and cold, and one-half teacup yeast. When the sponge is light, mold well. Let it rise again, and cut in long cakes; when light flatten each cake with the rolling-pin; put a small piece of butter on top, and fold each over onto itself. Put in pans to rise, and when light bake in a quick oven.

Not long ago some one asked for a recipe for Delmonico's pudding, which we have found to be delicious. Heat a quart of milk to nearly boiling; reserve a little to wet three tablespoons corn-starch; beat up the yolks of five eggs with six tablespoons sugar; stir these into the corn-starch, after being dissolved in the milk; then add to the hot milk, and boil three minutes; then add one teaspoon milk. Turn this into a buttered dish, and bake ten minutes. Beat up whites, add three tablespoons white sugar and half teaspoon vanilla. Spread on pudding, and brown. Eat cold with cream sauce.

Hoping the ladies will try these and let me know of their success, yours truly, MRS. MAC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Nov. 23.—Beg your pardon, "Mrs. J. C. H.," for not telling you how to make potato-sponge before. The servant-girls who "promise and don't come" are to blame. Well, at dinner, the day before you wish to bake, have mashed potatoes, and when they are done take out half-a-dozen and mash them in a pint of flour, then pour on the boiling potato-water to scald it. Stir, and let it stand until cool. Then add more water and flour to make the quantity you wish; add a cake of yeast soaked. Let it rise until bed-time. Give it a good stirring, and let it stand until morning, when it is very light and ready—three cups for coffee-cake, one cup and a little water for a rye and Indian loaf, the rest for white bread and a pan of delicious biscuit. All but the coffee-cake are baked before dinner, and only one cake of yeast used. I use cans which have had tomatoes in them to bake the brown bread in. The loaf does not have as much crust, and cuts in pretty slices for the table.

I wish to ask "Hamburg Kitchen" if she knows as well how to make potato dumplings as she does potato salad. My German husband sighs for them every time we have sour roast.

Will some one tell me what to make for tea? I am tired of bread and butter, sauce and cake, every night of the year.

For the benefit of "Mrs. Lester," who wants nice dishes out of nothing, I will tell of one we like once a week. Take three pounds of mutton, cut in small pieces (if you skin mutton it loses the strong flavor), put it on the stove in cold water; when half done put in a teacup of rice. Pepper and salt to taste. Have water enough for soup. Make a nice biscuit crust, cut in diamonds, and twenty minutes before dinner drop them around on the top of the soup, and cover very closely; or steam if you prefer. This, with a dish of nice potato salad and an apple pie, makes a very good though not a stylish dinner.

"Mrs. Sarah L.," have you laid aside your pen in disgust, or are the winter styles so elaborate that they require all your time? MRS. M. E. M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—For months I have been greatly interested in the Domestic Department of your valuable paper, and long for the day when the supplement arrives, with its many excellent recipes. Some I have tried, and find very good; the bread pudding of "Mrs. W. A. S." is good. I certainly would recommend it to others. I will send a recipe for lemon pudding, which we think excellent: One large lemon, or three small ones; half a pound of sugar; half a pound of butter; one coffee-cup of cream, or if cream cannot be had take one cupful of milk and one-fourth pound of butter; six eggs; three tablespoonfuls of grated cracker, or bread crumbs; beat the butter and sugar to a cream, grate the rind of the lemon, add juice, and yolks of eggs, and crackers; then the beaten whites of eggs and lemon. Sauce for the above: Mix well three tablespoonfuls of butter; add one and a half cups white sugar; then two eggs well beaten, and one gill of milk; put in a small bucket in a kettle of hot water, and let it thicken. Flavor with vanilla or lemon.

"Gracie Mayhue" ask for a recipe for cream cake, but as she has been provided with several, I will send her my black cake recipe, which never fails. It is often used for fruit cake, by adding currants, citron, raisins, and a little brandy. Black cake: one pint molasses; one pint brown sugar; One pint of butter; one pint sour milk; three eggs; two teaspoons soda; cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, raisins. Make it very stiff, and bake in a slow oven. This will make two large cakes.

The following is an excellent recipe for coughs, which I can recommend: One-half ounce essence of peppermint; one-half ounce essence of cinnamon; one-half ounce of laudanum; two ounces of paregoric—mixed with the same quantity of molasses. Dose: A teaspoonful to a tablespoon three or four times a day, or oftener if the cough is very bad.

Will some one send me a recipe for chicken salad? ANNA R.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—While I have the time and inclination, I will tresspass a little on your kindness. For the benefit of "Inexperience" I will tell how I wash brown linen so it will not fade. Make some flour starch, and wash the garment in it, without previous wetting. Have some more clean starch, also made of flour, in which to rinse it. Do not use any soap. I think you will find it satisfactory.

I had intended saying something on the servant-girl question, but "Mrs. Eve" and "Amber" have so exactly expressed my sentiments that it would be useless; but I cannot refrain from saying this much, that servants have been the bane of my life since I have been housekeeping, and I have had more than six years' experience. I am not one of those fortunate beings who possess a "perfect treasure," and I do not think I would be considered a bad mistress, as I try to follow the "Golden Rule" in my treatment of them; but I have arrived at the conclusion that it is sweetness wasted on the desert air, and that they would try the patience of Job, were he on earth. Of course, there are exceptions.

If any one wishes, I can give them a nice recipe for gingerbread,—"one that will melt in your mouth." It is not a Boston or Yankee gingerbread, but one from the good old Buckeye State: One and one-half cups New Orleans molasses; one-half cup brown sugar; one-half cup butter; one egg well beaten; one tablespoon of soda, dissolved in a cup of boiling water; nearly tablespoon each of ginger and cinnamon; mix like cake, and bake in a moderately hot oven. Will some of the ladies tell me how they like it? I. S.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The following is my recipe for spiced round of beef: For a small round—say twenty-five pounds—mix in a jar or bowl that can be covered two pounds common salt; one pound dark brown sugar; one-fourth pound ground allspice; one ounce ground cloves; two ounces black pepper; one teaspoonful cayenne. A wooden bowl or unpainted tub, that will just hold the round, will be required. Fill the hole from which the marrow-bone was taken with marrow or nice fat. Bind into nice shape with strips of cotton and skewers. First rub with a tablespoonful of powdered saltpetre on both sides and in all crevices; leave for twenty-four hours (it should be in a cool, dry place, that will not freeze). Then rub daily with some of the above mixture for two or three weeks, turning every two days and ladling its own liquor over it. When ready to cook the round, provide a tin dish that will just hold it. Place small pieces of hard wood to keep the meat from sticking to the tin underneath; also chopped vegetables, carrots, onions, celery-tops, and suet or drippings. Some of these should also be thickly strewed on the top. Cover all with a coarse paste rolled to keep moist and retain their flavor, and bake six hours in a moderate oven. When done, take off the paste cover; remove the vegetables, etc., and put on the round heavy weights until quite cold. Slice thinly. AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 24.—"Again I take my pen in hand" to thank the ladies for their generosity. I now have enough recipes for cream cake to last me my lifetime. I have not used any of them yet, but intend to try them all before long. I am sure no one, and especially myself, can accuse any of you ladies of the much-preached-against error of procrastination. For myself, I cannot say so much; my only excuse for not thanking you sooner, and sending Mrs. Kate G. the recipe she asked for, is that I have not had time; and, also, that I have been waiting until I should have made some of that cake, so that I might tell you how I liked it. Now, attention, Mrs. Kate G., if you please, and you shall learn how to make Delmonico pudding: One quart milk; three teaspoons corn-starch, mixed with a little cold milk; five eggs,—separate them, put the yolks with the corn-starch; add six tablespoonfuls sugar; put this into the corn-starch with the milk when boiling. Boil three minutes, or till cooked. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar. Bake sufficient to hold the icing.

Mrs. C. M. W., I am so glad your boys and girls liked my candy.

Mrs. N. W. H., I made some of your vinegar and found it splendid. I made one addition to it, which, I think, improved it amazingly. After it had been poured out to cool, I sprinkled nuts over the top, and they gave it a delicious flavor.

I, too, think "Aunt Lucy" and her girls must be splendid; and, in fact, all of you.

If you, "Mrs. Kate G.," try that recipe, I would like to hear the success. I think it is very nice.

Will "Aunt Betsy" please send her recipe for ice-cream cake, and oblige GRACIE MAYHUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 23.—Will you allow me a little space in your columns? I wanted to write last week, but my "Bridget" took "French leave," and I was so busy I had no time to "write for the papers." By the way, I join with "Susan" in wishing "Aunt Lucy" would write her experience, and tell "how she managed when servant-girls disappointed her," etc. I am a young housekeeper, and "Susan's" early experience closely applies to my case.

"F. C." desires a recipe for breakfast coffee-cakes. Wish she would try mine. It is: Three cups of bread sponge; half-cup butter; a little sugar; one egg. Roll thin as baking-powder biscuit. Cut out with tumbler or cake-cutter; sprinkle over a little sugar, cinnamon, and little bits of butter. As our family is small, I only use half the recipe.

"Mrs. J. A. Pirie" inquires what will clear coffee as well as an egg. I very seldom use an egg, and for a substitute use codfish skin. Wash the skin thoroughly, dry it, and cut into pieces the size of a penny. Drop a piece into the coffee when you put it on to boil.

Some time ago a desire was expressed for a recipe for Boston doughnuts. I don't know as mine are Boston doughnuts, but they are real Yankee-raised doughnuts, and nice, and easily made. If any one desires, I will give the recipe.

Will some one tell me just how to make nice frosting for cake, and greatly oblige DICKIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—While extending my thanks to THE TRIBUNE and its contributors, "a wee small voice" warms me to manifest my gratitude for past favors with an offering that will benefit others in return. So many recipes have filled the instructive column of the Home Department one would almost suppose no more could be offered, but such is not the fact. There are many experienced as well as young housekeepers who will eagerly seek and derive instruction from the future resources of this valuable paper, and I have no idea of remaining idle as long as there is a warm corner left open to my acceptance. Presuming on your generosity, I continue to ask for information. Does any one know how to make brackets of spools? and offer in this week's issue a recipe for blanc mange: Boil one quart of milk with a pint of cream; clarify an ounce and a half of isinglass; stir it into the milk; add fine white sugar to taste; one teaspoonful salt; and flavor with essence of lemon. Let it boil up, stirring it well; then have ready your molds dipped in cold water, and strain the blanc mange through a coarse white muslin into them; turn it out when perfectly cold.

Cranberry Jelly: Two ounces isinglass; one pound double refined sugar; three pints well strained cranberry juice. Make a strong jelly of the isinglass; then add the sugar and cranberry juice; boil up; strain it into shape. It is very fine I think, and hope "Pearl C." will. AMETHYST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WARSAW, Ill., Nov. 19.—I have been very much interested in the Home Department from its beginning, and thought perhaps you would give me a little space in your valuable paper. My greatest hobby is candy and fancy work. I will, therefore, send you a few recipes for candy for the benefit of the little ones. My favorite is chocolate drops, for which I take two cups of sugar (white) to one cup of water; after it has boiled five minutes, remove from the fire and place in plate or dish and stir briskly till cold enough to shape into balls, after which place out to get cold and hard. In the meantime grate one-half a cake of baker's chocolate, which you place in a plate and put over the tea-kettle to melt, after which process you roll the balls in the chocolate, and then place out to harden; and for butter scotch take one cup of molasses, one of sugar, and a half cup of butter; boil all together till to a candy.

I like "Aunt Lucy" very much, and think I am like "Em Broiderie," for I would love to have "Edna" for a friend. I hope there will appear in the next Home Department descriptions of more fancy work for Christmas presents by the same or by others. I hope I have not already tired you, for I would like to write a great deal more. Yours respectfully, KITTEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 20.—I would like to add one recipe for which I have been asked many times. It is called a pudding, but is more probably a pie: Line a soup plate with a rich paste, and spread with a layer of strawberry or raspberry preserves; over which sprinkle two table spoonfuls of finely-chopped almonds (blanched of course) and half ounce of candied lemon peel cut into shreds. Then mix the following ingredients: Half pound white sugar; quarter pound butter, melted; four yolks and two whites of eggs, and a few drops of almond essence. Beat well together and pour the mixture into the soup plate over the preserves, etc. Bake in a moderately-warm oven. When cold, sprinkle or sift a little powdered sugar over the top. A little cream eaten with it is a great addition. MRS. K. W. M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 21.—An appreciative reader of the Home Department wishes, in this season of mince pies and fruit cakes, to make some returns for the many recipes clipped from the Home and saved in my scrap-book.

Black or Fruit Cake: One pound browned flour; one pound brown sugar; one pound citron; two pounds currants; three pounds stoned raisins; three-quarters of a pound of butter; one teacup of molasses; two teaspoonfuls mace; two teaspoonfuls cinnamon; one teaspoonful cloves; one teaspoonful soda; twelve eggs. This is an excellent recipe, and will make two large loaves. It will keep a year (if locked up), and will be much better by Christmas than now. So many cream-cake recipes have already been given, will only say I have a splendid recipe for almond custard (or cream) cake, which I will send if desired. Should this find favor, more anon. MARY E.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Having been an interested reader of your Home column for some time, I venture to send a recipe for brown bread with no soda or sour milk in it. Having catered faithfully to a Knickerbocker descendant for twenty years, I have tried most of the recipes for nice things in your department, and am now looking for that which will promote health and save labor.

Recipe: Three cups of sweet milk; two cups of corn-meal; two cups of flour; one egg; one-half cup of molasses; one teaspoonful of salt; and one measure of Horsford's baking powder. Steam three hours; bake half an hour; let it stand half an hour before eating.

Let us hear from the Old-Country housekeepers on stews and their processes of cooking. MRS. H. A. H.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 20.—"Dabbler" asks for a varnish for grates: Asphaltum varnish may be used, and can be obtained at a paint and oil store.

Will the readers of your "Home Department" try the following: Cream Salad—Chop fine half a head of cabbage; into it stir a little salt and half a cup of thick cream; heat half a cup of vinegar, stirring into it the beaten yolks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of mustard; pour this over the cabbage just as it goes to the table.

To sweep carpets: Wash, dry, and chop potatoes, spread them on one side of the room, and sweep across the carpet. MARION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAGLE, Wis., Nov. 23.—In answer to the question "How to cook oat-meal otherwise than mush or gruel," I send the following recipe for oat-meal gems: Take one cup of oat-meal and soak it over night in one cup of water; in the morning add one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of saleratus, one cup of flour, a little salt. They are baked in irons as other gems and muffins. If on first trial you find them moist and sticky, add a little more flour, as some flour thickens more than others. SOUELLA M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 23.—This is the way I make potato salad: I pare, slice, and boil my potatoes—I use about two quarts after they are sliced. When done pour off part of the water, if there should be too much on them. Then I take a piece of butter about as large as a goose-egg, and put it in a skillet; when it gets hot, pour in two-thirds of a cup of good vinegar and immediately pour over your potatoes; salt to suit. Serve hot. JENNIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—In answer to "Jean Holden," for cough, if she will follow this she will get rid of her cold entirely. Take one pint of water; make it thick as gruel with wheat bran; boil twenty-five minutes; then strain through a cloth. The liquid will be about as thin as for gruel. Add a little nutmeg, and a little sugar to suit the taste. Take it often, one or two swallows. Drink a pint each day, and soon the cough will leave entirely. Give this a fair trial, and if it don't work will send another. M. J. M.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—This makes a nice sponge cake: One cup of sugar, and five eggs, beaten together half of an hour; add one cup of flour and a little salt; beat well and bake immediately.

To remove fruit stains from the hands, moisten the hands with milk, and hold them over the smoke of a newly-lighted match; then wash them in clean water without soap.

I tried H. V. R.'s recipe for gingerbread and found it excellent.

Would some one send a good recipe for removing superfluous hair? MRS. S. E.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—I have been an interested reader of your Home Department for some time, and would like to add my mite. "Mrs. C. H. C." asks for a recipe for pressed chicken, so I will send mamma's: Boil a chicken thoroughly; skin it, and pick it to pieces; season with salt and pepper; put in a bag, and place it under a press; let it remain over night, and next day it will be ready for use. Mrs. Mary H., those directions about making Christmas gifts were splendid. Would like to read some more. MAUDE H.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CANTON, Ill., Nov. 21.—Here is a recipe for "Cora Lee": One pint of New Orleans molasses; one cup of butter; one teaspoon soda; and one or more spoons of ginger. Let them boil up together, and when cool add flour to roll. Please try it; we think it extra nice. I want the recipe for doughnuts, "Cousin Nell"; also, "Aunt Betsy's" ice-cream cake. I am a new subscriber, but I think I must count upon the Saturday's paper after this. Yours truly, LEONA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 20.—With your permission I will tell "Miss B." how I make apple-butter, or, as the Yankees call it, "Pennsylvania apple-sass." Take to three gallons of cider, five pounds of white sugar; one bushel and a half of apples. First boil and skim your cider. Let it boil half an hour. Stew your apples in a portion of the cider. When your sauce is thick and glossy add the cider and sugar. Season with cloves, etc. MAUD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Broiled Chicken: Split down the back; pound lightly; put on the grid-iron; lay a tin baking-pan over the chicken; set on the pan a flatiron—the weight will hold the bird in place and keep in the juices. Chicken cooked in this way will be tender and eat well warm or cold. Serve with hot apple-sauce. F.

HELPERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ILLINOIS, Nov. 20.—We have had German, Irish, Swede, African, and American girls employed in our kitchen, but never yet met with the difficulties which seem to have attacked some of your correspondents. "Servant" is an obnoxious word to the majority of those who fill menial positions; I therefore feel grateful to the venerable Dr. Jackson, of "Our Home," Dansville, N. Y., for the term "helper," with which his assistants are characterized. We have two American "helpers" installed in our culinary department. They work cheerfully, and receive cash wages every Saturday. Very loud laughter and conversation are prohibited—company never. Out of working hours they have the sole use of dining-room and kitchen. Their private apartment is comfortably furnished and carpeted. They never pretend to sit or go any place with any member of the family, but treat all with respect and a courtesy which is shown them in return. Attention to their wants makes them careful of ours. Bad grammar is not tolerated on the premises, and it is surprising that in no instance has a reproof been unkindly received. "Lizzie" corrects "Maggie," and vice versa. For each correction they receive a button—being only eldest daughter, I suffer a constant eclipse. Mother originated the "system," and weekly produces her cards of buttons.

The girls recently attended a party; and, upon giving me an account of it, Maggie said with pride, "I tell you, Miss Mary, the way we talked *grammar* made them stare. There were only two who understood us, and it was because they once lived at your house." The relation between mistress and helper need never be else than a pleasure to both.

Though not a housekeeper, I have had some experience, and think Irish moss blanc-mange superior to corn starch, besides it is healthful and economical. Soak a scant handful of Irish moss in strong sodawater until it swells; then squeeze the moss in your hand until it is free from water, and put it in a tin bucket which contains six pints of sweet milk. Set the bucket in a large iron pot which holds several pints of hot water; stir seldom, and let it remain until it will jell slightly by dropping on a cold plate. Strain through a sieve, sweeten and flavor to taste; we prefer a tablespoonful of lemon extract. Rinse a mold or a crock with tepid water; pour in the mixture, and set it away to cool. In a few hours it will be palatable. Eat with cream and sugar—some add jelly.

If the moss left in the sieve be put right back in the same measure of milk and treated as above, it will make the same quantity in a shorter time. It can be used a third time if but slightly stirred; for, in stirring, the particles are separated, and are in danger of straining in with the milk. Of course the recipe would be less n proportion for a small family.

My cake recipes are similar to those given, though for cocoanut cake I put one-half pound of dessicated cocoanut in a kettle, add enough cold water to wet it, and one-fourth of a gill of sweet milk; stir, and allow it to boil until the particles have a transparent appearance. Spread at once between the cake-layers; it will not fail to adhere.

In regard to Christmas presents, a splasher is a suitable present for either sex. Purchase a yard of white honeycomb canvas, one-half yard in width. If this exceeds the length of your wash-stand, cut some off. Run in across the centre with dark-blue worsted the words, "WASH and be CLEAN." Large, fancy letters are best for "wash" and "clean,"—small, plain ones for "and" and "be." Run a Grecian border of light-blue around the canvas within four squares of the selvage. Crochet a border on the edge with a steel needle, hooking the first row two squares deep in the canvas. Alternate light and dark blue until you have four, five, or less rounds of cluster sticks or shells, making the last a scallop. Be careful not to let the border ruffle, or it will hang over when tacked up behind the stand. MARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—I should have always been a happy listener to the many pleasant letters in the Home Department if the servant-girl question had not come up; and upon that I would like to compare notes with Sister "Amber" or any housewife who desired a well-ordered house, wished ever to treat their girls kindly, and expected a return for the same. They say "Misery loves company," and I must say I was glad to know I was not alone in my experiences,—but that my case is a fac-simile of "Amber's." I agree with her that the Irish have better hearts than the Swedes, Germans, or Norwegians; but how is it when they have spent an afternoon or evening out? Don't they generally come home "on their muscle"? And wouldn't they "clane ye out" if you ventured to offer a suggestion?

Women have the name of forever harping upon their girls. In most cases they have cause enough to, especially if their mothers were practical housewives. They cannot all live in an ideal world, and shut their eyes upon extravagance, filth, and poorly-cooked food, but occasionally make a tour through their kitchen. You generally see a well-polished cook-stove (most girls' hobby), a clean, white kitchen table, well-scrubbed floor; but go further; dive into the flour-barrel, count the lumps of dough that have been left over, find the seams in your tinware if you can; look into your bread-jar; see the cloth your dishes are wiped with,—and I think many would cry "reform" in the servant-girl question, and pray that there could be some way devised that girls should have a knowledge of work, and according to their ability receive an equivalent.

In conclusion, let me say that I have followed Mrs. Eve's example, and am doing my own work. My family is small, and with a woman one day of each week to wash and clean, I save in house expenses $5. And ladies who are well and strong, let me say to you to try it awhile, and if you don't feel independent and happy get a girl and make the best of it. If you feel bad about spoiling your hands washing dishes (for you cannot escape doing it), go to Goodyear's and buy a pair of rubber gloves, and your hands are as supple for the piano as they ever were, and you have the blessed privilege of trying all these nice recipes given us in the Home. If you want a nice pudding try mine. Delicate Pudding: One cup granulated sugar; one cup sweet milk; one egg; butter size of an egg; one cup raisins; two teaspoonfuls baking-powder; flour to make consistency of cake; steam in greased basin one hour. AUNT MARY S.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—For some time I have been an interested reader of the Home, and have often wished to join the number of contributors, but have hesitated, fearing that my stock of information would benefit but few. However, the request from "Mrs. J. C. H." for a "present for gentlemen who don't wear smoking-caps, and are provided with slippers," is too tempting to be passed over. I would like to tell her what I know about a gentleman's head-rest. It is made of single zephyr crocheted in afghan stitch, and consists of four different-colored stripes, each about half a yard in length and eighteen stitches in width. Three stripes are crocheted together lengthwise, and finished with cord and tassels, after being slipped over a cushion the requisite size. The stripes must be joined in a peculiar manner, and for information as to how this should be done I will refer any lady to my big sister, Sheppard, of Cairo, who is an adept in this work, and who made the first head-rest I ever saw. It makes a bright and tasty ornament for "father's easy-chair," while at the same time he takes much comfort with it.

I would also recommend a foot-rest. These are of great convenience to the gentlemen, and form a pretty addition to the furniture. They are rather expensive, a nicely-upholstered one costing from $5 upwards,—but, if rightly made, will wear well, and amply repay for both expense and time in "filling in."

A pretty and inexpensive article for the ladies is the toilet set of tarletan and zephyr. I take strips of tarletan two inches (or less) in width, iron down the edges, and overcast one side with any bright zephyr (single) that may suit the fancy. This is box-pleated on to a square of tarletan the size of the cushion I desire to cover. Then I take a second strip, overcast both edges, box-pleat this through the centre, and set on over the other, finishing off with a vine in chain or feather stitch. The set consists of four pieces,—cushion-cover and three small mats for toilet-bottles. The effect upon a bureau is very tasty and airy, and they are so cheap that one can afford to throw a set away when it becomes soiled.

I suppose every mother knows how to make baby-sacques of white split zephyr, but does everybody know how much they are improved by making the border of a solid color, instead of the old way of putting in alternate stripes? I am now at work on one for my niece, a "wee lassie" of ten months. The border is of light blue, five rows in all, and it is very pretty, and I am confident it will please "Bertha's mamma," since it is quite the fashion for the babies to wear "Aunt Mollie's" sacques.

But I fear I am occupying too much space for a new contributor, and will close, hoping my suggestions may be of benefit to many, and call forth further hints and ideas on this subject of fancy work. "AUNT MOLLIE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KENDALL Co., Ill., Nov. 20.—While the older and wiser heads have been discussing the pros and cons of housekeeping, I have been intently listening in the background, but this question of Christmas gifts is too much for my diffidence, so I rise from my humble stool and come forward. I think our indulgent editor must differ from some men I know if he doesn't shut up the Home from us under such a pressure of thimble-cases and book-markers.

Now, there's my Bob; in my love for him I could make him "lovely"—which generally means ill-fitting—slippers enough for a centipede, ruffle up cardboard collar-boxes, tooth-brush cases, and such other embroidered abominations, till I had used up ingenuity and my "various colored silks" together; but what would the result be? Next time I "cl'ard up" his room I'd find the be-ribboned collar-box under a heap of boots in a dark closet, and the tooth-brush case, with the embroidered lily of the valley on it, would turn up later in the wash-tub, where it had journeyed amongst his soiled linen, and (it's awful, I know, but) I should not blame him! Of course, dear ladies, your Bobs are not like mine in this respect, but seriously, now, do you not think that men generally do not care for such presents as I have mentioned, except, and only except, Bob is a lover, and the trifle is made by the hands that to him at *present* hallow all they touch?

Dear sisters, I am afraid I am not making

myself understood as I intended. I hope you will go on giving the pretty things, and not take up space cutting me back again (my only hope in that case is in you, Mr. Editor, being a man), but my idea is, let us make such things for our sisters, aunts, and lady friends only, sparing our Bobs this year for once. "And not give them anything?" you ask. I have not said so; but, on the contrary, will you not help me and others in so doing, to give something that will not be made of cardboard and little bows? I hope "Another Mrs. J. C. H." will, for one.

Those of us who began with the year to lay up the pennies can go as late as Dec. 24, and not fail to bring home just the thing for Bob, and this I place as the first plan, because it costs thought of him for months, not a few beads and scraps of silk.

Don't produce for his present a needed set of shirts (bill for material to come in afterwards), for he will secretly remember that you had to make them anyhow, Christmas aside. Some of us have come to this date without forethought, and have but small sums; what shall we do for our Bobs?

A year's subscription to a paper is a good thing. So is a single number of a standard magazine, *Scribner's* or *Harper's*, if he does not take them, and you can afford no more. Also, a nice box, with a lock, made by a neat worker in wood, size to suit his needs, may be very acceptable.

N. B.—But do not put satin knife-pleating around it.

If you have no money, you may make a necktie. Let the material be black gros-grain silk. Pick an old favorite one apart, and make it exactly like it, lining and mounting on a regulation foundation, with new rubber warranted to stand an impatient tug when Bob is behind time.

P. S.—But don't embroider a rosebud on it.

There was once a Bob who had a Christmas,—a very ordinary one. There was no pocket pincushion under his plate at breakfast, and his wife had brought him his old slippers, and they were leather at that; not a bead on them. She, the brown-haired wife, sat opposite him, helping him to a favorite dish; she was very kind, that was all. On the 26th she was still very thoughtful of his comfort, and on the 27th also. Weeks went by, and Bob noticed it,—that is, out loud. He said, "Why, how good you are?" "Dear," she answered, "this is your Christmas gift." And I believe he has it yet!

In conclusion, I can give a whole column of ways to make stove-holders, flower-pot covers, mottoes, card-cases, and such things, if they are called for, but I shall stipulate they shall be made for mothers, daughters, sisters, and aunts only. BOB'S SISTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Nov. 23.—For some time I have been an interested reader of the Home, and have often wished that I could contribute something that would be useful to its readers. For Christmas presents can think of a number of articles both useful and ornamental, but the next thing is to give a description how to make them without a pattern. A handsome rug is made of burlaps, worked with Germantown wool. Allow not quite a finger of burlap for fringe; then work a vine all around, or heavy corners. It is very pretty with a centre flower or initial. A dove is made with scarcely any expense, and very little trouble. All it requires is a piece of pasteboard, a little cotton batting, and Canton flannel. I will send the pattern by mail if any one wishes for it. We think that there is nothing prettier for presents than tidies made of Java canvas worked with zephyr.

Perhaps I may write again soon, if I have not wearied you this time with my talk that does not amount to much. ZOE.

P. S.—Will some one please tell me what will kill lice on rose-bushes without injuring the plants?

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MINONK, Ill., Nov. 21.—I have not been reading THE TRIBUNE very long, but I like it very much. As I told my husband the other night, "I think the Home department is worth the price of the paper." And I feel that, with the editor's permission, I would like a place in it. I also may say that I have a hobby. Indeed, I sometimes think I have a great many; but one I may call *the* hobby. I have been riding this hobby for years, ever since I was a little girl, and I presume I shall never part with it. It has reference to the physical training of children. Not that I am not interested in their mental and moral also. Having been a teacher for some time, it would be but natural that I should be interested in their mental training; but my mind has always been particularly drawn towards the physical well-being of children, for I believe greatly in the idea of "a sound mind in a sound body." I have never known in my life what it was to be well, but my poor health is owing to no fault of mine, as I "was born so." Whether my health had anything to do with turning my thoughts towards this subject I cannot tell, but presume it had. I never had the slightest inclination to become a physician, yet from childhood I seized with avidity upon every work in medicine, and particularly hygiene, I could lay my hands on, and I have never lost that taste. I have no doubt that I have already lived years longer than I should have done if I had not thus learned, as far as I could do from the few miscellaneous works that fell in my way, to understand something of the laws of health and the consequences of their violation. I always was passionately fond of babies, and when I was a child, whenever I went where there was one, I was delighted and hung around it constantly, watching everything that was done for it. And I noticed with surprise that if a baby was sick, even if it was so sick that it loathed the breast, it was being constantly put to the breast to nurse, and still its cries of pain. One peculiarity of mine is, and always has been, that when I am ill I do not want to eat at all. Judging the poor baby by myself, this was the most mistaken kindness I could imagine. I read in works on hygiene and the bringing up of children so many things that seemed only reasonable and proper, yet that I never saw any one practice, that I wondered still more. Then I read that statistics proved that two-thirds of all the children born die before they reach their fifth year, and this seemed to me terrible. I was convinced that one great reason of this fearful mortality was owing to the great ignorance of mothers. That, in fact, many of the children were murdered—ignorantly so, I grant, but no less murdered for all that—by the mothers who purchased their children at the price of such agony as none but a mother can know,—by the mothers who love them as none but a mother can love. All this caused me to study on the subject much, and long before I was out of my teens I had my idea of how *not* to bring up a child, whether I had a clearly-defined idea *how to do it* or not. Owing to my delicate health I had long felt that I ought not to marry, but when "Jack" asked the all-important question, "Jill" could not say "no," so I was married. I sincerely hoped, fond as I was of children, that I never should have any, as I did not think I could have a healthy child, and I felt that I did not want to be guilty of bringing another such a puny, miserable specimen of humanity as I was into the world. Consequently, when I found I was to become a mother, you can imagine I did not look forward to the prospect with many joyous anticipations. I had no hope that the child could be possessed of even average health, and I tormented myself with the idea of what a poor, suffering little creature I should have to care for if it lived, which I doubted. When my time of trial came I went down into the very "valley and shadow of death," but after a time I struggled back to this side again instead of passing over on to that other and unknown shore. When sufficient strength returned for me to realize anything, I found to my surprise that I was the mother of a large, stout, strong, but still not really healthy, boy. Of my haps and mishaps with him, and of some of the means whereby I have aided nature to make of him as large and healthy a child as it is often my fortune to see, I hope to tell you in future numbers, as I trust it may interest and perhaps benefit in a measure some young mothers. NORA CLIFTON.

ON BLEACHING FERNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—It is only about a month since I have had the pleasure of reading the Home Department of your valuable paper, but in that short time I have enjoyed it so heartily, and already feel such an interest in its several contributors, that I cannot refrain from adding my mite when possible. On Nov. 4 I noticed "Mrs. H. C." desired information from "Allegra" or some one" concerning the bleaching of ferns; and as she has not been answered in the last number, I will venture to describe my way, which I have used successfully many times.

The bleaching fluid is very simple. Procure from a druggist two ounces of chloride of lime, on to this pour about a pint and a half boiling rainwater, stirring well that it may dissolve; when when cold enough turn into a wide-mouthed jar—a Mason fruit jar I use—and keep well sealed. Gather your ferns if possible in August, taking care to select such as are perfect in shape and tender in texture. Carry a book along to the woods, that you may place them immediately between its leaves, and when reaching home lay them carefully in an earthen dish and pour boiling rainwater on them. Let them lie in this about three days. Then in another earthen dish—a low tureen or vegetable-dish—prepare a solution of one (1) tablespoonful of the chloride of lime to ten (10) of rain-water, cold. Lay the ferns in this, and set away until bleached sufficiently. When this occurs, take each fern and float it out on strong, dark-colored tissue-paper in clear water, arranging with a needle each leaflet, and curving gracefully the fern itself. When all is to your satisfaction, lift gently out of the water on to an ironing-sheet; cover with several folds of dry tissue-paper, and pass a warm (not a hot) iron over these to absorb the moisture from the wet piece. Do not iron the ferns perfectly dry, as that will give them a papery look; but finish the process by placing them between leaves of tissue in a book, with something for a weight on top.

Do not be disheartened by failure at first, as you will learn much by experience, and feel well repaid when you see how lovely are the results of your labor and patience, arranged on backgrounds of black or royal-purple velvet, or mingled with the ethereal grace, that ferns seem so pre-eminently to possess, in delicate bouquets of wax flowers. You will also learn by experience what other little wood-treasures can be bleached by the same process; also when necessary to make the solution stronger. Ferns with spores on the under side are especially beautiful when bleached.

This recipe, you will observe, is only for ferns freshly gathered, and will not apply now to those gathered at the springs last summer.

If I had not already written at such length, I would like to send a recipe for the little folks—a dish so healthful and good that I know they will like it, and they will have to be careful or their papas and mammas will want to eat it "all up." I will send it next time. A. G.

FAVORS ASKED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—While the country is "waiting for the verdict," we must eat and drink as in times past, and the housework must be done.

Will "Aunt Lucy" or some good housekeeper tell me just how flannel and stockings should be washed? Some say use hot water, others cold. Now I have tried both, and both have failed, for they will shrink in spite of all the care used. Can any one tell from their *own* experience how to wash them, so that they will be soft and not shrink?

Now let me say to those who contemplate cutting close-fitting waists of flannel, that I think they will find before spring that the all-wool flannel waists will be nowhere, and a part of the body "left out in the cold"—as the Southern States ought to be. I prefer Canton flannel as a corset cover, with a very thin gauze flannel to be worn next the skin. In that way the cold is kept out, and the body warm.

Paste for scrap-books should be made thin. Wet up the flour with cold water, mixing smoothly; then pour in boiling water, stirring all the time, so that it will not be lumpy. It will not wrinkle the paper if it is thin enough. A few trials will teach "Stickum" how it ought to be done. AUNT MAGGIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 20.—As I am one of those unfortunate ones that cannot cook things as they were cooked "when I was a boy," and reading the great variety of recipes in your Home Department, I feel encouraged to ask a few favors. I know all about baked beans, pumpkin and corn-meal bread, but when it comes to Dutch cooking I am nowhere. And as I am a Yankee all over, and my husband is Pennsylvania Dutch, my Yankee cooking does not suit his Dutch taste. Now, cannot some Dutch mother rise and give a few recipes for making smearkase-pie, cold cannon, and Oh! dear, I shall not mention any more, for I cannot pronounce their names, let alone spell them. Now I will write of a familiar dish,—pumpkin-bread. To be perfect, it ought to be baked in the old-fashioned way before a fire-place, in an iron bake-kettle, with an iron cover, live coals all around it, and heaped up on the cover. When done and cold, to be eaten with rich milk. It is good, I tell you. Hoping that my long letter will be accepted, I remain, A YANKEE WIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HIGHLAND PARK, Nov. 21.—I have been an interested reader of your Home Department, and wish to contribute my mite; also, to ask for a little information. Will some one tell me how to cleanse and starch lace curtains; also, how to make the starch that will remain in as it does when they are new?

I will send a recipe for corn-cakes without eggs, which I like better than any other I have ever tried: Two cups of corn-meal, one cup of flour, half a cup of sugar, three teaspoons of baking-powder, a little salt, moisten with sweet milk until like cup-cake. Bake in a quick oven, or it will not be nice. I have spendid recipe for Boston brown bread if any ones cares for it. MRS. A. P. F.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—I wish "Mrs. Dr. Hale," whom I believe to be a lady in the truest sense of the term, would tell us if she does not think that the hygienic underwear which has been described in these columns, and a diet consisting in large proportion of muscle and nerve-strengthening grain food, would add very materially to the health of growing girls, young women, and mothers,—indeed, women of all ages; and if she does not believe that the dress, diet, and exercise most conducive to the health of woman is a subject well worth earnest and serious thought? ***

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Nov. 20.—I have as yet only *read* the letters in the Home Department of your paper, but have never ventured to address you. I think the Home Department an excellent plan, and have thus far gained much valuable information through its columns. Will some of the wise contributors to the Home kindly inform me how to make biscuit that will be light and flakey? When I have leisure time I will send my recipe for delicate cake, which I have found from experience to be very excellent and reliable. Respectfully, KATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 19.—I noticed a short time ago in the Home Department an article for removing pimples from the face. The lady who wrote the article will greatly oblige me by telling me where to find the medicine (or whatever it is) and how to use it, etc.

Ma would thank "Cousin Nell" for her "abominable doughnut recipe." We have a splendid recipe for coffee-cake if any one wishes it. Very respectfully, ALMEDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—If "Neurine" is really in earnest on the subject of healthful bread, will he please read the article on "Bread-making" in Home Department of Nov. 4? He can find papers on file at THE TRIBUNE office. Some questions were asked him which have probably escaped his notice. Another correspondent—"Mrs. W."—asks for information on the same subject in last Saturday's issue. *_*

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 20.—Will some of the contributors to THE TRIBUNE give me instruction for making crosses or emblems of perforated cardboard, with a background of black velvet? They are very pretty. I have seen them framed, and admired them so much that I would like to make one or more for Christmas presents. MRS. E. P. C.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., Nov. 20.—Will some one who has had experience be kind enough to tell me what to do to free my plants of a little fly that seems to be troubling them; and if allowed to remain what harm will they do? By answering these questions you will confer a favor on GRACE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Will some one tell me through the "Home" where to find a plain, solid-bound scrap-book? I have priced many, and found them too fine and expensive for common use. F.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—I would like to ask "Aunt Lucy" for a preparation of India-rubber for mending overshoes; also, a good recipe for making lemon-jelly. A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Will some one please tell me how to make breakfast cakes or muffins? E. M.

HOW TO COOK OYSTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BRYAN, O., Nov. 21.—"Gracie Mayhue" asks how to make cream cakes, and lo! a dozen reply "which the same I now rise to explain," while an equal number advise "Stickum" how to stick 'em. Since older and wiser heads than mine have not told you of different ways of cooking oysters (the recipe for soup excepted), I will send you two or three recipes, and will furnish more if wanted. First, then, scalloped oysters: Crush and roll several handfuls of crackers; put a layer in the bottom of a buttered pudding dish; wet this with a mixture of the oyster-liquor and milk slightly warm. Next have a layer of oysters; sprinkle them with salt and pepper, and lay small bits of butter upon them. Then another layer of moistened crumbs, and so on until the dish is full. Let the top layer be of crumbs thicker than the rest, and beat an egg in the milk you pour over them. Stick bits of butter thickly over it; cover the dish and bake half an hour. Remove the cover and brown by setting it on the upper grate of the oven for a few minutes.

Cream oysters on the half-shell: Pour into a saucepan one cup of hot water, one of milk, and one of cream (or three cupfuls of good milk), and a little salt. Set it in a kettle of hot water until it boils; stir in two tablespoonfuls of butter and a little pepper. Take from the fire and stir in two heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, wet up in a little cold milk. Have your shells cleaned and buttered and laid in a large baking-pan. Place a large oyster in each shell. Stir the cream hard and fill carefully. Bake five or six minutes after the shells are warm. If shells are not easily obtained, patty pans or small white sauce-dishes answer every purpose. Serve in the shell or dishes.

Fried oysters: Dip each oyster in beaten egg; then in rolled cracker or corn-meal, and fry quickly in hot butter. Now, my dear, how do you feel? Before saying anything further, I must relieve my conscience by telling you that these recipes are from Marion Harland's "Common Sense in the Household." Which I agree with "Lillie W." in thinking "incomparable."

Would like to suggest to "Jean Holden" that a minute dose of morphia, combined with twice the amount of gum-camphor, is sometimes very effectual in quieting a dry hacking or nervous cough.

Can furnish a recipe for an excellent baking-powder; also one for orange pudding. Though my eyes have never been blessed with a view of the City of Boston (may Allah preserve it!) this last recipe came from there, and if any exile of Yankeedom would like it, they have but to mention it and it shall be forthcoming.

Now, dear sisters, can any of you tell me how to make those little brown cookies we buy at the bakeries, known as Scotch cakes? Hope "Blanche" will not extinguish me as she did "Ida," poor child, if I confess to a weakness for Scotch cookies. As an antidote, I will remark that I am very fond of Graham bread and cracked wheat, and now, au revoir. SHIRLEY DARE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—To have a first-class oyster stew, the oysters must be fresh, the milk sweet, and the butter good. The following is my way of stewing oysters: I take one quart of oysters; put them in a pan, and with a fork carefully remove them into another pan, and throw away the liquor—unless fresh shell oysters are used. I take a clean porcelain kettle, into which I put about two quarts of milk; let it boil up once; then add the oysters, and let it boil up again, when I pour into a tureen in which has been put a piece of butter the size of a large hen's egg. Let each one add pepper and salt to suit his taste. The quicker the oysters are cooked the better—three minutes is long enough. If you want "porridge," use part water and powdered crackers. SADDLE ROCK.

BABIES AND CABBAGE SALAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 21.—As several of your correspondents appear to like my cookery, it seems to be necessary for me once more to lift up my voice through the columns of your paper. I desire, first, to thank all those who have replied to my various questions. Indeed, I feel moved to thank everybody who has made a suggestion or furnished a recipe for anything. I have tried so many of the latter and found them all good that I naturally conclude the rest will be. I have grown to feel very well acquainted with several people, all but their names. I regret that I cannot send the "Practical Woman" the desired letters, but they have gone into my scrap-book. I hope she does not think that I set down as "queer" everybody who chooses a chemise pattern different from mine. Not a bit of it, dear madam. But I certainly think it will take something more to bring the health and strength of the present generation up to concert pitch. Like the servant-girl business, the mischief began a long ways back, and really the slaughter of the innocents is being continually repeated. The children of this world are a great deal too wise in their generation, and the children of light have not done all they might to counteract the growing evils of which we all have so much cause to complain. I don't know what we are going to do about it so long as people will continue to marry and bear children without one thought seemingly as to their fitness, morally or physically, for parents. The monstrous selfishness of nine-tenths of creation is at the bottom of a great deal of the mischief. How many mothers make companions, intimate friends, confidants, of their daughters? And yet it seems to me it should be so. I know so few parents who invite the confidence of their children. I see children all around me who are being ruined for life as to health and happiness solely through the selfishness and want of moral courage of their mothers. Says Deacon Bedott, says he, "Priscilla, we're all poor critters;" but we might be richer if we could all believe, and act upon the belief, that there are things in the world better than money or show. Something must be done, and that right soon, I reckon, or at the next Centennial show a baby will be the greatest curiosity exhibited. We are sowing more pride, vainglory, and hypocrisy than anything else. What will the harvest be? Pardon my long-windedness. I won't do so any more, but my letters are so apt to be like the Irishman's rope—I can't find the end because somebody has cut it off. So I'll garnish this dish with cabbage salad and let it go:

Shred or chop one nice head of cabbage and place in the earthen dish in which it should stand. Put into a porcelain or any earthen dish that can be conveniently set into a kettle of boiling water, one teacup of vinegar; a piece of butter the size of a small egg; one tablespoon salt; one of mustard; two of sugar; one teaspoon of black pepper. Let these heat together. When stirred smooth and ready to boil, add three beaten eggs and six tablespoonfuls of sweet cream. Stir it all the time you are adding the eggs and cream, which should be put in together. It will almost instantly thicken. Then pour it hot over the cabbage. Mix well, cover, and let it stand till cold. MRS. EVE.

A VARIETY OF GOOD THINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 21.—I've profited so much by the experience and inexperience of others coming through the Home Department of your paper, that I begin to feel as if it was time our city was heard from. We have plenty of women here that I think could compete with "Aunt Lucy," "Mrs. Sarah L.," and others, if they would let us hear from them.

"May Demo" asks for ideas concerning Christmas presents. I have just finished a tidy, done in spatter work, by laying ferns on white satin jeans, the edge fringed out. It is easily and quickly done, and pretty. Now, I expect to make a motto by laying bleached ferns on black velvet. Lambrequins for brackets are very pretty made of silver or gold perforated board, cut in scallops, and worked with silks in colors to suit your fancy. Frames made of cigar-lighters, the ends cut in points and fastened in stars. You can buy the lighters at 10 cents a bunch, and one bunch will make six or more frames.

"Mrs. Mac" asks how to make skeleton leaves. Here is my way, and I should like to know the result: Boil the leaves in equal parts of rain water and soft soap until you separate the pulp from the skin; then take them out into clear water; take the leaves out on glass, and rub with a soft tooth-brush, and rub all pulp from the skin. Lay in this solution one pound of sal soda, dissolved in five pints of rain water; one and a half pounds of chloride of lime, in three pints of soft water; let stand twenty-four hours; strain out the solution of lime into the solution of sal soda; if thick enough, or as thick as buttermilk, it is strong enough; if not, the lime is not strong enough. After mixing the sal soda and chloride of lime, filter them until perfectly clear. For leaves, use half solution and half water. For ferns, full solution. When perfectly white remove to clear water, change through two or three waters. The last water should be a little blue. Float out on unsized paper; press between the folds of a crash towel to take out the greater part of the dampness; then lay in a book until thoroughly dried; then they are ready for use, but should be kept in a book until ready for mounting, as on being exposed to the air they curl.

Glue for mounting ferns: Five parts gum arabic; three parts white sugar; two parts starch; add very little water, and boil, stirring until thick and white.

"Pearl C." wishes to know how to make isinglass jellies. I will give my recipe for wine and cider jellies. Wine Jelly: Two pounds white sugar; one pint sherry wine; one pint cold water; one package of Cox's gelatine; juice of two lemons, and grated rind of one; one quart of boiling water; one good pinch of cinnamon. Soak the gelatine in the cold water one hour; add to this the sugar, lemons, and cinnamon; pour over all a quart of boiling water, and stir until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Put in the wine; strain through a double flannel bag without squeezing; wet your molds with cold water, and set the jelly away in them to cool.

Cider jelly is made the same way by substituting a pint of pure sweet cider for the wine. If you wish them colored, use the colored sugar, or a very little prepared cochineal.

Velvet blanc mange: Two cups sweet cream, half an ounce Cooper's gelatine, soaked in a very little cold water one hour; half a cup of white powdered sugar, one teaspoonful extract of bitter almonds, one glass of white wine. Heat the cream to boiling, stir in the gelatine and sugar, and as soon as they are dissolved take from the fire, beat ten minutes until very light, flavor, and add the wine by degrees, mixing it well. Put into molds, wet with clear water.

Will "Mrs. J. C. H." give directions for making spatter cross, and "R. Benjamin" for plaiting ferns? and oblige RELLA.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—We have societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; Miss Burdett-Coutts has entered her protest against the killing of birds, but no one has said anything of the cruel manner in which they are imprisoned. The packing of canaries in shelves, like rows of hardware or books, is a barbarism worthy the old slavery times. It is true, birds live and "sell," but their constant hopping and chirping is a protest against their discomfort. "Are those singers?" we asked, pointing to the little willow cages. "O yes, all singers," said the bird-merchant; but who ever heard one of them sing a note? I wonder what the little prisoners think all day, the counter lined with men and boys, vitiating and excluding the air, and if they have any rights their jailers are bound to respect. Some naturalists talk of "cage birds" as though Nature designed certain of the species for prison life. That they are adapted to domestication is shown by their readiness to accept it. Imprisonment is one thing, domestication is another. All domesticated birds should be allowed once a day to perch at will on picture-frame and book-case. If it is too much trouble to look after them, then it is too troublesome to have them. Fresh air is as important to their joy and well-being as to ours. One of those warm days last month I came in for a walk, a hot fire was burning in the stove; our "Ted's" cage was hanging high in the window, a southern sun streaming in upon him. I took him down and set him on a table in the shade, and opened a window. The little songster acknowledged the refreshing change by pouring out his sweetest notes. Bird-cages are usually hung high to keep them out of harm's way; this is well; but they should not remain long at a time in high latitude, the air is close and stifling. We often hear persons complain that their canaries sing so little, and they were such sweet and constant singers before coming into their possession. It is owing to a wrong mode of treatment. Household pets should live as near to Nature as consistent with circumstances. F.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23.—Perhaps a few words from "Young Housekeeper"—though ignorant—would not come amiss. Just now while knitting on my baby's scarlet stocking, I was thinking of the Home, and wondering how many of its readers knew for how many useful purposes old cotton stockings could be used. The legs cut open at the back, sew a pair of them together, put on a loop, and there you have the best of dish-cloths and wash rags. The feet make best linings for holders that can be found. By the way, I always have a quantity of these holders made up ready for use.

My sister often asks how I keep my sewing and work always done. There is but one way to this Elysium, walk ye in it, viz.: *systematic energy*. That is the way I do all my work—except washing—and take good care of two babies, one 3½ years old and one 6 months old, read the papers, magazines, and books. And I am not ashamed to compare my house with any one; to be sure it is not very large, and has no need of servants. My meals are all good and palatable, with some extra dinners thrown in. Another important consideration is, I never let a moment go to waste. The evening is my resting time. I think husbands as a class do not like to see their wives sewing and at work at that time. As a rule I never work evenings, though I do sometimes knit a little while husband reads aloud. But we either read, have some game, company, frolic with the fun-loving babies—anything to make the fireside lively.

While speaking of systematic works, I ought, perhaps, to have said that Wednesday is my ironing-day, Friday I scour tinware and clean up-stairs, Saturday I bake and clean down-stairs. Others may have a better way, and I would be glad to hear from them, for I have "kept house" but a short time, having almost always boarded. YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 30.—Will "Mrs. A. B. M." tell us if she considers the article called "Hypatia" a harmless preparation? I have been told that one cannot use these "beautifiers" for any length of time without injury to the skin, nerves, or general health.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey, in her novel "A Golden Sorrow," speaks of a wonderful *white* rouge, which rubs in pink, and defies heat, dust, sun, etc. Has any one seen or used it? I have a thin skin, which cold roughens and heat reddens. I do not like the idea of cosmetics, but should be glad to rid myself of the uncomfortable and blowsy aspect which follows a ride in the wind, a walk in the sun, or animated conversation at an evening party.

Have tried oat-meal water, rice-powder, lemon-juice, and glycerine; but suppose there is no hope for me so long as I lead a sedentary life.

I have an original recipe for citron-pudding and sauce, which has been greatly praised by visitors, if it is desired by readers of the Home Department. FLORID.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—"Young Housekeeper" inquires if her red-border napkins will bear boiling with the rest of her clothing. Yes; they will boil a long time without fading much, but scalding is all that is necessary, as, indeed, it is for all of the washing. For the last twelve years I have scalded my clothes instead of boiling them, and I find the results much more satisfactory. Have the clothes washed as cleanly as possible, and add no soap for the scald. That in the clothes from the suds is all that is necessary. In an ordinary-sized wash-boiler of water add one tablespoonful of amonia, and blueing as desired. Put the clothes in when cold, and let them just come to the boil and remove. Rinse and dry. The blue put in the scald gives a much clearer look than in the rinse, without looking blue.

Will Young Housekeeper try this method two months, and then let me know if she does not find her clothing looking much better than by the old-time plan of soaping and boiling? HOUSEKEEPER NOT YOUNG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—"Dressmaker" can obtain Smith's patterns by addressing A. Burdette Smith, editor *World of Fashion*, No. 16 East Fourteenth street (Post-Office Box 5055), New York City. Having just received notice of this change in his address, I believe I know "whereof I speak." And I hardly think patterns can be obtained by addressing 914 Broadway, as we used to, and as I see has been twice given for "Dressmaker's" benefit.

We are to write on one side of the paper only, and follow the "style of punctuation adopted." I see is laid down as a rule for contributors. Style of punctuation adopted by whom, pray? If I were not terribly ignorant, I should probably know. But for the sake of "Dressmaker," who should have her fall patterns immediately, I tremblingly make my bow, acknowledge my ignorance, and beg to be excused if my punctuation be not exactly according to "the style adopted." RACHAEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MT. MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 20.—My husband is not a subscriber to your paper, but during the last two weeks' political excitement we have been buying THE TRIBUNE, and find it very interesting, more especially the Home Department. And if you will allow me to throw in my mite, I would recommend to Mrs. Oliver Twist the "Laws of Life" as a monthly publication, which can be had by addressing Miss Harriet N. Austain or James C. Jackson, Our Home Hygienic Institute, Dansville, Livingston County, New York. They also publish hygienic works in book form, one being "How to Treat the Sick Without Medicine."

Those interested in "dress reform" will without a doubt find the "Laws of Life" very interesting. Full particulars can be obtained by sending for circular. ALICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The best method of washing black (mourning) calicos and dark brown cambrics, is to put a pint of wheat bran into four quarts of cold water; boil for half an hour; strain into a tub, and add sufficient warm water to wash one dress. Do not use soap. Rinse, and add blueing to your starch to prevent the white appearance starch leaves on dark colors. The bran softens the water. "Inexperience" can wash brown linen in this way, adding a little hay to the bran-water while boiling. If there are grease spots on the linen use a little soap on them. Brown linen should not be dried in the sun.

I am waiting for the recipe for squash pie which some lady promised to give if it was wanted. MRS. M. M. P.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 21.—In your issue of the 18th I notice a communication from "Earnest," giving a recipe for making paste for scrap-books, in which she asserts that no man would make a scrap-book. I take pleasure in informing her that several of my masculine friends and myself have some very readable scrap-books, and take great pride in them. Her paste recipe is very good; have tried it with others. I also found gum tragacanth a good article; have used flour paste mostly, and have had no trouble. Yours respectfully, MASCULINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—For the benefit of ladies who are anxious to obtain patterns of the chemiloon, I would say that if they will call at No. 61 North Ashland avenue they will find some very pretty patterns of that and other dress-reform garments. I know there are a great many ladies who, like myself, cannot afford to buy ready-made clothing, not even chemiloons, therefore I hope that this information may be beneficial to a great many. MRS. R. B.

WHO MADE THE PROPOSAL?

Dr. Gibson, having made an unprofessional visit to Mrs. Kellicott, walked down to the gate with her daughter Matty.

Matty was 20 years old, and the Doctor was 30. Her eyes were brown, and his were gray. She "had on" a pink calico dress and a white muslin apron; he wore clean, cool-looking linen clothes, and a wide Panama hat.

The gentleman admired the lady's flowers very much, especially the white roses,—one of which, by the way, she had tucked under her ear. She inquired with considerable show of interest about the Ruggles children, who had the measles. He told her gravely all about Tommy and Ben, Alice and Kit; and, when he had finished, a silence fell upon them.

Matty was leaning on the gate, looking down the village street. She thought how funny it was for Mr. Scott to paint his new house pea-green with lavender trimmings, and was about to say so to Dr. Gibson, when he stopped her:

He said the very last thing she would have expected to hear. He said:

"Matty, I love you, and want you to marry me!"

The very look in the bright, brown eyes would have told him, without a single spoken word, how thoroughly unlooked-for such a proposal had been. She had never, in all the years she had known Dr. Gibson, thought for a moment of the possibility of his loving her. She was very sorry, she told him, but she didn't love him one bit, at least in that way. But the tears came into her eyes as she saw the quiet face grow a trifle pale.

"I hardly believed you did care for me," he went on, after a pause. "But I hoped you might yet learn to do it."

"But—but—" said Matty, with embarrassment, "I thought every one knew I was engaged to my cousin Tom."

"Your cousin Tom!" echoed the Doctor. It was impossible to mistake the impression which passed over his face. It was not merely personal regret at the fact she announced, but an impartial disapproval of the match.

He made no comment, however, but directly said:

"Matty, I shall never get over this—I mean that I shall always love you, and, if you need a friend or protector, or—or any one, you'll come to me, won't you?"

She promised and held out her hand to him. He shook it warmly, said "God bless you!" and left her hurriedly.

Matty, still leaning on the wooden gate, watched the retiring figure out of sight. She was very quiet all day, and in the evening propounded this absurd question:

"Tom, what would you do if I should jilt you?"

Tom stroked his downy upper lip, and looked pensive.

"Couldn't say," he replied, after some moments of reflection. "You might try and see."

"Perhaps I will," she replied more soberly than the occasion seemed to warrant. Tom stared very hard at her, but immediately forgot the incident.

Nearly a year passed. One day Mrs. Kellicott's "help" rushed frantically into Dr. Gibson's house, and breathlessly announced to that gentleman that "Mr. Tom would be deader'n a door nail long before he got there, if he didn't jump." For two seconds, thinking of him as his rival in Matty's affections, the Doctor had half a mind to consign him to the tender mercies of good, stupid old Dr. Wells; but his better nature prevailed, and he started for Mrs. Kellicott's at the very heels of the servant-girl.

When he arrived he found Tom in high fever, and delirious. He pronounced it a severe case of typhoid fever, and privately added a doubt that he would recover. He sent to his own house for changes of clothing, prepared to devote himself to the sick man. Matty too, was unwearied in her work, and, being necessarily much in Tom's room, consequently saw the Doctor constantly. He and his patient presented a marked contrast to each other. The latter was captious and peevish to an unheard-of degree, and talked almost incessantly of some unknown being named Kate. On the other hand, Dr. Gibson was so patient and gentle, so strong and helpful, doing so much for Tom, and yet not forgetting one of his accustomed duties, that Matty opened her eyes in admiring astonishment.

One morning, as the Doctor prepared a sleeping draught for somebody, and dictated to Matty a prescription for somebody else, she said with real solicitude:

"Dr. Gibson, you will certainly kill yourself if you keep on at this rate; and 'tis my belief that you are overworked, and you ought to take a rest."

"Do I appear to be at death's door?" he inquired, straightening up, and squaring his shoulders, as if proud of his proportions. "No, Matty," he continued solemnly, though with a merry twinkle in the honest eyes, "work, as Mrs. Bowers frequently remarks, is a pannaky." Matty understood him and colored crimson.

At last Tom was pronounced out of danger, and now the Doctor felt that he must remove himself and his belongings from Mrs. Kellicott's house to his own. Matty, hidden by the honeysuckle-vines over the piazza, watched him go and cried a little.

The morning after, Tom and Matty sat on the piazza; he reading, or pretending to read, while she sewed diligently. Neither uttered a word for more than half an hour.

Presently Matty shook out the muslin cap she was making, and laid it on her work-box, put her little silver thimble aside, and dropped her hands, one over the other, into her lap. Then she looked up.

Tom was staring straight at her. She colored violently, and so, for that matter, did he.

"Tom," she began, "don't be angry. Oh, do forgive me!" She paused, trying to think how she could tell him softly; but she went on bluntly, "I want to end our engagement."

"So do I," rejoined he, with difficulty suppressing a whistle. Then both burst into a hearty laugh.

"You see, Mat," said Tom when he could speak, "I love some one else."

Matty appeared to be taken quite by surprise at this declaration.

"But I couldn't help it, indeed I couldn't. She is—"

"She is a young lady whose name is Kate, and her eyes are the blackest, and her cheeks the reddest, and she sings 'Under the Stars' with guitar-accompaniment," rattled Matty all in a breath.

It was Tom's turn to stare. "Where did you find all this out?" he asked.

"My dear little bird, etc. I think I'll go and write to my future cousin;" and off she ran glad to escape the questions which she feared he might propound.

"But you haven't told me—" he called after her.

"And never shall," she returned, whisking into her own room.

In less than an hour she had reconciled her mother to Fate's decree, and written to Miss Kate Spencer, and persuaded Tom to write also, and had done much toward informing the whole village of her altered prospects.

In due time Tom was married, Matty officiating as first bridesmaid.

Matty, after the excitement of Tom's wedding, bethought herself what she should do. There were her summer dresses to be made up, her music scholars to attend to, the sewing-circle and the flowers; but these occupied neither all her time nor thoughts. There ought to have been Dr. Gibson, too, she could not help thinking; but that gentleman, instead of falling at her feet as soon as he heard she was free, paid her no more attention than before. She waited for him, in growing wonder and worry, an eternity,—two weeks,—and then took measures to bring him to his senses.

She employed only recognized and ladylike means, however. She began by flirting a little with different gentlemen.

There was Will Ellis. This young gentleman had offered himself to our heroine, on an average, four times a year, ever since she was 15. She had invariably refused him, decidedly and emphatically; but they were the best of friends in the world. She now told him in so many words, that she would accept all the attention he would offer her during the next week, taking care to remember that this singular declaration proceeded not from any special regard for him, but was made in pursuance of some occult design on her part. Forthwith the pair embarked upon what seemed to be the stormiest flirtation Skinnersville ever saw. In the long morning they drove or rowed together; they dined at Mrs. Killicott's, and immediately after sallied forth on some other excursion Both were excellent equestrians, and Matty gloried in galloping over hill and dale, on one of Will's handsome horses. (Will, by-the-by, was the son of of a rich man.) Then they drank an early tea on the veranda and spent the evening at the piano or in reading. At the hour of 9, Matty always sent Will home, without a particle of ceremony or regret at his departure. In short, what appeared to Skinnersville as a serious courtship was, in reality, a pure business matter, and so understood between the two parties to it.

This state of affairs continued for a week or so, during which time the Doctor ignored Matty's existence, except as she was the daughter of his dear friend, Mrs. Killicott. And all the time the girl was raging inwardly at her quondam suitor.

"Why don't he ask me at once again?" she queried, mentally; "I am sure he loves me, and any one might see that I love him; but I can't, and I suppose I shall be an old maid."

But the Doctor was not to blame. A man of the world would have seen through Matty's stratagem, but he did not; he imagined that she was either trying to drown her disappointment at losing Tom, or had really decided to marry the enamored Will.

The truth occurred to Matty at last. She could hardly believe such stupidity existed in the mind of man; but she determined to try what modest and retiring behavior would effect. So she dismissed Will, and became, to all outward resemblances, a little nun. Still no advance on the Doctor's part. He came and went constantly to the house, however. Matty gave up all hope, finally, of ever coming to a better understanding with him, when something happened.

Dr. Gibson "dropped in" one morning, when Mrs. Killicott sat sewing on the pleasant veranda in the cool, refreshing breeze.

"You mustn't come here" she called, as he tied his horse to the hitching-post. "My work requires my undivided attention; besides, you'll step on the ruffles. You may go and help Matty, if you like."

That young woman was making pies in the kitchen. She saw the Doctor coming round the corner of the house, gave a hurried glance at the bright bottom of a tin pan she was holding, found herself presentable, and greeted him composedly. She was very glad to see him, she said. Wouldn't he come in?

No, he wouldn't come in, the day was so beautiful. He would just stand on the little brick pavement under the window, and lean over the sill.

So there he stood under the grape-vine trellis, with a little golden sunshine falling over his hair and shoulders. Matty observed that he looked thoroughly unloverlike, and concluded that he didn't intend to propose. She also noticed a rip in his coat, and wondered who would mend it for him.

Someway the talk veered round from the weather to Woman's Rights.

Matty, on this, spoke up.

She didn't at all believe in the second-hand influence which reached the ballot-box through the agency of husbands and brothers. "When I vote," she said, "I want to march to the polls and put in my own vote my own self."

"What a pretty spectacle you'd make, Matty, with that rolling-pin in your hand, and—"

"I'm not at all sure that I want to vote," she interrupted. "But I just would like to make some laws, that's all."

"Well, you might petition the Legislature," suggested the Doctor, gravely.

"Oh, they're not legal laws; only social customs and usages. I'll tell you just what I mean." She laid the rolling-pin aside, with an emphatic bang, placed her floury arms akimbo, looked very earnest and determined, and quite regardless of the fact that she and Dr. Gibson were in love with each other. "Now, at a party, when a lady sits alone in a stuff-chair all the evening, not dancing, simply because she hasn't any partner, and can't ask any one, oh, you know, Dr. Gibson, you know—"

"How it is myself?" interpolated he.

"How it was at Mrs. Campbell's the other night. If I had been Anna Radcliffe, or Dora Collard, I'd have asked some of you men to dance with me."

"Then you think women should have the privilege of asking for whatever they wish?" he retorted, with half a smile.

She answered that she thought just that.

"Well, Matty, I quite agree with you. I not only think they should have this right in such a case you mention, but also in more serious affairs. For instance, women might, with perfect propriety, make proposals of marriage."

Now, such an idea had never entered Matty's foolish little head, and she seized the sugar-box with great embarrassment. The Doctor went on, with much gravity:

"I am aware that it would be a very unconventional proceeding, and I am afraid that no woman will ever be wise enough to take the initiative; and yet I am persuaded that in many instances it would be the most natural and beautiful thing she could do."

He was looking unconsciously up at the blue sky shining through the filagree work of vine-leaves above him. It was evident he was thinking in the abstract only, but a faltering little "Dr. Gibson" recalled him to the concrete. And there stood Matty, smiling, blushing, dimpling, ready to extinguish herself in her brown gingham apron.

"Dr. Gibson, I like you ever so much!" she faltered, bravely, but breathlessly.

The Doctor jumped through an open window, and made his proposal over again.—*Portland Sunday Times.*

OUR FRIEND, THE CZAR.

Hurrah for our friend, the Czar,
Who threatens on Turkey to dine!
Give him Turkey with his wine.
Dine well, O Russian Bear!
We remember a tale of Mexico;
That Johnny Bull and Crapeau
Put up a little job, you know,
To let the "Erring Sisters" go!
But Jonathan began to scowl,
And the Russian Bear did growl.
Crapeau dropped his Maximilian;
John Bull looked a very silly man,
For he had much stock in the Confederate war,
And he loved very much the Russian Bear!
Hurrah for our friend, the Czar!

Hurrah for our friend, the Czar!
But what of the Moslem Turk,
And his butcher Bashi-bazouk?
What of his bloody work
Of rapine, slaughter, and lust,
Of crimes we may not name
That set our blood aflame?
They cry for vengeance just!
God! shall the Crescent reign,
Its vengeance glut again
On Servia's blighted plain?
No! Let the False Prophet's star
Bow to the Russian Bear,
Or go down in the blood of war!
Hurrah for our friend, the Czar!

NOVEMBER, 1876. C. B. CARTER.

THE POWER OF HABIT.

The power of Habit! who can estimate
Its influence on the heart, the hopes, the will?
Like ermine snow-flakes, fall they silently,
Each in its tiny place, till mountains great
Of frigid vanity the valleys fill!
When, lo! the frowning clouds a flood outpour,—
The fragile mountains melt,—they rush and roar,
And madly revel in stark misery!
Bad habits! are not they a hideous height
Of vain and villainous hypocrisy?
Snow-white without,—alas! how false within!
Just retribution storms, and all is night!
Flee! flee! O tempted soul, from every sin;
Crush out the fiends of Hell, and Heaven win!

EDWARD P. NOWELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The West Drawing on the Legal-Tender Reserves of New York.

New York Exchange Flat, Discounts Moderate---Clearings $3,600,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Corn and Barley Weak.

Provisions and Wheat Stronger Early, but Close Tame.

The Carrying of Produce This Winter.

FINANCIAL.

The movement of currency is the only thing about the financial situation that can be called active. The orders from the interior were liberal, and as before came almost entirely from the hog districts. The banks of this city have been compelled, in order to meet the drain, to draw on their reserves in New York, and shipments have been received from there in the last two days as will be apparent in the New York bank statement for the week.

The demand for discount is moderate. Packers are increasing the offerings of their paper, and there is some other additional supply in connection with the hog movement, and there is not much of it after all. The supply of mercantile, manufacturing, and miscellaneous paper is about the same as it was. The banks have an abundance of loanable funds to meet all these demands.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Special rates are made in special cases to first-class independent borrowers. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upwards, with little doing.

New York exchange was flat, at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $3,600,000.

FORGED RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Law Committee, announced to the New York Stock Board, Wednesday morning, that forged bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul second mortgage, 7 3-10, Prairie Du Chien Division, had been placed upon the market. The body of the bond appears to be genuine, the signatures being forgeries and look freshly written. They purport to have been issued thirteen years ago. The party who brought them into Wall street, as well as the one from whom he originally received them, have been arrested.

ROCK ISLAND DIVIDENDS.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company have decided to pay quarterly instead of semi-annual dividends. The first of the quarterly dividends will be payable Feb. 1, 1877.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* prints a chapter in the history of silver-mining that ought to be read side by side with the glowing stories of the bonanza mines. Bonanzas are scarce, even in silver-mines, and investing capital in hunting for them is precarious business. There is a group of mines about Silver City, in Idaho Territory, where hunting for treasure has been an expensive luxury so far. There is just a dozen mines in this list, and more or less work has been done on all of them, with variable results. Not one, however, has been able to get along without material aid from stockholders. Some of these mines have been before the public for a dozen years or more. At present they represent a nominal capital of $53,900,000, but the only money paid by the original corporators has been in the form of assessments. The names of the mines are Empire, Golden Chariot, Ida Ellmore, Illinois Central, Mahogany, Pauper, Poorman, Silver Cord, South Chariot, South Mountain Consolidated, War Eagle, and Red Jacket. The incorporated capital is $53,900,000, of which $3,301,500 has been paid up in assessments. The Golden Chariot has paid thirteen dividends, amounting to $500,000, the last one being disbursed Oct. 24, 1873; the Ida Ellmore has paid six dividends of $60,000, but none since Feb. 8, 1870; the Mahogany paid one dividend of $15,000 on the 5th of August, 1872, but immediately called it back in an assessment. These are the only mines in the group that have paid dividends, and the account between the entire list and the stockholders is as follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Assessments paid	132	$3,301,500
Dividends paid	20	575,000
Adverse balance	112	$2,726,500

As an offset to this adverse balance, stockholders have 539,000 shares of stock, the incorporated value of which is $100 per share, but the market value of them is not above $300,000 at the current quotations. This leaves the stockholders so far $2,426,000 out, to say nothing of interest, etc.

FINANCES ABROAD.

The London *Economist* of week before last remarks that:

The foreign exchanges, as usual at this part of the year, when the commercial imports largely exceed the exports, are so unfavorable as to cause gold to be remitted to North and South America, to Egypt, and occasionally to the Continent, in payment for the produce coming forward. But we notice this week a decided decline in the market value of money at the chief cities of the Continent, which accords with the easier feeling about politics. The St. Petersburg rate of exchange, too, has further recovered, being to-day quoted here 29¾@29 13-16. It is known in the bullion market that further large consignments of gold from thence are being made, which will probably arrive through Germany or the Netherlands, and the store in the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg continues to dwindle, notwithstanding the reported purchases by that establishment.

The discount quotations current in the chief Continental cities are as follows:

	Bank rate. Per cent.	Open market. Per cent.
Paris	3	1⅜
Berlin	3½	3
Frankfort	...	3¼
Hamburg	...	3
Amsterdam	3	2⅞
Brussels	2½	2⅜
Vienna	4½	4
St. Petersburg	6	...

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 108⅞@109⅝ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91⅛@91⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty day.
Sterling	482	484
Paris—francs	522½	520
Switzerland	522½	521¼
Belgium	522½	521¼
Austria	.....	40⅜
Sweden	.....	27¼
Holland	.....	40¼
Germany	94	94⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	117⅜	117¾
United States 5-20s of '65	109⅜	110⅛
5-20s of '65—January and July	112⅜	113⅛
5-20s of '67—January and July	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s of '68—January and July	117⅜	117⅝
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
United States new 5s of '81	112⅛	112⅜
United States currency 6s	123⅝	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*106½	.....
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (long)	*107½	*108½
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	.....	*95
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	140	.....
City Railway, West Side	163	.....
City Railway, North Side	125	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	120	.....
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gold opened at 109⅛ and closed at 109⅝, all the sales of the day having been at these figures. Carrying rates were 2, 1½, and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were dull and steady.

In railroad bonds, this afternoon, New Jersey Central convertibles fell off to 78½, and closed at 79. Ohio & Mississippi consolidated sinking funds advanced to 83½, and seconds to 50. New York Central coupon firsts brought 120½, Union Pacific firsts 105½, and Lake Shore consolidated registered firsts 104½.

State bonds were quiet at nominal prices.

The stock market, early in the day, was irregular, but the fluctuations were neither wide nor specially interesting. Towards the close there was an improvement, and, in final dealings, the market was active, with a better feeling. More than half of the transactions were in two specialties, Lake Shore, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. These stocks and one or two others closed rather better under a covering of short contracts, while, at the same time, large seller sixty-day options were put out on Lackawanna, 2@3 below the regular price, or at 67@68. The rumor is revived that a suspension of mining operations will take place next month. Central was particularly strong, and advanced from 34½ to 35½. Lackawanna declined from 70¼ to 69¾, and rose to 71, closing at 70⅞, with seller sixties at 67⅞. Lake Shore rose from 56¾ to 56½, declined to 56⅛, and closed at 56⅞. Michigan Central declined from 43⅛ to 42⅞, and closed at 43@43⅛. Western Union declined from 72 to 71⅝. Northwestern common sold at 35⅛, 35¼, and 34⅞, Rock Island at 99¼, 98½, and 98⅞, St. Paul at 19⅞, 19⅝, and 19¾, and preferred at 52¼, 51½, and 52½, and Ohios at 6⅛, 6⅞, and 6½. Transactions aggregate 99,000 shares, of which 3,500 were Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Rock Island, 8,700 St. Pauls, 2,200 Ohios, 6,200 Western Union, 3,000 Wabash, 17,700 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; 9,500 New Jersey Central, and 6,400 Michigan Central.

Money market easy, 2@3; prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $100,000.

Customs' receipts, $159,000.

Clearings, $20,000,000.

Sterling—Long, 481½; short, 483¼.

The steamship Neckar, which arrived from Southampton to-day, brought $723,675 in gold coin and $175,000 in silver bars, making a total thus far received this week of $2,370,675 in gold coin.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	New 5s	112⅜
Coupons, '65	110⅛	New 4½s	110⅛
New	113½	10-40s, regular	113⅝
Coupons, '67	116⅛	Coupons do	114⅜
Coupons, '68	117⅜	Currency 6s	123⅝

STOCKS.

Western Union	71⅝	New Jersey Central	35¼
Quicksilver	13½	Rock Island	98⅞
Quicksilver pfd	17	St. Paul	19⅝
Pacific Mail	24½	St. Paul pfd	52⅛
Mariposa	4⅞	Wabash	6⅞
Mariposa pfd	5	Wabash pfd	6⅞
Adams Express	105	Fort Wayne	101⅝
Wells-Fargo	86	Terre Haute	3
American	61	Terre Haute pfd	16
United States	56	Chicago & Alton	99⅛
New York Central	102⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie	9⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	6
Erie pfd	16	D. L. & W	70⅞
Harlem	136	A. & P. Telegraph	15
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	3
Michigan Central	43	A. & P. pfd	2
Panama	125	Indiana Central	3
Union Pacific	58¼	Chi., Burlington & Q	112½
Lake Shore	56⅞	Hannibal & St. Jo	12½
Illinois Central	72¼	Central Pacific bonds	109⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88¼	Union Pacific bonds	105¾
Northwestern	34⅞	U. Pac. land-grant	100⅝
Northwestern pfd	57⅜	U. Pac. sinking-fund	90⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44¼	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	44	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Alpha	38½	Justice	26¼
Belcher	14	Kossuth	1½
Best & Belcher	47½	Kentuck	10¼
Bullion	33¾	Leopard	6¼
Consolidated Virginia	52½	Mexican	24½
California	54½	Northern Belle	31½
Chollar	75	Overman	89½
Confidence	13	Ophir	45¾
Caledonia	11	Raymond & Ely	4
Crown Point	9	Silver Hill	10¼
Exchequer	14¾	Savage	11
Gould & Curry	14	Segregated Belcher	75
Hale & Norcross	13¾	Sierra Nevada	11¾
Imperial	3	Union Con	13
Julia Con	6¼	Yellow Jacket	16

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Gold, 110½@110¾. Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 526.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £249,000.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie were withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the United States.

Silver is quoted at 54⅛d per ounce.

Consols, money and account, 95 7-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 103½; '67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 105⅛.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; preferred, 7.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Rentes, 108f 55c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 24.—United States bonds—New 5s, 101⅜.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Nov. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Congress st, 245½ ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 19 93-100x135⅛ ft (No. 827), dated Nov. 23	$5,200
Hurlbut st, 275 ft s of Blackhawk st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 10	1,400
West Indiana st, 144 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x85 ft, dated Nov. 23	3,500
West Twelfth st, 72 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 24x110 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 23	4,050
West Taylor st, 143 8-10 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 25x124⅜ ft, dated Nov. 22	3,250
Vermont st, 291 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 24	1,500
South Dearborn st, 75 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x104 feet, dated Nov. 22	2,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st, 239 2-10 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 2	$600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	15,948	10,433	9,382	15,481
Wheat, bu	52,278	74,520	48,474	121,353
Corn, bu	65,540	33,075	67,616	99,470
Oats, bu	26,699	39,122	28,920	52,860
Rye, bu	3,587	350	26,750	....
Barley, bu	15,060	67,335	4,283	5,243
Grass seed, lbs	104,350	63,170	79,044	94,043
Flaxseed, lbs	226,553	263,000	181,255	459,934
B. corn, lbs	208,580	98,000	21,770	151,000
C. meats, lbs	341,782	144,600	1,950,715	3,815,330
Beef, tcs	105	....	....	....
Beef, brls	225	351	55	731
Pork, brls	203	263	1,551	1,981
Lard, lbs	235,305	22,120	1,128,261	785,978
Tallow, lbs	21,450	13,910	104,865	187,685
Butter, lbs	198,031	67,781	131,095	108,655
D. hogs, No	77	19	....	111
Live hogs, No	40,234	38,041	3,291	4,494
Cattle, No	3,399	5,785	2,396	3,249
Sheep, No	1,798	1,189	....	831
Hides, lbs	185,486	183,370	157,890	429,782
Highwines, brls	185	132	160	581
Wool, lbs	382,685	24,070	313,010	146,840
Potatoes, bu	3,959	786	7	....
Coal, tons	11,791	....	956	....
Hay, tons	107	....	40	....
Lumber, m	1,295	2,775	1,834	2,031
Shingles, m	320	2,382	565	1,257
Salt, brls	10	5,252	2,260	2,702
Poultry, lbs	3,032	19,463	....	8,734
Poultry, coops	41	272	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	311	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	270	590	573	400
Cheese, bxs	5,367	1,537	1,159	63
G. apples, brls	3,123	3,882	1,483	274
Beans, bu	639	....	159	....

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 3,121 bu wheat, 1,805 bu corn, 1,927 bu oats, 1,138 bu rye, 481 barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Friday morning: 35 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 76 cars No. 2 do, 36 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (181 wheat); 11 cars high-mixed corn, 4 cars new do, 32 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars rejected do, 21 cars no grade (94 corn); 4 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars rejected do (36 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car rejected do; 12 cars No. 2 barley, 20 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected do. Total, 359 cars, or 139,000 bu. Inspected out: 75,818 bu wheat, 48,325 bu corn, 9,130 bu oats, 18,204 bu rye, 5,105 bu barley.

Beerbohm telegraphs that there is 2,044,000 quarters of wheat on passage for the United Kingdom. It is claimed that this fact should be offset by the statement that Great Britain has imported less this harvest year up to date than usual.

Again arises the question, What is "fair spring" wheat in New York? It was quoted yesterday at $1.32 bid and $1.34 asked, while several parties claimed that our No. 2 wheat was scarcely salable in New York at $1.30. It is really important to know what is meant by the use of the term "fair spring"; but one may also ask why it should be used at all. They have established grades in New York, and surely ought to be able to quote the prices on those grades if enough is done in graded lots to make it worth while to sustain the system. Not a few now believe that "fair spring" at $1.30, or any other price, is not a fair quotation under the circumstances.

We note that 9s 10d per quarter for wheat in Liverpool would be about $1.32 in New York, or $1.13½@1.14 per bu in store in Chicago, if the expenses of transfer were pared down as closely as possible. These figures indicate that wheat in this market is not such bad property as is represented by some, though it does not offer a big profit on shipment, and there is no active demand for it on the other side of the Atlantic just now.

There are large amounts of unemployed capital here, the owners of which would gladly use it to carry produce throughout the winter, if they felt it safe to do so. But the question of safety is now being raised, and in a comparatively new way. Of course the property must be insured against loss by fire, in order to obtain loans upon it, and that insurance must be effected in companies which are believed to be able to pay if loss occurs. Capitalists are now disposed to ask, in regard to some companies doing business in this State, whether they could probably meet a heavy fire loss. It is known that the stocks which form the chief available resources of some companies are materially depreciated, and there is a decided disposition to inquire as to the relative standing of the companies in this respect, and to discriminate against those which are not A No. 1. There are rumors out to the effect that some applications for loans on wheat have been met with the reference to insurance, and by intimations that something like the sorting process must be resorted to. The matter is one of great importance, and may weigh more largely than has hitherto been thought possible in the determination of the rates of interest to be paid for the use of money where produce is the collateral.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. There was a downward tendency in grain, except oats and rye; and provisions were firmer, chiefly under smaller supplies of hogs. The outward movement of produce was again rather light, under a small Eastern demand, and receipts were only moderate in volume, though larger in grain than those of the previous day. The weather was again cloudy, as for nearly a month past, but tending to cold.

Dry goods were in fair demand yesterday, and were again quoted firm. The grocery market offered little that is new. A fair number of orders were placed, and fully previous prices were being realized for all staple goods. Sugars were steadier than for some time previous. Sirups and molasses continue strong. Teas remain firm. In the fish market there was no change. Dried fruits were meeting with a fair share of attention, and most kinds were steady. Raisins were again quoted lower, new layers jobbing at $2.15@2.20, and Valencias at 9¾@10c. The butter market was firm and active for choice grades, but quiet for common and medium. Cheese remains dull at previous quotations. There was no improvement in the demand for oils, and prices were not subjected to any change. Bagging remains dull. Leather was active and firm.

Lumber was in moderate local demand at the docks, and the offerings were nearly all sold before noon at unchanged prices. At the yards a fair business was done. The wool market remains quiet and firm. Broom-corn was in fair request for shipment, and steady, the green hurl being firm under limited offerings. Hops were quiet. Dealers reported a good demand for timothy hay for New England, and a dull market for prairie, which was freely offered by neighboring farmers. The demand for potatoes continues urgent, and stock in good condition sells readily at full recent prices. Poultry and game were in fair request for local use and shipment, and all kinds of game were higher.

Lake freights were inactive, the season being practically over, with no demand for room. Rail freights were quoted steady at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, with a smaller number of cars offering, and shippers generally quoting them scarce. There was, however, no attempt made to advance rates.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs, Nov. 24: Wilson Bros., 1 case gloves; Henry Enderis, 1 case books; Best & Russell, 2 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 1 case cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 7 cases cigars; N. K. Fairbank, 1 case cigars; Field, Leiter & Co., 8 cases dry goods. Amount of duties collected, $3,599.18.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the speculative articles, and stronger all round, though the highest prices of the session were not maintained to the close. A reaction set in the previous afternoon, the decline having brought several orders from outside, and more followed yesterday. The firmer feeling is helped by higher quotations on hogs, due to smaller receipts, and especially as it was found that the receipts of the previous day were not so large as represented. The outside orders were chiefly for pork, and hinged on the fact that there is very little pork in stock now, most of the hogs of the past two months having been cut up into meat.

MESS PORK—Was fairly active, and advanced 20@25c per brl, under a sharp demand, but closed easier, at only 5@10c above the latest prices of Thursday afternoon. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls cash at $16.05@16.10; 6,500 brls seller the year at $15.95@16.12½; 12,750 brls seller January at $16.10@16.30; and 2,750 brls seller February at $16.37½@16.50. Total, 23,000 brls. The market closed tame at $16.00@16.05 for round lots, cash; $16.05 seller the month; $15.95@15.97½ seller the year; $16.07½@16.10 seller January; and $16.35@16.37½ for February.

Extra prime pork was quoted at $12.75@13.00.

LARD—Was moderately active, and advanced 10c per 100 lbs, but weakened afterwards, and closed 2½c lower than the previous evening. The market for present delivery was dull. Sales were reported of 100 tcs cash at $9.97½; 40,000 lbs (loose) at $9.50; 750 tcs seller November at $9.90@9.95; 6,250 tcs seller the year at $9.77½@9.95; and 7,500 tcs seller January at $9.82½@9.97½. Total, 14,720 tcs. The market closed tame at $9.85@9.90 cash; $9.85 seller the month; $9.77½@9.80 seller the year; $9.82½@9.85 seller January; nominally $9.90@9.95 for February.

MEATS—Were in good demand at Thursday's prices, and generally held ⅛c higher during the greater part of the session; but closed easier, at about former quotations, in sympathy with pork and lard. The inquiry was chiefly on English account, and the orders were limited as to price, so that buyers could not pay higher figures. Sales were reported of 80,000 lbs green shoulders at 5⅞c for country, and 6c for city; 240 boxes short ribs at 8⅛c; 200,000 lbs green do on private terms; 120 boxes long and short clears at 8¼@8⅜c; 500 boxes long and short clears at 8¼c, seller December; 100,000 lbs green rough sides (Peoria) at 7¼c; 100,000 lbs and 6,250 pcs green hams, at 9½c for 14 lbs, and 8¾c for 16 lb averages; 70 brls pigs' tongues at $14.75; and 70 brls hocks at $6.00. The following are the latest quotations on new meats a few days in salt:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	6	8	7⅞	8⅛
Loose, part salted	6⅛	8¼	8	8⅜
Boxed	6⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
December, b	6¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
January, b	6⅜	8½	8⅜	8½

Long and short clears quoted at 8¼c cash and 8¼c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 8¾@9c; long-cut hams, 9¾@10¼c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9½@11c. Green hams, 8½@9c.

Bacon quoted at 7⅛@7½c for shoulders, 9¼@9½c for short ribs, 9¾c for short clears, 13¼@14¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7½c. Sale was made of 150 packages at 6c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@9.75 for mess; $10.50@10.75 for extra mess; and $18.50@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8⅛@8¼c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in limited demand, and there were no changes in price. Shippers were not disposed to take hold, leaving the bulk of the buying to local dealers. Sales were reported of 150 brls winters on private terms; 804 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.25@5.62½; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.25@3.50; 210 brls buckwheat do, partly at $6.00@6.25; and 50 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,314 brls. The market closed steady, at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.00@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.25; medium do, $5.25@5.50; shipping extras, $4.62½@5.00; choice patents, $7.00@7.50; common do, $6.00@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $2.50@4.00. Rye flour, $3.75@4.00. Buckwheat do, $5.00@6.00.

BRAN—Was in better demand and firmer. Sales were 50 tons, at $9.25 per ton on track, and $9.25@9.50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $13.00@15.00.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.00@17.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was moderately active, and tended downward, though the market averaged higher, and was very steady during the greater part of the session. The market advanced ⅜c early, then declined 1⅛c, and closed ¼c lower than the latest figures of Thursday. Liverpool was quoted firmer, cargoes a shade dearer, and private advices noted an advance of 1s 2d per 100 lbs, while New York was held higher. These things caused the early strength, but a good many wanted to take advantage of it, and sell, and their competition caused the subsequent weakness. This would probably have led to a larger decline but for the fact that consols were quoted off, leading many to think that the European war-cloud had not yet showed its silver lining to the "people of England." Our receipts were large, but there was a very good demand for the lower grades, and No. 2 was wanted to carry against futures. The difference between December and January was not materially widened, but the near approach of December caused freer offerings for that month, and less willingness to buy; so that the market declined on offers to sell for December, where it did not budge on twice as much offered for the succeeding month. Seller January opened at $1.15⅛, sold at $1.15⅝, receded to $1.15, improved to $1.15⅛, declined to $1.14⅝, and closed firmer at $1.14⅞. Seller December sold at $1.13⅜@1.14, closing at $1.13⅝. Seller the month was little better than nominal at $1.12⅞@1.13⅛, closing at $1.12⅞. Winter receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.13⅛, and No. 3 at $1.06 in ordinary houses. Cash sales were reported of 62,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12⅞@1.13⅛; 9,800 bu No. 3 do at $1.06@1.06⅛; 12,000 bu rejected do at 92⅛@94⅛c; 2,000 bu by sample at 75@90c on track; and 400 bu do at $1.20½. Total, 86,200 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were limited to 700 bu white by sample at $1.20@1.23 free on board cars.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and steady. Sales were 1,000 bu No. 2 at $1.14½; 1,800 bu No. 1 in special bin at $1.18@1.21; 1,400 bu by sample at $1.07@1.20 on track; and 800 bu do at $1.15½ free on board cars. Total, 5,000 bu.

CORN—Was dull and weak, declining ⅜c for December, and fully 1c for this month's delivery, though quoted 3d per quarter higher in Liverpool. There seemed to be an entire absence of demand for cash lots during the greater part of the session, and this made buyers hold off for future, though there was little pressure to sell and only moderate receipts, with about an equal volume of shipments. There seemed to be no special reason for the reverse in feeling, but it is probable that the recent free forward movement was due to the expectation that the rail freights would be advanced near the close of navigation. Anticipating this Eastern buyers sent their orders here freely, and are now filled up for the present, so that they will not need to buy more till the new corn is fit to ship, at perhaps lower prices than those now ruling on old. Seller January sold early at 43⅝c, and declined to 43⅛c, closing at 43⅛@43¼c. Seller December opened at 44⅛c, and declined to 43⅝c at the close. Seller the month sold at 45⅛c early, and and at 44½c later. Seller May sold at 47@47⅛c. Cash No. 2 closed at 44⅛c, high mixed at 46c, and rejected at 42⅛c, the latter having been almost unsalable. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu high mixed at 46@46⅛c; 400 bu new do at 44c; 40,800 bu No. 2 at 44⅛@45⅛c; 2,000 bu rejected at 42⅛@44c; 2,400 bu ears at 46@48c on track; 2,800 bu do at 47c delivered; 9,000 bu by sample at 41@45⅛c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 44@50c free on board cars. Total, 62,800 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate request early, and lifeless during the last part of the session. Prices ranged about the same as on the previous day, closing a shade easier. The receipts were only fair, and slightly exceeded by the reported shipments. Cash was in moderate request at 32⅛@32⅜c, regular closing at 32⅛c. Rejected was salable at 25⅛. Samples were fairly active and steady. Seller December sold at 33@33⅛c early, closing at 32⅞c. January opened at 33⅜c and closed at 33⅛c. February was held at 33⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 9,200 bu No. 2 at 32⅛@32⅜c; 3,600 bu rejected at 25⅛c; 9,000 bu by sample at 28@36c on track; and 7,800 bu at 29@36c free on board. Total, 29,600 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand and firm under light offerings, which prevented the filling of all the orders. The receipts were small, and chiefly No. 2, which sold at 66½@67. Rejected was quoted at 60c. December was wanted at 66½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 66½@67c; 400 bu by sample at 68c on track. Total, 3,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak at a decline of 1½@2c. The receipts were fair, but there was very little inquiry for cash except to apply on contracts, and the lower grades were in moderate request at a reduction of about ½c. The offerings were liberal, and some of the shorts were taking the opportunity to settle at a good profit; otherwise there was little doing in futures. December opened at 69c and closed at 67½c. January sold at 70½c early, and at 68½c at the close. Fresh receipts of No. 2 brought 68c, the market closing at 67@67½c. Old sold at 37c. No. 3 sold at 37½c in A., D. & Co.'s, and at 36½@36⅞c in N. S. houses. Rejected brought 33½c. Samples were inactive. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 68c; 400 bu do old at 37c; 10,000 bu No. 3 at 36½@37½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 33½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 72@90c on track; and 800 bu at 45@95c delivered. Total, 16,400 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 330,000 bu at $1.13@1.13⅛ for December; $1.12⅞ for the year; and $1.14⅝@1.14⅞ for January.

Corn—80,000 bu at 43⅝@43⅞c for December; 43@43⅛c for January; and 47c for May.

Oats—5,000 bu at 33c for December.

Mess pork—2,000 brls at $15.80@15.85 for the year and $16.05@16.10 for January.

Lard—750 tcs at $9.82½ for January.

LATEST.

Mess pork was active and higher early, closing easier, at $15.92½ for the year and $16.15 for January. Sales 6,250 brls at $15.80@15.95 for the year and $16.07½@16.17½ for January.

Lard was quiet, with sales of 1,000 tcs at $9.80 for the year and $9.82½@9.85 for January.

Meats—Sales were as follows: 40 boxes shoulders at 6⅛c; 10 boxes long clears at 8⅛c; 50,000 lbs do at 8⅛c; 250 boxes long and short clears for January at 8⅜c; 25 boxes long cut hams at 8⅝c; 40 boxes Yorkshire sides at 8⅜c; 20 boxes Staffordshire sides at 9c.

Wheat was rather dull, and weak, closing ⅛c lower for January, which opened at $1.14⅞ and closed at $1.14⅛. Cash sold at $1.12⅛. December sold at $1.12⅞@1.13.

Corn was slow and easier, closing at 43⅝c for December, and 43@43¼c for January. Seller the year sold at 43⅛c.

Oats were quiet at 32⅝@33c for December, and January sold at 33¼@33⅜c.

Barley was easier, selling at 68c for January, and 67c for December.

A propeller was engaged for 22,000 bu of barley.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and firmer, closing at $15.87½@15.92½ for the year, and at $16.10@16.15 for January. Sales 750 brls for February at $16.35.

Lard was quiet and steady at $9.77½@9.82½ for the year, and $9.82½@9.85 for January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.13.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in fair request and steady: Choice green hurl, 5½@6½c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; green covers and inside, 5@5½c; red tipped do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4½@5½c; inferior or brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@3c.

BUTTER—The market was firm for good to choice grades and active to the full extent of the supply. The commoner sorts remain without much animation, but the stock on hand is not oppressive, and holders show no disposition to dispose of their goods at the sacrifice of prices. We again quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@32c; medium to good, 17@23c; inferior to common, 13@15c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were ordered in a small way only, and were not held with much firmness. There was some call for burlaps and gunnies at steady prices. We again quote: Stark, 21½c; Peerless, AA, 21c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21c; Ontario, 21½c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 13@14½c; do, double, 24@25c.

BEANS—Were in good demand, and firm at $1.75@1.85 for choice, and $2.00@2.10 for fine navies. Common to fair mediums ranged from $1.25@1.50. The stock is increasing, but dealers look for an advance in consequence of the continued rise in the price of potatoes, which will bring out a larger demand for beans.

CHEESE—Jobbers reported nothing new. Business remains dull at 12@13c for good to best factory, and at 8@11c for poor to fair grades.

COAL—There was a firm market both for hard and soft varieties, and more activity was developed than for some time previous. Quotations remain as before: Lackawanna egg, $7.25@7.50; do, nut, $7.50@7.75; do range, $7.75@8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $4.00@4.25.

EGGS—Were rather slow and easy at 21@23c for fresh packages. The supply was fair and the demand moderate.

FISH—Were ordered with some freedom, and were firm at previous figures. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.75; No. 2 do, $4.50; trout, $3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 shore extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $5.75@6.00; do, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; scaled herring, per box, 35@38c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c. Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is a continued active demand for raisins, but that fact does not appear to impart much strength to the market, the quotations being reduced another peg yesterday. A decline in figs of 1c per lb was also noted. Domestic fruits remain dull, with prices generally firm. Nuts were in good demand. Pecans are again lower. We now quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, kegs, 11@12c; do boxes, layer, 14@16c; Turkish prunes, old, 6¼@6¾c; do new, 10@10½c; raisins, layers, old, $1.80@1.90; do, new, $2.15@2.20; loose Muscatel, old, $1.90@2.00; do, new, $2.25@2.40; Valencia, 9¾@10½c; Zante currants, new, 6¾@7c; citron, 23@25c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 14@16c; Michigan do, 6¼@6½c; Southern, 5@5½c; North Carolina, sliced, 8½@9c; pared peaches, 18@20c; California ½-peaches, 13@14c; blackberries, 8¾@9¼c; raspberries, new, 30@32c; pitted cherries, 19@20c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; do new, 21@22c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@18c; Brazils, 8½@9c; pecans, Texas, 9@11c; do Missouri, 8@9c; Wilmington peanuts, 7¼@7¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in moderate request, but other fruits were rather quiet. California fruits were higher. The offerings consist mostly of winter fruit. The receipts of Southern oranges are larger than last fall: Apples, $1.25@1.75 per brl; do per car, $1.25@1.65; cranberries, cultivated, $10.00@12.00 per brl; do wild, $9.00@9.50 per brl; California pears, shipping varieties, $3.50@4.00 per box; lemons, $4.75@5.50; coast oranges, $6.00@7.50 per brl; Palermo do, $4.50 per box.

GROCERIES—The sugar market had a more settled tone than has characterized it for some days previous, but the supply is so reduced that the trade would encounter no difficulty in establishing a further advance, were they so inclined. Coffees were steady, as were also rice, soaps, and starch. Sirups and molasses were active and strong. Spices were in good demand. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5@6½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@29c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 22¾@23½c; good to prime do, 22¼@22¾c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 19@19½c; Singapore Java, 23@24c; Maracaibo, 20½@21c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14c; crushed, 13¾@13½c; granulated, powdered, 12¾@13¼c; A standard, 12½@12⅝c; do, No. 2, 11⅞@12c; B, 11¾@11⅞c; extra C, 11⅜@11⅝c; C No. 1, 11¼@11⅜c; C No. 2, 11@11⅛c; yellow C, No. 1, 10¾@10⅞c; choice brown, 10¼@10⅝c; fair to prime do, 10@10⅜c; common do, 9½@9¾c; N. O., 9¾@10½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar loaf drips, 68@70c; California honey drips, 60@65c; silver drips, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 70@75c; do prime, 65@70c; do, good, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 28@30c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16½@17c; cloves, 46@48c; cassia, 26@27c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6c; German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; White Lily, 5½@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5½c; Savon Imperial, 5⅝c; Golden West, 5½@5¾c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Timothy was in fair demand for shipment, that loaded on through-line cars to New England points being preferred by shippers. The offerings were light and the market firm. Prairie was dull and easy under fair offerings. No. 1 timothy, $11.50 free on board; No. 2 do, $9.50; mixed, $8.00@8.50; upland prairie, $7.50@7.75 on track; No. 1 do, $6.50; No. 2 slough, $6.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged, with very light offerings, as distillers can make more by shipping the goods East than by selling them at the price current on this market. Sale was reported of 50 brls at $1.06½ per gallon.

HOPS—Were quiet at 23@32c for Western, and 33@38c for New York hops.

HIDES—Were in continued good demand and firm. Green city butchers', 6@7c; green cured, light and heavy, 8¾c; damaged, 6¾c; part cured, 7¾c; green salted kip, 8½@9½c; green calf, 12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 13c; deacon skins, 45@50c; green sheep-pelts, wool estimated, at 33@35c per lb.

LEATHER—There is continued activity in the leather trade, and the market displays great strength. Many descriptions are scarce, and general stocks have not been so light for several seasons as at present. Prices are still advancing. We clip the following from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*:

"The position of the leather market continues as strong, and it is evident that prices will be fully maintained so long as the strength in hides continues. The rise in dry hides has been 30 per cent in twelve weeks, while some descriptions are 40 per cent higher. In the meantime leather has advanced only 15 per cent. Prices for leather are fully as firm this week as last, if not slightly advanced. All kinds of leather are scarce, even where the demand has not been brisk.

"The foreign markets for leather continue strong. In Liverpool the demand during the last two weeks of October was almost unprecedented. All classes and averages were eagerly inquired for, and fresh arrivals and floating consignments were secured as soon as offered. In Hamburg hemlock was rather easy, but oak strong."

We now quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 85@1.10	Line	$ 36@ 38
Calf, No. 2	75@ 90	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	31@ 35
Veals, No. 1	75@ 90	Chicago do	28@ 32
Veals, No. 2	50@ 70	"B. A." sole	27@ 28
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	24@ 26
Upper, No. 1	21@ 24		
Upper, No. 2	17@ 21		
Harness	30@ 33	Insole	21@ 25

OAK.

Calf	85@1.15	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	36@ 42
Upper	19@ 24		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.35

OILS—Prices were firm and without change. Trade continues dull at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 26@26½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 32½@33c; Snow white, 150 deg. test, 34½@35c; extra lard (strictly winter), 95c; extra lard oil, 88c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 65c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 42c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 32c; reduced, 28 deg., 25@28c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in fair request. The offerings of poultry were large, and there was no change in prices. The demand was chiefly for dressed stock, and live poultry was slow of sale at irregular prices. Game was in request for shipment, and higher. The offerings were only fair:

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.25@3.00; do dressed, 7@10c per lb; turkeys, 7@9c; do dressed, 8@12c; ducks, $2.50@3.00; geese, $7.50@8.00.

GAME—Prairie chickens, $3.50@3.75; partridge, $2.50; quail, $1.25@1.30; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.60; venison saddles, 10@12c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts continue small and the market very firm for all varieties. Buyers are scouring the country to the north, and a good many lots are moving East. Peachblows are quoted at 90c@$1.00, and fancy would probably bring $1.05 or more in cars. Early Rose are about 5@10c below Peachblows. Dealers are asking $1.00@1.20 for lots from store.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet and unchanged. Prime was quoted at $1.70, and other grades at $1.50@1.60. Clover was in moderate request at a decline, prime selling at $9.00, and fair to good at $8.70@8.90. Flax was in good demand and firmer at $1.40@1.50. Hungarian was inquired for at 65c, with 70c asked.

SALT—Was steady and in moderate demand. Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.25; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; ground alum, $1.40 per sack of 200 lbs.

TEAS—The tea trade was quiet, with little or no variation in prices. We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was firm and unchanged. We quote: Maple, $8.00; beech, $7.00; slabs, $5.50.

WOOL—Continues in moderate request and firm. The Western manufacturers are buying, and will probably require all the wool left in the West before the time for another clip. Some think it doubtful if the supply will last so long. Quotations: Fleece washed, fine and medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 33@36; fleece unwashed fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 24@26c; tub-washed prime, 40@45c; do poor to good, 35@40c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active at unchanged rates:

Chicago to	Flour per brl.	Grain in blk.	Fourth class.	Bulk meats.	Boxed meats.
New York	40	20	20	25	20
Boston	50	25	25	30	25
Philadelphia	36	18	18	23	18
Baltimore	35	17½	17½	22	17½
Albany & Troy	50	25	30	..	..

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,341	19,419	976
Tuesday	4,738	33,476	1,135
Wednesday	5,133	44,432	1,522
Thursday	3,398	40,234	1,798
Friday	2,800	22,000	1,000
Total	19,411	159,561	6,451
Same time last week	22,368	119,710	7,524
Week before last	15,872	69,463	4,481
Shipments—			
Monday	447	1,821	....
Tuesday	721	2,264	446
Wednesday	2,775	2,048	211
Thursday	3,291	2,396	....
Total	7,234	8,532	657

CATTLE—Trade opened fairly active yesterday, and maintained a good degree of activity throughout the day. Prices were firm all around, and for certain grades higher. Prime shipping steers, for instance, sold at better figures than on either of the preceding days of the week, and stock cattle also commanded slightly advanced prices. Butchers' stuff was unimproved, the liberal supply of that class serving to keep prices down. Sales ranged from $2.25@2.50 for bulls, old rawboned cows, and scalawag steers, to $5.60 for fancy steers, but the day's work was mostly done at $3.50@4.50 for common to good smooth shipping beeves, at $3.00@3.30 for stockers, and at $2.65@3.25 for common to good fat cows. Veals were scarce, and were in demand at $3.50@5.75 per 100 lbs for common coarse heavy to choice light. The market closed firm, with but little stock left over.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,620	$5.60	40	1,027	$3.35
149	1,374	5.05	55 stock'rs	1,100	3.25
10	1,360	4.87½	10 stock'rs	959	3.20
54	1,260	4.75	16 stock'rs	1,095	3.15
18	1,404	4.65	22 stock'rs	867	3.12½
139	1,317	4.60	20 stock'rs	1,008	3.00
17	1,235	4.50	30 stock'rs	858	3.00
17	1,262	4.50	18 Texas	1,080	3.12½
96	1,225	4.35	11 stock'rs	727	2.97½
43	1,207	4.30	13 stock'rs	846	3.10
17	1,177	4.15	43 stock'rs	870	2.90
23	1,120	4.00	16 stock'rs	949	3.35
40	1,010	4.00	30 cows	853	3.00
17	1,127	3.85	14 cows	890	3.00
17	1,121	3.50	53 cows	871	2.70
45	1,107	3.80	25 cows	724	2.65
12	1,147	3.85	15 cows	846	2.75
12	1,192	3.75	19 cows	890	2.75
97	1,031	3.75	20 cows	882	2.60
15	1,097	3.70	10 cows	908	3.30
18	980	3.55	27 cows	1,024	3.30
18	989	3.50	47	715	2.65
15	1,062	3.50	25 cows	707	2.65
19	809	3.30	15 cows	916	2.75
46	1,049	3.35			

HOGS—A decrease in the arrivals of something like 8,000 head caused a sharp reaction in prices of hogs. Opening sales did not indicate any important change from Thursday's prices, but as soon as it became apparent that the supply would not much exceed 30,000 head buyers grew more liberal, and before noon prices were run up a strong 10c per 100 lbs. The advance did not appear to check the demand, which continued active down to the close of business hours, by which time comparatively few hogs remained in the yards unsold. Sales were made at $5.70@5.95 for common to choice packing hogs; at $5.60@5.75 for poor to good light weight; and at $5.85@6.10 for fair to extra heavy shipping hogs. The market closed steady.

For the four days ending with Thursday the receipts here by the Eastern roads were 27,728 head, against about 4,000 head received over the same roads for the corresponding period in 1875.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
37	334	$6.00	114	274	$5.80	113	171	$5.70
43	379	5.95	323	270	5.80	230	184	5.70
60	317	5.95	117	293	5.80	187	187	5.70
41	298	5.95	54	308	5.80	60	179	5.70
52	350	5.95	58	309	5.80	71	183	5.70
45	353	5.95	58	273	5.80	97	197	5.70
45	368	5.95	64	267	5.80	80	192	5.70
44	335	5.95	56	281	5.80	207	251	5.70
84	334	5.90	50	273	5.80	84	175	5.70
53	318	5.90	52	316	5.80	50	183	5.70
52	276	5.90	112	300	5.75	61	188	5.70
47	329	5.90	113	272	5.77½	59	205	5.70
48	305	5.90	124	231	5.75	49	208	5.70
41	365	5.90	107	236	5.75	60	234	5.70
53	300	5.90	373	243	5.75	46	187	5.70
51	303	5.85	153	286	5.75	133	291	5.67½
190	287	5.85	106	228	5.75	53	226	5.70
104	300	5.85	79	266	5.75	109	186	5.65
46	328	5.85	44	186	5.75	130	170	5.65
57	258	5.85	72	255	5.75	124	235	5.65
83	271	5.85	101	270	5.75	44	291	5.65
48	290	5.85	56	313	5.75	100	204	5.60
48	284	5.85	169	236	5.75	34	160	5.60
54	398	5.85	137	278	5.75	43	190	5.60
154	300	5.85	172	189	5.75	44	292	5.50
106	300	5.85	156	299	5.75	35	143	4.95
172	277	5.85						

SHEEP—Were steady at $2.75@4.50 for inferior to extra. Hall Patterson sold a flock averaging 107 lbs at the latter price.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Nov. 23, 8,868 head, or 235 cars of through stock, and 169 cars for this market, against 223 cars of through and 185 cars of yard stock, or 6,936 head last week; supply liberal, and trade active at an average advance of ⅛c; quality of offerings much improved, there being but a few light and common grades, mostly good heavy shipping; market closed firm at the following, and all sold: Good extra at $5.37½; best, $5.00@5.25; medium to good, $4.50@5.00; common to fair, $3.50@4.25; stockers, $3.25@3.65; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.25@3.25; sales for the week, 2,758 head, against 3,145 last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,710 head, against 26,070 last week; supply good all the week; markets opened Monday with a better feeling on Philadelphia grades, but fell off again on Tuesday, and, since then, trade has been dull, light Yorkers continuing in demand; Philadelphias, $5.80@5.90; light Yorkers, $5.60@5.70; heavy Yorkers, $5.40@5.50; roughs, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,600 head, against 4,500 last week; supply again high, and all sold out promptly; best heavy in most demand; common not wanted; market closed firm: best, 95 to 100, $4.90@5.15; best, 85 to 90, $4.50@4.75; common, 70 to 80, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $3.00@5.25.

To the Western Associated Press.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 24.—Receipts to-day, 101 cars through and 24 cars yard stock, or 2,125 head; total for four days, 3,842 head; all sold out at a shade off yesterday's figures; best, $5.00@5.25; best to good, $4.30@4.75; common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 8,415 head; total for four days, 12,200; Yorkers, $5.40@5.50; Philadelphias, $5.60@5.80.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 200 head; total for four days, 2,900; selling, $3.00@5.00.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 515 cars, 2 less than last week; dealers have experienced a paying business, but not so active a demand as last week; market opened at a decline of ⅛c on common and ⅛c on good butchers' steers, and ruled steady up to the close, and throughout there has been a steady daily trade demand nearly absorbing current receipts; sales, 2,600 head; good to prime natives, 5@5½c; Texas, 3½@4½c; Colorados, 4½@4¾c, with a few left over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 49 cars; last week, 84; market for both ruled dull; only a limited local and Eastern demand; sheep unchanged in value; lambs a little stronger in price; sheep, 3½@5c, and lambs 5@6c.

HOGS—Dull and lower; Western nominally quoted 5@5½c; receipts going through.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—BEEVES—Receipts, 990, making 3,830 for four days; quality about medium; generally no further advance in prices, but a firm feeling and scarcely enough stock to meet the demand; common to prime steers ranged from 8½c to 10½c per lb, with a few tops at 10¾c; no extra cattle shown.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,170, making 13,100 for four days; no change in prices, and a tame market with a limited trade at 4@6c per lb for sheep, and 5@6½c per lb for lambs; extra sheep would sell for 6¼@6½c per lb; extra lambs at 6¾@6⅞c.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,430, making 19,560 for four days; market a shade firmer, and live hogs holding for 6¼@6⅜c per lb, with 6c per lb bid.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—HOGS—Active but lower; light bacon, $5.35@5.50; packing, $5.60@5.85; fancy, $5.90@6.00.

CATTLE—Weak; slow; prime to choice steers, $4.50@4.75; good, $4.12½@4.37½; medium to fair, $3.65@4.00; pony, $3.75@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.50@3.60; good choice through Texans, $3.12½@3.50; common to fair, $2.50@3.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 816; total for the week thus far, 8,605; no market to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 200; total for the week thus far, 2,040; no market to-day.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,700; total for the week thus far, 32,000; market dull; Yorkers, fair medium to choice, $5.40@5.55; good to best, $5.75; full thirty-cars unsold.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—HOGS—Generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; common, $5.00@5.25; fair to good light, $5.35@5.50; packing, $5.40@5.60; receipts, 8,000; shipments, 1,568.

LUMBER.

The wholesale market was quiet, though four or five cargoes were sold early to the city trade, leaving but three or four at the docks. Prices were unchanged. Lath were firm at $1.25, and shingles at $2.05@2.30, and piece-stuff was quoted at $7.00@7.25. Boards and strips were quoted at $8.00@12.00. Another fair-sized fleet, which will probably be the last of the season, is expected.

The demand at the yards was only fair. Some dealers report a very good trade, while others say the demand has fallen off considerably since the bad weather. The quoted prices are generally adhered to:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00
Box boards, B	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@32.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.40@ 1.50
A shingles	2.30@ 2.60
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—11 a. m.—Markets unchanged.

FLOUR—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 4d; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—2:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Strong. Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 4d; white, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—No. 1, 26s 9d; No. 2, 26s.

Rest unchanged.

Weather wet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—Latest.—COTTON—Steady; 6 7-16@6½d; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 6,500; sales of the week, 63,000, of which exporters took 4,000, and speculators took 7,000; total stock, 440,000; American, 102,000; receipts, 81,000; American, 38,000; actual export, 6,000; amount afloat, 312,000; American, 220,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 8,000; American sales, 37,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Strong. Wheat—Receipts for three days, 13,000 qrs; American, 5,000 qrs; California white wheat, 10s 6d@10s 9d; do. club, 10s 8d@11s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western, spring, 9s 4d@10s 2d; do, winter, 10s@10s 3d. Flour—Western canal, 23@25s. Corn—Western, mixed, 26s@26s 3d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 50@55s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 71s. Prime mess beef, 85s. Lard—American, 51s 6d. Cheese—Fine American, 65s. Bacon—Long clear, 43s 6d; short clear, 44s 6d.

TALLOW—42s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11s; refined, 19s 6d@19s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—29s.

LARD OIL—54s.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—SUGAR—No. 12, Dutch standard, cash and afloat, 31@32s.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—53½s.

SPERM OIL—91s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—PETROLEUM—61.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Spring wheat ruled firm.—In instances a shade better, with only a very moderate demand; market closed with holders rather more disposed to realize; business in winter wheat limited, and market without change; sales 163,000 bu at $1.05 for rejected spring; $1.15@1.32 for ungraded spring; $1.23 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.21@1.22 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.32 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.30 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.35 for No. 1 Chicago; $1.32 for No. 2 Minnesota and Sheboygan. For rye there was a moderate export, and some speculative inquiry; prices without decided change; Western was quoted at 82@84c. Corn opened a shade firmer, and closed steady with a very moderate demand; sales of 91,000 bu at 52c for new unmerchantable Western mixed; 54@54½c for new no grade; 56@56½c for new steamer mixed; 58@58½c for old steamer mixed; 58½@59c for low mixed; 60c for No. 2; 60@60½c for No. 1; and 25,000 bu unsound old Western mixed in store for distilling at 53c. Oats a trifle lower, with a moderate business reported; sales of 47,000 bu at 33@48c; for mixed Western and State: 38@50c for white Western and State; 33c for rejected; 33@38½c for mixed Western; 38@42c for white Western.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Liberal demand for berth room, and rates firm and in some instances higher; charter room in fair request and firm; grain room realized a slight advance; engagements to Liverpool by steam: 16,000 bu grain at 8¼d; 8,000 bu do at 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork held higher, and trade very moderate in lots for prompt delivery; sales, 220 brls mess on the spot at $17.00; in futures no transactions; December and January quoted at $16.30; February, 1877, at $16.45@16.50; March, 1877, at $16.55@16.60; at the second call, for November, $16.10 bid and $16.15 asked; for new for the remainder of the year, $16.00 bid and $16.50 asked; for January, 1877, $16.20 bid and $16.50 asked; for February, 1877, $16.40 bid and $16.65 asked; for March, 1877, $16.50 bid and $16.65 asked. Cut meats only moderately dealt in, and prices still tending in buyers' favor; middles firm for parcels on spot; futures quiet. Lard—Spot lots steady, but trade light; futures higher, closing a trifle easier, with only a small business; sales of 110 tcs prime steam on spot at $10.50; 20 tcs off grade at $10.43¾; and 110 tcs to arrive at $10.37½; also 500 tcs prime steam for November at $10.50; 1,750 tcs for remainder of the year at $10.17½@10.20, closing at $10.17½; 1,500 tcs for December at $10.17½@10.25, closing at $10.17½; and 2,000 tcs for January, 1877, at $10.22½@10.30, closing at $10.22½.

SUGAR—Quiet and firm at former quotations, with trade still quiet, however.

TALLOW—Dull and heavy; sales of 100,000 lbs prime at 8¼@8 9-16c per pound.

WHISKY—Dull; sales of 60 brls at $1.09½; sales of 50 brls alcohol at $2.05 per gallon, wine measure.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Easy; 12@12 3-16c; futures closed steady; November, 12c; December, 12 1-32c; January, 12 3-16@12 7-32c; February, 12⅜c; March, 12 17-32@12 9-16c; April, 12 23-32@12¾c; May, 12⅞@12 29-32c; June, 13 1-32@13 1-16c; July, 13 3-16c; August, 13¼@13 9-32c; net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 210,000 bales; last year, 184,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 1,642,000; last year, 1,431,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 110,000; last year, 130,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 620,000; last year, 665,000; stock at all United States ports, 880,000; last year, 595,000; stock at all interior towns, 105,000; last year, 85,000; stock at Liverpool, 445,000; last year, 533,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 120,000; last year, 116,000.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,000 brls; low and medium grades slightly advanced; demand moderate; others unchanged; No. 2, $3.65@4.40; super State and Western, $4.60@5.25; common to good extra, $5.40@5.55; good to choice, $5.00@5.70; white wheat extra, $5.75@8.00; extra Ohio, $5.60@7.60; St. Louis, $5.40@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@9.50. Rye flour firm; $4.50@5.15.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.75@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; less active; moderate export demand; receipts, 208,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.05; ungraded do, $1.15@1.31; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.32; No. 3 do, $1.23; No. 2 Minnesota spring, $1.32; No. 1 Chicago spring, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.30; white Michigan, $1.40; No. 2 Sheboygan, $1.31; winter red Western, $1.29@1.30. Rye steady; Western, 82@84c; State, 92@95c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 185,000 bu; opened a shade firmer; closed about steady; Western mixed unsound, old, store, 53c; mixed new, unmerchantable, 51c; do new, no grade, 54@54½c; new steam, 56@56½c; do old steam, graded, 58@58½c; low mixed graded, 58½@59c; mixed graded, 58½@59c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 70,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 33@48c; white do, 38@50c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 9¾@10⅛c; prime, 10⅛c; refined unchanged; in fair demand. Molasses—New Orleans, demand active at 58@63c. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 12½c; refined, 26¼@26½; cases, 30c.

TALLOW—Heavy; 8¼@8 9-16c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; $2.30@2.40.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—38@38½c.

EGGS—Steady; 27@28½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, $17.00; January, $16.30. Beef quiet; long clear middles, 9@9⅛c. Lard steady; primesteam, $10.50; seller the year, $10.22½@10.30.

BUTTER—Western, 15@30c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@13½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.09½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 26c; crude, 13½c.

SEEDS—Clover, 14@14½c. Timothy unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet; super, $4.00; Minnesota family, $6.12½@6.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.50; high grades, $7.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; Pennsylvania red, $1.27½; amber, $1.35@1.40; white, $1.31@1.45. Rye—Demand active; 73@74c. Corn weak; yellow, old, 61@62c; mixed, old, 59@60c; sail, 58@58½c; steam, 53@54c. Oats weak; white Western, 36@40c; mixed unsound, 30@34c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.10.

BUTTER—New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@30c; Western extras, 25@27c; firsts, 21@22c.

CHEESE—Demand active; Western fine, 10@13½c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 29@30c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 25,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; supply held with great confidence; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 43@47c; X, 44@48c; medium, 45@47c; coarse, 38@42c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 38@42c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 38@40c; combing, washed, 50@55c; unwashed, 38@37c; Canada combing, 55c; fine unwashed, 27@30c; coarse and medium do, 30@33½c; tub-washed, 42@46c; extra and merino pulled, 35@40c; No. 1 and super pulled, 35@38c; Texas fine and medium, 18@28c; coarse, 17@20c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Demand light, but holders firm; superfine, $4.75; XX, $5.25; XXX, $5.50@6.50; high grades, $6.75@7.35.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; white, 54c; yellow, 65c. Oats quiet; St. Louis, 38@40c; white Iowa, 43c; Galena, 45@46c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower; $2.60.

HAY—Quiet and weak; prime, $14.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light, but holders firm; $18.00. Lard quiet; tierce, $10.25@10.87½; keg, $11.25@11.50. Bulkmeats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 7¼c; new, 7⅛c. Bacon—Steady and firm; shoulders, 7⅜c; clear rib, 9⅜c; clear, 9¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, quiet; old, 13@14c; new, 15¼@16c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; $1.08@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee scarce and firm; Rio cargoes jobbing, 16½@19½c. Sugar quiet but steady; inferior to low common, 5¾@6¼c; common, 7@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7⅝@8¼c; prime to choice, 8½@8¾c. Molasses quiet and weak; common, 30@38c; fair, 42c; prime to choice, 45@50c. Rice quiet but steady; common to prime, 3½@5¼c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red Western, $1.33; No. 3 do, $1.35; Pennsylvania do, $1.35@1.40. Corn—Western mixed strong; 58¾c. Oats steady; Western white, 36@38c; mixed Western, 34@35c. Rye active and firm; 70@75c.

CLOVER-SEED—14½@15c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged; quiet.

BUTTER—Western, 22@26c.

PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 11⅜@11⅝c; refined, 28c.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24.—COTTON—Steady; 11½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but firm; red, $1.20@1.28. Corn inactive; ears, 38@39c; shelled, 41@43c. Oats quiet, but steady; 30@37c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; 68@70c. Barley—$1.00@1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm; $16.00 cash; $15.87½ the year. Lard dull; steam, $9.95; kettle, 10½@10¾c. Bulk meats—Demand fair; market firm; sales, in salt 10 to 20 days, 6¼@6½c; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; 8¾@8⅞c. Green meats—Demand active; shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, $7.60; hams, 9@10c for 16 to 14 lbs average. Bacon—Only jobbing trade.

WHISKY—$1.06.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; sales 3,000 bales.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.28¾ bid cash; $1.27½ bid December; No. 3 do, $1.20 cash. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 43⅜c bid cash; 41¼c bid December; sales, 41⅞c the year; 41c January. Oats dull and lower to sell; No. 1, 32c bid cash. Rye higher; 65c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; more doing; $16.50. Lard active, but lower; 9⅝c; held at 9¾c at the close. Bulk meats inactive; only jobbing trade. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only jobbing demand.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.25½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.31; extra white held at $1.38; amber Michigan, $1.28; December, $1.27½; January, $1.29½; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.18½; No. 2 red winter, $1.23½; rejected red, $1.13. Corn steady; high mixed, 53c; new, 49c; No. 2, 51c; new, 49c; damaged, 49c; new, 48½c; rejected, 50c; new, 47c. Oats quiet; Michigan, 32½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; advanced ⅛c; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.19; No. 2 do, $1.14½; December, $1.14⅝; January, $1.16; No. 3 do, $1.05½. Corn quiet; No. 2, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c. Rye firmer; higher; No. 1, 68½@69c. Barley less firm; No. 2 spring, 73c; No. 3 do, 42c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $16.12½ cash. Steam lard, 9¾@10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; 1 car No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.26½; 1 car white Michigan, $1.35. Corn quiet; sales of 1,600 bu at 52½c for No. 2 mixed Western; 53½c for low mixed Toledo. Oats quiet; 1 car Ohio at 36c on track. Rye neglected. Barley dull.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Flour steady.

GRAIN—Corn unchanged. Oats—Demand moderate; No. 3 wheat, 40@42c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Demand active and strong; sales of 11,850 bales; good ordinary, 10¾@10⅞c; low middling, 11⅛@11¼c; middling, 11¾@11⅞c; good middling, 11⅞@12⅛c; middling fair, 12⅛@12¼c; fair, 13¼@13¾c; receipts, net, 8,000 bales; gross, 8,000; exports to Liverpool, 45,000; river, 50; stock, 230,000; week's sales, 52,000; receipts, net, 56,000; gross, 64,000; exports to Liverpool, 33,000; to Havre, 4,800; to Bremen, 3,100; to Barcelona, 1,700; to New York, 1,100; river, 50.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11 5-16c; stock, 89,531 bales; weekly net, 28,418; gross, 28,716; sales, 9,100; exports to Great Britain, 2,880; to the Continent, 2,450; coastwise, 10,696.

GALVESTON, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅛c; stock, 106,022 bales; weekly net, 29,167; gross, 29,444; sales, 18,380; exports to Great Britain, 5,402; to the Continent, 1,030; coastwise, 5,337.

MOBILE, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11@11⅛c; stock, 56,503 bales; weekly net, 21,197; gross, 21,198; sales, 16,800; exports to Great Britain, 8,851; to the Channel, 6,024; coastwise, 6,972.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 11⅝c; stock, 11,269 bales; weekly net, 24,427; sales, 16,200; exports to Great Britain, 8,403; to France, 6,291; to the Continent, 3,585; coastwise, 4,458.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—There was a better demand for cotton goods, prints, and hosiery. Sales were made in small amounts. Cotton goods were steady, and a few makes of brown sheetings, denims, and ticks advanced. Men's wear of woolens was in moderate demand. Flannels and blankets were dull. Foreign goods remain quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—PETROLEUM—Market firm; standard white; 110 test, 24c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—PETROLEUM—Firm; demand fair; crude, $3.50@3.55 at Parker's; refined, 28¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

IRON.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—PIG IRON—Demand light; prices unchanged: No. 1 foundry, 24@25c; No. 2, 23@23c; Grey forge, 21@22c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 35c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing; schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber; schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber; schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber; schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber; scow Success, Big Suamico, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr Commodore, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 20,799 bu corn, 500 brls flour, and sundries; schr G. Barber, South Haven, 23 cds stone; schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 45 tons coal; prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, 50,506 bu corn, 872 bu oats, 5 brls flour; prop Mary Helen, White Lake, 300 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 40 brls pork, 20 brls beef, and sundries; prop Chicago, Manitowoc, 72 bu corn, 96 brls apples, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 100 brls salt and sundries; schr Conquest, Ahnapee, 2 brls apples and sundries; schr Portland, Port Huron, 22,500 bu corn, 13,100 bu rye, and sundries; prop D. Richmond, Buffalo, 800 brls flour; prop Persia, White Lake, 1,400 bu corn, 1,750 bu oats, 32 brls beef, and sundries; prop Wanderer, Manistee, 10 brls pork and sundries.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Nothing was done until late in the afternoon, when the prop Blanchard was taken for 22,000 bu barley to Buffalo.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—B. Whitaker & Son report the schr T. Y. Avery, lumber, Alpena to Chicago, at $2.00 per m.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—Coal-freights reported at $1.00 to Chicago. The Nebraska and one or two other propellers are taking part cargoes of coal. Charters reported: Capt. George W. Bone reports schr Mongopgan, coal, to Detroit, 40c per ton. Stormy, vessels scarce, and little doing.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—But two lumber-laden vessels remained at the market last evening....The Vessel-Owner's Towing Company will lay up the tugs Protection and Ferry to-day. Four of its tugs had gone into winter quarters previously. The Company has now but four tugs in service ...Among the vessels which went into winter quarters yesterday were the schrs Hazard, San Diego, Scotia, Helvetia, Camden, and Sam Flint....Capt. Brown, of the schr Scotia, and Capt. Durand, of the mammoth schr G. W. Adams, left for Buffalo yesterday by rail, where they will while away the long winter hours. Their vessels have gone into winter quarters at this port....The Gracie M. Filer, on her way to this port with a load of lumber from Ludington, is undoubtedly in distress near Kenosha. The Vessel Owners' Towing Company received a dispatch yesterday requesting it to send one of its tugs to that point to aid that vessel, but no particulars were given. The tug Protection left yesterday afternoon for that point, having on board Mr. Michelson, the owner of the distressed vessel.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Nov. 24.—PASSED DOWN—(Yesterday)—Stmrs Keweenaw, Winslow, Jarvis Lord.

Prop Arctic will not leave Eagle Harbor until she gets her cargo of copper, unless the weather proves unfavorable. The Winslow was delayed eleven days for her cargo. Weather fine.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, MICH., Nov. 24—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props Indiana, T. W. Snook, Westford, City of Fremont, Yosemite, D. M. Wilson and consort, Caldwell and consort; schrs Pulaski, Golden Rule, New Hampshire, Seaman.

UP—Props Benton, St. Joseph, Porter, Chamberlain; schrs F. L. Danford, James R. Bentley.

WIND—Southwest, gentle; weather cloudy, with snow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The tug Eagle, of Muskegon, was recently sold for $1,000 to S. C. Hall, who will employ her next season in towing logs on Houghton Lake.....The tug J. W. Bennett, which went ashore at the Straits, has arrived at Detroit, and is being repaired. Her keel is quite badly damaged, but otherwise she received little or no damage in her hull. Her machinery was not damaged to any extent.....According to the Buffalo *Courier* the following vessels have gone into ordinary at Buffalo: Levi Rawson, Maria Martin, Belle Hanscom, George W. Holt, City of the Straits, Mary Elizabeth, William Lewis, Wm. Grandy, H. A. Richards, Almeda, A. Bradley, Northumberland, A. T. Morry, Nettie Weaver, Annie Vought, and Mary Birckhead.....The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: The scow Christie, of this port, arrived at Manistee on Wednesday afternoon with all three of her topmasts broken off at the crosstrees, though otherwise she was slightly damaged. The main topmast was hanging in the rigging, but the others went by the board....Says the Belleville *Intelligencer*: "The formation of a new steamboat company, having as its members the owners of the principal steamers now plying on these waters, is projected. The propose lined will consist of the Oswego Belle, Kincardine, Rochester, Alexandria, Picton, and Armenia, and they will be under the control of a manager who will be appointed to look after the interests of the company. The project is expected to assume a definite shape ere long."....The Buffalo Tug Association placed the following boats in winter quarters: Sarah E. Bryant, H. N. Martin, C. W. Gardner, Orient, Hi Smith, James Ash, Mary E. Pierce, Rambler, B. F. Bruce, Tim Doyle, A. M. Ball, J. C. Gibney, and J. B. Griffin. The tugs now in commission are the D. P. Dayton, Compound, H. S. Sill, and H. G. Nolton. Two of these will be laid up in a few days, and the other two will be kept running until the close of navigation.....Last Tuesday the United States Marshal sold at Cleveland three vessels at public auction—the schrs Hippogriff and Active and the scow Perry White. The former was struck off to J. C. Harrison and R. H. McKibbin, of Buffalo, for $1,100. She was quite thoroughly overhauled last winter and was in very good trim. In the afternoon a motion was filed in the United States Court to set aside the sale. The Active was sold to John Duffy, of Cleveland, for $385. The scow Perry White is sunk in Fairport harbor. She was bought by C. M. Hemingway, of Fairport, for $150.

ANOTHER NEW IRON STEAMER.—A Buffalo paper states that the hull of a new iron steamer has just been laid at the shipyard of David Bell of that port. The frames are now being placed, and will nearly all be in position by the end of the week. The vessel will be 145 feet long, 23½ feet beam, and have a 10 feet 8 inch hold. She will have two engines 28x28, and a large return-flue boiler. The wheel will be eight feet in diameter. She will have a main and promenade deck. Her model is a fine one, and calculated to give her great speed. She is designed for pleasure service on the Niagara River, and will accommodate about a thousand passengers. She is expected to make 16 miles an hour under ordinary steam pressure, and will be ready for business at the opening of navigation in the spring.

THE GALE AT BUFFALO.—The storm-signal was up Thursday. It was scarcely necessary, as the storm gave evidence of its approach early in the day. The wind increased into a gale during the afternoon and evening. The harbor was flooded to the morning some two or three feet higher than usual. The schr Annie Sherwood had a narrow escape from going on the outer breakwater yesterday. She is loaded with lumber, consigned to Tonawanda, and between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning the tug H. G. Nolton started to tow her down the river, but when beyond the shelter of the harbor the tow was struck by the storm with such severity as to part the cable. The vessel drifted rapidly towards the breakwater, but the Nolton, of which the indomitable Captain, Ed Maytham, is master, went promptly to her relief, and by good management succeeded in getting fast another cable, which also broke, but not until after she had been towed out of range of the lower end of the breakwater, so that with a third hawser the vessel was brought back safely into the harbor. Another attempt to tow the craft to Tonawanda will doubtless be made after the storm is over.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 24.—Arrived, schr F. W. Griffin. Departed, prop H. C. Schnoor, Cleveland; schrs Chandler, J. Wells, H. C. Albrecht, and Sweetheart, for Chicago. Ten thousand tons of coal have been shipped this week from Erie for Upper Lake ports. Marine matters present a dull and cheerless appearance. The end is near at hand.